

A
DESCRIPTION

OF
BATH,

J. Morrison
1800.

WHEREIN

The ANTIQUITY of the CITY, as well as the EMINENCE of its FOUNDER; its Magnitude, Situation, Soil, Mineral Waters, and Physical Plants; its BRITISH Works, and the GRECIAN Ornaments with which they were adorned; its Devastations and Restorations in the Days of the BRITONS, ROMANS, SAXONS, DANES, and NORMANS; with its New Buildings, Baths, Conduits, Hospitals, Places of Worship, and other Public Edifices; its Gates, Bridges, Walks, and Streets, &c.

Are respectively Treated of:

The Gods, Places of Worship, Religion, and Learning of the Ancient BRITONS

Occasionally considered:

And the Limits of the City in its present State; its Government, Trade, and Amusements

Severally pointed out.

ILLUSTRATED WITH

The Figure of King BLADUD, the First Founder of the City;

TOGETHER WITH

Proper Plans and Elevations from Twenty-two COPPER PLATES.

By JOHN WOOD, Esq;

The SECOND EDITION, Corrected and Enlarged.

V O L. II.

L O N D O N:

Printed for W. BATHOE, in the Strand; and T. LOWNDS, in Fleet Street. MDCCLXV.

P R E F A C E.

THE short Period of one and twenty Years has produced such great Alterations in the publick Accommodations of *Bath*, that it would appear next to Romantick to relate them, were they not well known to Thousands of living Witneses.

ABOUT the Year 1727, the Boards of the Dining Rooms and most other Floors were made of a Brown Colour with Soot and small Beer to hide the Dirt, as well as their own Imperfections; and if the Walls of any of the Rooms were covered with Wainscot, it was with such as was mean and never Painted: The Chimney-Pieces, Hearths and Slabbs were all of Free Stone, and these were daily cleaned with a particular White-wash, which, by paying Tribute to every thing that touched it, soon rendered the brown Floors like the Stary Firmament: The Doors were slight and thin, and the best Locks had only Iron Coverings Varnished: With Cane or Rush bottomed Chairs the principal Rooms were Furnished, and each Chair seldom exceeded three half Crowns in Value; nor were the Tables, or Chests of Drawers, better in their Kind, the chief having been made of Oak:

P R E F A C E.

The Looking Glasses were small, mean, and few in Number; and the Chimney Furniture consisted of a slight Iron Fender, with Tongs, Poker and Shovel all of no more than three or four Shillings Value.

WITH *Kiddermister* Stuff, or at best with Cheyne, the Woollen Furniture of the principal Rooms was made; and such as was of Linnen consisted either of Corded Dimaty, or coarse Fustian; the Matrons of the City, their Daughters and their Maids Flowering the latter with Worsted, during the Intervals between the Seasons, to give the Beds a gaudy Look.

THE Weekly Price of Lodgings thus Furnished, was ten Shillings a Room during the Seasons; and, at the same time, Garrets for Servants yielded five Shillings a Piece; but out of Season these Prices were reduced one half, and the best Rooms were Lett for five Shillings a Week, each Room, the Garrets for two Shillings and Six Pence.

As the new Buildings advanced, Carpets were introduced to cover the Floors, though Laid with the finest clean Deals, or *Dutch* Oak Boards; the Rooms were all Wainscoted and Painted in a costly and handsome Manner; Marble Slabbs, and even Chimney Pieces, became common; the Doors in general were not only made thick and substantial, but they had the best Sort of Brass Locks put on them; Walnut Tree Chairs,

P R E F A C E.

some with Leather, and some with Damask or Worked Bottoms supplied the Place of such as were Seated with Cane or Rushes; the Oak Tables and Chests of Drawers were exchanged, the former for such as were made of Mahoggony, the latter for such as were made either with the same Wood, or with Walnut Tree; handsome Glasses were added to the Dressing Tables, nor did the proper Chimneys or Peers of any of the Rooms long remain without well Framed Mirrors of no inconsiderable Size; and the Furniture for every chief Chimney was composed of a Brass Fender, with Tongs, Poker and Shovel agreeable to it.

B E D S, Window Curtains and other Chamber Furniture, as well Woollen as Linnen, were, from time to time, renewed with such as was more fit for Gentlemens Capital Seats, than Houses appropriated for common Lodgings; and the Linnen for the Table and Bed grew better and better till it became suitable even for People of the highest Rank.

W I T H all this Increase of Goodness in the Furniture of the *Bath* Houses, and with the Addition of Screens and many other useful Things, Lodgings received no Advance during the Seasons; the Seasons, however, were almost every Year lengthened; and when the Lodgings were abated, it was only the Price of the principal Rooms that was Reduced, and that was lowered from
ten

P R E F A C E.

ten to seven Shillings and six Pence a Week for each Room.

To make a just Comparison between the publick Accommodations of *Bath* at this time, and one and twenty Years back, the best Chambers for Gentlemen were then just what the Garrets for Servants now are.

THE Reader is desired to continue to amend any literal Faults he may meet with; and in Page 233, line 10, for *Magnitude* to read *Limits*; in p. 237, l. 40, for *You* to read *Iou*; in p. 240, l. 27, for *Rank* to read *Level*; in p. 250, l. 20, for *best* to read *last*; in p. 254, l. 18, for *Hot Bath Lane* to read *Saint Michael's Lane*; in p. 260, l. 5, for *plain the Body* to read *plain Body*; in p. 273, l. 32, for *fine* to read *finest*; in p. 319, l. 26, for *bis* to read *her*; in p. 327, l. 11, for *at* to read *is*; in p. 328, l. 30, for *Lines* to read *Lanes*; in p. 330, l. 16, for *four* to read *five*; in p. 388, l. 16, to read *common Beggars*; in p. 426, l. 5, for *was* to read *were*; and in p. 436, l. 17, for *party* to read *partly*.



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AN
ESSAY
TOWARDS

A
DESCRIPTION of BATH.

PART the THIRD.

WHEREIN

The ADDITIONAL BUILDINGS between the Beginning of the Year MDCCXXVII. and the End of the Year MDCCXLVIII, are briefly related; the MAGNITUDE of the CITY in its present State, its DIVISIONS, and its SUB-DIVISIONS are severally pointed out; and its BATHS, CONDUITS, HOSPITALS, PLACES of WORSHIP, COURT of JUSTICE and other PUBLICK EDIFICES; its GATES and THRONGS; its BRIDGES, LANES, ALLEYS, TERRAS WALKS and STREETS; its inferior COURTS; and its OPEN AREAS of a superior Kind

Are respectively Treated of.

CHAP. I.

The INTRODUCTION.

NOTWITHSTANDING all *Asia* contributed towards honouring the Great Goddess *Diana* with a Temple at *Ephesus*, yet the Difficulties of getting Stone for the Work were such, that they rendered the Design, in Effect, impracticable: But in the Midst of the Distress which the *Ephesians* were under on this Account, “ it happened, says *Vitruvius*, that as a Shepherd, named “ *Pyxodorus*, was one day feeding his Flocks in the Country “ about *Ephesus*, two Rams fell to fighting, but missing each “ other in their Career, one of them hit his Horns so violently against a Rock, that he struck off a Piece of it, “ which seemed so exquisitely White to the Shepherd, that, “ leaving his Flocks upon the Mountain, he immediately ran “ with the Splinter to *Ephesus*; the Sight of which was a
H h “ Matter

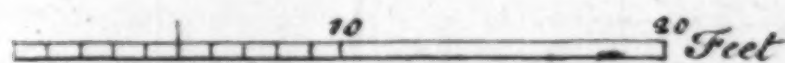
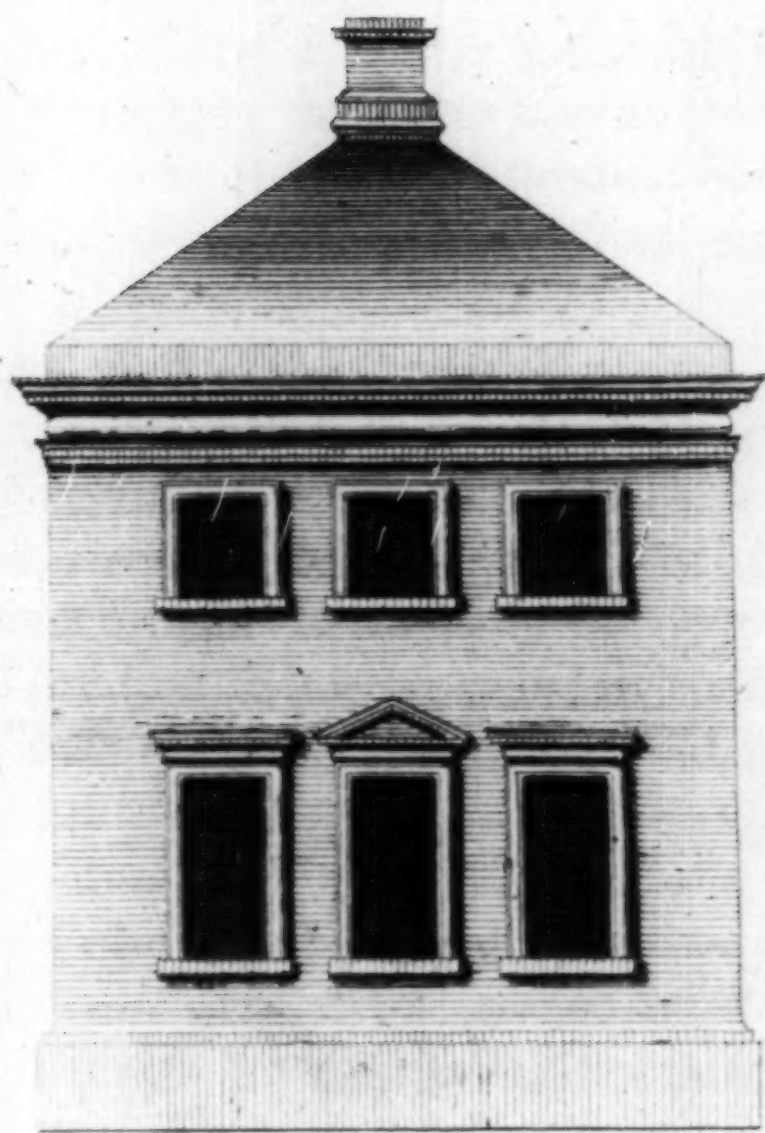
“ Matter of such Joy to the *Ephesians* that they instantly
 “ conferred the greatest Honours on *Pyxodorus*; changed his
 “ Name to *Evangelus*, i. e. the Messenger of good News;
 “ and the chief Magistrate of the City, to this Day, adds
 “ our Author, goes every Month to Sacrifice upon the Spot
 “ where the Stone was discovered; and in case he fails so to
 “ do, is subject to a severe Penalty.”

EPHESUS, from this Account, appears to have been happily situated for the Execution of a Work in Architecture, that became one of the Wonders of the World among the Productions of Art: The same may be said of *Bath* when the antient *Britons* determined to Honour the Great God *Apollo* at it, with a Temple and an Altar; since one of the Stones of the latter still appears to have been 30 Feet long, 7 Feet 6 Inches broad, and 3 Feet 9 Inches thick; and the Temple was, in all Probability, composed of Blocks of a much larger Size; and so big as to have rendered the Structure a renowned Work for its Magnitude: Even in the present Age *Bath* is as happily situated for beautiful Works of Architecture as a City well can be; and, from the remotest Times, her Free Stone Quarries have been famous.

ONE of the Quarries at the Back of *Camalodunum* was of great Note in the Days of *Leland*, who mentions it in the second, as well as in the seventh Volume of his *Itinerary*; it now bears the Name of *Horse Comb* Quarry, from its Situation in the *Comb* of *Hesus*; and it is not only the most Westward, but the oldest of all the Penetrations that have been made into the Bowels of the Hill in search of Free Stone.

THREE small Houses in the detached Parts of the City, elevated upon a Plinth, and, in their outward Appearance, containing a Principal and half Story under their Crownings, produce a Gradation of Beauty in Works composed of this Stone, and raises that Precept of Building from the Simplicity of a neat plain Dress to the highest Pitch of Elegance: The first of these Houses is situated against the North End of *Mons Badonca*; the second stands at the Foot of the South End of the *King's Down*; and the third is placed against the North West Corner of the same Hill.

THE House that enriches the End of *Mons Badonca* goes by the Name of *Lilliput* Castle, and bearing North North West, half Northerly from the Center of the Body of the City, is about four Miles distant from that Point: The Villa stands about a Quarter of a Mile below the Monument erected by



The ELEVATION, to the Westward,
of Lilliput Castle, a small House
built by Mr. Jerry Peirce in the Year 1738,
against the North End of Mons Badonca,
one of the Hills of Bath.

I. Wood Arch.

P. Fournier Sculp.



by my Lord *Lansdown* in Memory of his Grandfather, Sir *Bevil Granville*; it fronts principally towards the West; and it was built with the Free Stone raised upon the Summit of the Hill above it: A Square of one and twenty Feet contains the whole Structure; and the predominant Precept of the Building being Strength, this very fairly entitles it to its Sirname of Castle.

LILLIPUT, consists of a Cellar Story, almost sunk into the Earth, and this sustains a Principal and half Story, wherein there is a Hall and a Dining Parlour; an Alcove Bed Chamber, with a light Closet; and a Room sufficient for holding a second Bed: The lower Story yields proper Cellars, a Pantry, and a Kitchen; and the Precept of Convenience may be very justly said to shine so eminently in every Part of this little Box as to render it the *Multum in Parvo* of all *Bath*.

THE Windows in the Westward Front are dressed with Architraves; and those of the principal Story are crowned with Freezes and Cornices, the central Window having the Addition of a Pediment to distinguish it: All the Ornaments were intended to have been such as were proper to the *Dorick* Order; and the Building being crowned with an Entablature, the whole was at first covered with a Pyramidal Roof; in the Center of which the Funnels of the Chimneys rose up in a small Pedestal.

THE Figure of the Structure thus finished was such, that the Wits of *Bath* soon gave it the Name of *T Totum*; and I have only two Things to Lament concerning the Edifice: The first is that such a Toy of Architecture was not put into the Hands of our most accurate Workmen; and the second is, the Hospitality of the Builder, a Virtue that hath twice brought our little Castle, in all outward Appearance, to the very Brink of Destruction, and rob'd it of its chief Beauty: For from an unreasonable Use of the Kitchen Chimney it took Fire; and such a Pillar of Flame, Smoak and burning Soot each time surmounted poor *Lilliput* as was sufficient to have warmed and kindled any other Structure into one universal Blaze; yet our Castle defied the raging Element: But nevertheless the Horror of a Conflagration, on the like Occasions, instantly condemned its Roof to everlasting Banishment; the Base of the Pyramid was then spread over with Lead for a Covering to the Building; and the Walls were disgraced with an ill proportioned Balustrade, improperly di-

vided, and as improperly set up to conceal the Funnels of the Chimneys in the Pedestals of it.

THE Ground in which *Lilliput* is situated bears the Name of *upper Rogers*; but *Rogers* seems here to be a manifest Corruption of *Rogus*, a Word importing a great Fire wherein human Bodies were burnt to Ashes: Here therefore we may suppose those People to have been sacrificed which the Druidical Religion condemned, or allured to the Flames: *Cæsar*, in the 6th Book of his *Commentaries*, informs us of the cruel Custom; and our Author assures us that as often as the Gods were appeased with publick Offerings of the human Species, the Victims were put into hollow Images, bound about with Oziars, to which the *Druids* set Fire, and thereby suffocated the People inclosed in the Cases.

SOMETHING of this Druidical Custom still exists within the antient Limits of *Bath*; for, as the Bishop of *London* takes Notice in the *Britannia*, p. 82, the Law among the *Groviers* of *Mendip*, to punish a Thief, is called Burning of the Hill; in the Execution of which the Criminal is put into the Middle of a Hut surrounded with dry Fern, Fuzes and such other combustible Matter; but with Liberty, when it is on Fire, to break down his Prison, if he can, make himself a Passage out of it, get free, and be gone for ever from the Hill.

IT was Thieves, Highwaymen and other Offenders that the Druidical Religion condemned to the Flames; but when Honesty made such Criminals scarce, the Innocent, says *Cæsar*, supplied their Places: Superstition, adds our Author, was then so prevalent, that People very readily devoted themselves to the Altar; and who can doubt but that their submitting to the Tortures of a painful Execution, was to gain an immediate State of Immortality among the Gods?

THE Northern Aspect of the End of *Mons Badonca*, a Hill sacred to the Goddesses that presided over the Night, rendred the Fields, now bearing the Names of *lower* and *upper Rogers*, a proper Situation for such inhumane Sacrifices: The Solemnity of the lower Ground was sufficient to fill the Victims with the Horrors of Death; but the Gaieties that open themselves in ascending to the higher Piece of Land, must, by the Songs of the Bards, have inspired them with the strongest Ideas of the Beauties of the Heavenly Mansions, and excited them to embrace Death with Pleasure, to gain a Seat in such fine Abodes.

THE

THE glorious Landskip which thus made People emulous of a painful Death, gave Birth to *Lilliput* Castle, and fixed its Situation : And when we reflect that that very Landskip is now enriched with the second City of *England* ; with several Towns ; with Villages and Capital Seats in the greatest Abundance ; and with Houses of all other Denominations without Number ; and that all these are visible to the Eye, who would not wish to be a Partaker in the Pleasures of *Lilliput* ?

THAT the original Form of this Castle may appear still stronger than Words can well express it, the Elevation of the Building, to the Westward, is here inserted ; and it was drawn by the same Scale that every other Elevation was delineated, which I have yet had engraved by the same Hand ; to the End, that the Magnitude of the several Buildings may appear, in respect to one another.

THE House that first carries on the Gradation of Beauty begun in the Free Stone Work of *Lilliput* Castle, being situated at the Foot of the South End of the *King's Down*, the Place where it stands was antiently dignified with the Title of *Belcomb* ; and that Dent of the Hill receives such Springs of Water as immediately constitute a Rivulet, well known to all the Country round about it by the Name of *Belcomb Brook* ; from whence the House, now to be described, was denominated *Belcomb-Brook-Villa* ; the Water, so useful in the cloathing Trade, giving Rise to the Building, which bears South East and by East, half Southerly from the Center of the Body of *Bath* ; and it stands almost five Miles from the hot Springs of the City.

THIS Villa is a small Addition to some other Buildings erected for the Offices and Work Houses proper for one concerned in the Cloathing Manufacture ; it extends seven and thirty Feet in Front, and it is four and twenty Feet in Depth, exclusive of the Projection of the Ornaments : But no predominant Precept was intended in the Work ; the three grand Precepts of Architecture reigning equally in it ; and all appearing in that Perfection that is necessary to make a Habitation agreeable to the Possessor, and so far admired by his Friends as to draw their Declarations of Applause.

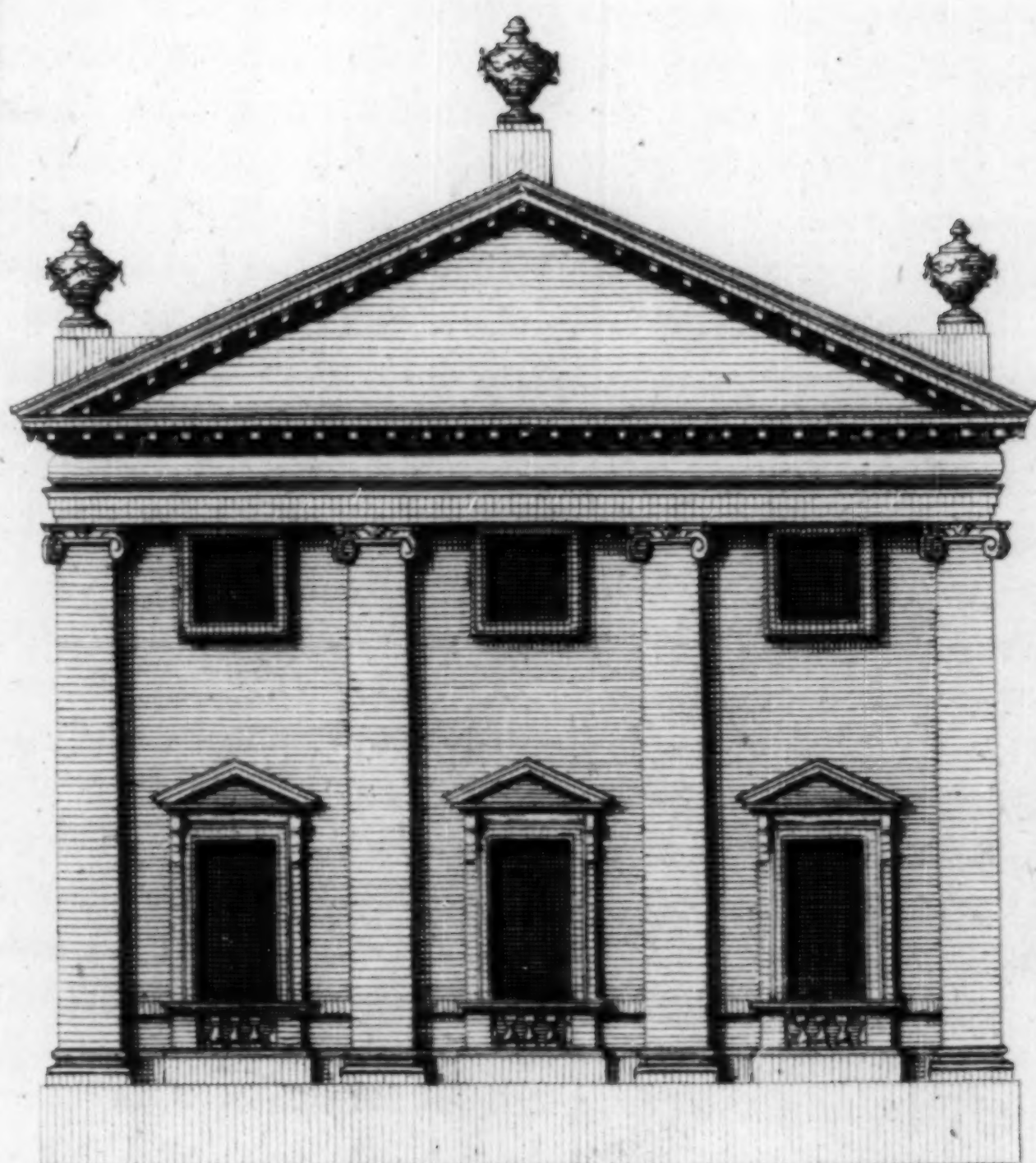
BELCOMB-BROOK-VILLA was Built with the Free Stone of the Hill of *Jou* ; and, like *Lilliput* Castle, it consists of a Cellar Story almost sunk into the Ground, and this sustains a Principal and half Story ; or at least by the Form and Manner of the South, or chief Front of the Building it appears so to do :

do: This Front is adorned with Pilasters of the *Ionick* Order, forming the best Tetrastyle Frontispiece, in square Pillars of that Order, that hath been yet executed in or about *Bath*: The Windows of the principal Story are dressed so as to become compleat Tabernacles, while those of the half Story are adorned with single Architraves; and the Mouldings in the whole Front, proper to be carved, are all enriched in the best Manner the Workmen were then Masters of.

THE Principal Story is divided into an Anti-room; a Parlour, of twenty Feet Square; and an Octangular Study, of twelve Feet Diameter, over which there are two Alcove Bed Chambers, with a Dressing Room between them: And the Altitude of the lower Rooms being twelve Feet, it admitted of a Cove round the Study; the Flat Cieling of which is adorned with a Bas-Relief, in Stucco, performed by a Workman of great Skill in his Profession.

THE two Ends of *Belcomb-Brook-Villa*, the one fronting to the Eastward, the other to the Westward, are finished with Pediments, or Footments to the Roof of the Building; and the Builder having some Years after ordered his Mason to surround a little Seat in his Garden with eight *Dorick* Columns, and to cover them with a Spherical Roof, the Pavilion, as was before remarked in the twelfth Chapter of the first Part, may now be looked upon as a Model of the Octostyle Monopterick Temple of *Delphas*, after it was covered with a Tholus, by *Theodorus*, the *Phocean* Architect, notwithstanding it wants that Proportion which rendered such kind of Structures correct; an Error pardonable in the Working Mason to whom that part of the Pavilion was committed, since he cannot be supposed to have ever heard of covered Monopterick Edifices, much less to have known the Rules by which the Antients built them.

OUR Villa Fronts principally towards the Winding Vale of *Bath*; a narrow Meadow, with a gentle Declivity, intervening between the Building and the River *Avon*; just beyond which a Cliff, covered with Wood, rises up and terminates the Southern View with a Beauty that renders the Situation of the House agreeable and pleasant: The Situation therefore, considered under this and all its other Circumstances, seems worthy of that Consecration it appears to have had in Pagan Times, when the antient *Britons* dedicated it to their God *Belenus*; and, in all Probability, erected a Pyræa in the Comb, like the Octostyle Pavilion accident has now produced



10 20 30 Feet

The ELEVATION, to the Southward,
of Belcomb Brook Villa, a small House
built by Mr. Francis Yerbury in the Year 1734,
at the Foot of the South End of the Kings Down,
one of the Hills of Bath.



duced in it, to maintain some of their sacred Fire in Honour of their imaginary King of Heaven.

THE present Possessor of this once sacred Place does Honour to his Country, even as far as the Capital of the *Ottoman* Empire; the Ladies of the Grand Seignior's Court, for many Years past, wearing a thin Superfine Cloth made by him, and only him, as a superior Manufacture to all others in *Europe* for their Robes of State: The Elevation of his House makes the next Leaf of this Essay; and the Edifice that compleats the Gradation of Beauty pursued in the Free Stone Work of *Belcomb-Brook-Villa*, and raises that Precept of *Architecture* to its highest Pitch of Elegance, stands about four Miles Northward of it; but in a much more exalted, and a much more conspicuous Situation: For the House is placed at the North End of the Village of *Bathford*; and it stands just by the Side of the *London* Road.

THE Spot of Ground that bears this Edifice lies just beneath a tremendous Part of the North West Corner of the *King's Down*, surmounted by an Artificial Barrow, towards which the Hall Front of the Building is turned; and from that Barrow, and the Word *Titan*, the proper Name of the North End of the *King's Down*, our little Structure is to bear the Name of *Titanbarrow Logia*; just as a Mansion House lying about six Miles South West and by West from the Body of the City, bears for its proper Name the Word *Woodbarrow*, from a large Quantity of Trees beneath the House, and an Artificial Mount of Earth not far from the End of the Building.

THIS *Logia* consists of a Cellar Story almost sunk into the Ground; and this, as in *Belcomb-Brook-Villa*, is to sustain a principal and half Story: The House extends six and forty Feet in Front, and it is eight and thirty Feet in Depth, exclusive of the several Breaks; it is erecting with the Free Stone of the Hill just above it; and the predominant Precept of the Structure is Beauty: A Character naturally resulting from the Order of the Building, and the Circumstances of the Situation: For if Virginal Beauty, in Works of Art, should ever accompany Virginal Beauty, in Works of Nature, here they may be put together with all the Propriety that can be even wished for.

THE principal Front of this Example of Beauty faces the North West, and is composed of the *Corinthian* Order, crowned with a Balustrade: The central Part of the Front makes
I a Tetra-

a Tetrastyle of almost whole Columns; and while the Spaces between the Capitals are filled with Festoons, the Windows are dressed so as to become rich Tabernacles; and all the Mouldings and Sofits in the whole Front, proper to be carved, are to be fully enriched, that nothing may be wanting to decorate the Order, which, as it represents Nature in all her Bloom, requires the greatest Profusion of Ornament to embellish it that can be put together with Propriety and Elegance.

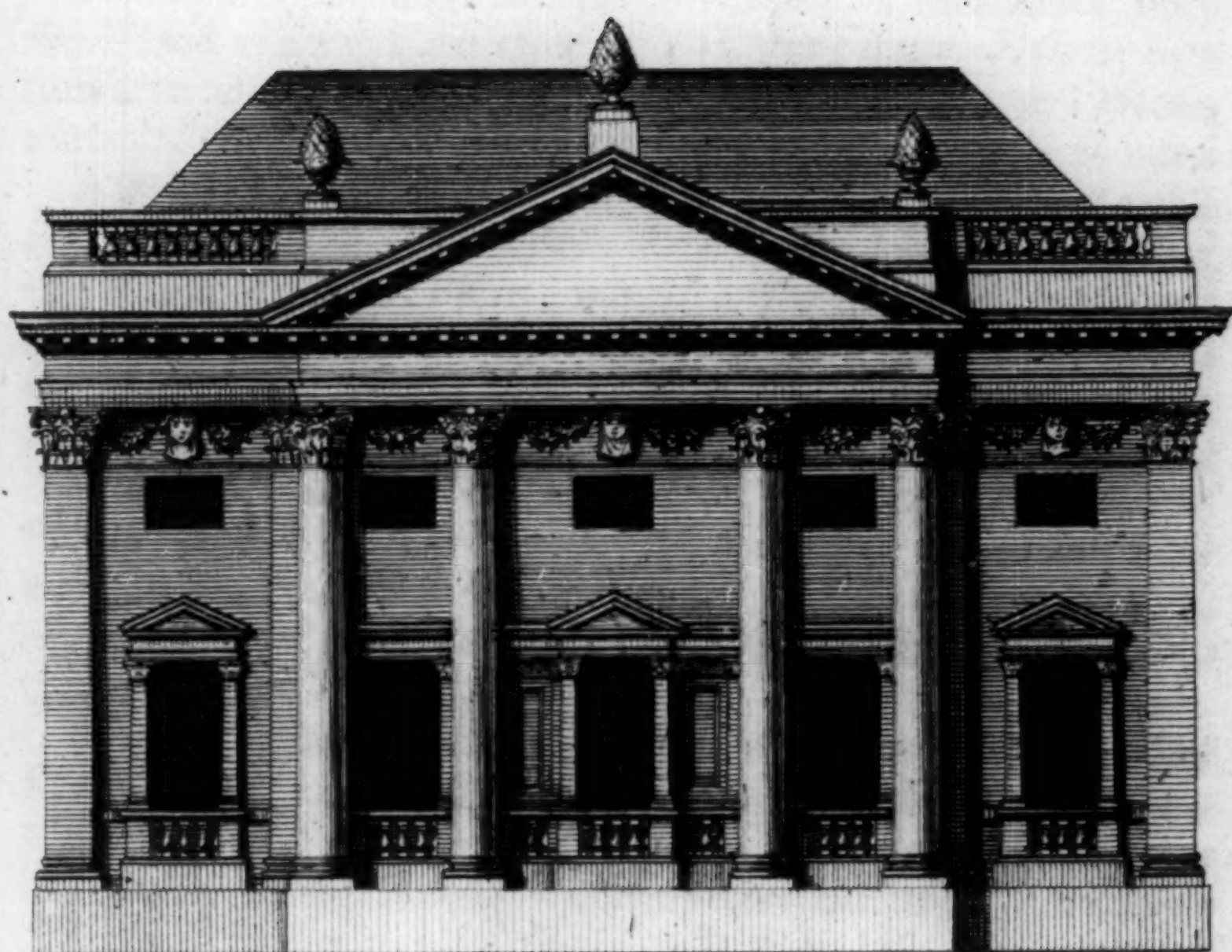
THE Elevation of this Front, by the same Scale with the former, is much too small to exhibit its Beauties; but nevertheless it is here inserted to illustrate, in some Measure, what hath been said touching this Part of the Building; the principal Story of which consists of a Hall; a Drawing Room that will include the half Story in its Altitude; a Lady's Cabinet; and a Gentleman's Study: Every Room will command a rich and beautiful Landkip; and all the Objects are so remarkable, that they will furnish agreeable Matter for almost endless Conversation.

THESE modern Instances shewing us in Miniature how happily *Bath* is situated for the Execution of beautiful Works in Architecture; let the contiguous Buildings of the City now Demonstrate the great Regard that hath been lately shewn to display the Free Stone of the Country to as much Advantage as can be well expected in a Place where the Houses, in general, are applied to such Uses as bring them down almost to the Rank of common Inns?

CHAP. II.

Of the Additional Works to BATH,
between the Beginning of the Year MDCCXXVII and the
End of the Year MDCCXLVIII.

BUSINESS calling me twice into the North of *England* in the Summer of the Year 1726, my Designs for Improving *Bath* lay under Consideration till the following Autumn; and Mr. *Gay*'s Land appearing then the most eligible to begin Building upon, I therefore, on Wednesday the 18th of *November* 1726, fixed my Preliminary Articles with him; and the Saturday after he impowered me, by his Letter of Attorney, to engage with any Body that I could bring into the Scheme for Building a Street of one thousand and twenty five



The ELEVATION, to the Westward,
of Titanbarrow Loggia, a small House

begun to be erected in the Year 1748 by Southwell Pigott Esq;
against the North West Corner of the Kings Down,
one of the Hills of Bath.



five Feet in Length, from South to North, by fifty Feet in Breadth, from East to West, for a Way to the grand Part of the Design.

BERTON Street was the Name assigned for this Way; and the Houses intended to be erected on the West Side of it were to contain a Principal and half Story between the Plinth and Crowning; but those on the East Side were to contain two full Stories; for which Reason the Ground Rent on one Side of the Way was fixed at a third Part more than on the other; and while the Buildings for the West Side of the Street bore the Name of First Rate Houses, and the Fronts of them furnished us with a Sample proper for the Fronts of our Offices, those for the East Side were denominated Second Rate Houses.

A small House began to be built by me in the Year 1728 on the West Side of the South End of the Way now bearing the Name of *Berton Street*, but afterwards turned to Coach Houses and Granaries; and another House erected by me in the Year 1733 on the East Side of the North End of the same Street for publick Use, but afterwards divided into three Tenements, now the Property of Sir *John Cope*, Sir *Edward Stanley*, and Mrs. *Codrington*, are plain Samples of the First and Second Rate Houses; which by Dress, and an Increase of Magnitude, may be raised from the Rank of Cottages to that of Superb Edifices.

THE Execution of this Street, as well as of every other Part of my Scheme, depending in a great Measure upon a Collection of Experienced Workmen, such as by their Facility would make Building come upon the most reasonable Terms, I forthwith resolved to become an Undertaker myself of two considerable Works that then presented themselves to me.

THE first was a Court of Houses for his Grace *James* late Duke of *Chandos*; and the second was a large Canal for completing the Navigation of the River *Avon* between *Bath* and *Bristol*: For part of the former I entered into a Contract the 23^d of *January*; for the latter I signed Articles on the 10th of *March* 1726-7; and for the better Execution of the Work I forthwith procured Labourers, that had been employed on the *Chelsea* Water-Works, and sent them down to *Bath* to dig the Canal I had undertaken; 'till which time the real Use of the Spade was unknown in, or about the City, and the Removal of Earth was then reduced to a third Part of what it formerly Cost.

I likewise provided Masons in *Yorkshire*, Carpenters, Joiners, and Plaisterers in *London* and other Places, and from time to time sent such as were necessary down to *Bath* to carry on the Buildings I had undertaken: And it was then, and not till then, that the Lever, the Pulley, and the Windlass, were introduced among the Artificers in the upper Part of *Somersetshire*; before which time the Masons made use of no other Method to hoist up their heavy Stones, than that of dragging them up, with small Ropes, against the Sides of a Ladder.

WHILE I was entering into these Engagements, and making these Preparations, one *John Strahan* came to *Bristol*; and, by printed Bills, offering his Service to the Publick, as a Land Surveyor and Architect, Mr. *Hobbs*, the Deal Merchant, thereupon took him under his Patronage, and employed him in laying out some Meadow and Garden Ground on the West Side of the Body of the City of *Bath* into Streets for Building, Mr. *Hobbs* having then had part of a Tenant's Right in the Land; while Mr. *Thayer* employed me to make a Plan for covering the Bowling Green and Abbey Orchard, or North Part of the *Ham*, with Houses: He particularly directed me to contrive such an Assembly House for the famous Dame *Lindsey*, as could be turned to other Uses for a small Expence; and this Gentleman having been Treasurer of some Money that had been raised in the Year 1723 towards founding a General Hospital, I had his Instructions to provide a Piece of Ground for the Building; to prepare proper Draughts for the Structure, and to use my utmost Endeavours to bring the Work into Execution.

MY Engagements in *London* drawing to a Period in the Spring of the Year 1727, so as to permit me to come and take up my Abode at *Bath*, I soon followed my Workmen thither; and on my Arrival in the City, the 16th of *May*, I found Dame *Lindsey* so zealously bent upon a House, that great Part of my Time was at first employed upon her Designs: But while these were about, the late King died; and then Mr. *Gay* began to discountenance my Scheme for his Land; which, tho' it might have been only intended the better to preserve his Interest among the Electors of the City, was nevertheless such a Discouragement to me, that it made me not only contract my Designs, by shortening *Berton Street* five Hundred Feet; but, at the Instance of some Friends, form a Plan for rebuilding the Town before it should be extended.

THIS

THIS Design was no sooner compleated than I communicated it to the Corporation, so far as it related to the Estates under their Guardianship; but they thought proper to treat all my Schemes as Chimerical; tho' there were some of the Members of that Body of Citizens that acted otherwise, and as Men capable of being guided by self-evident Principles.

THE Conduct of the Corporation on this Occasion laying the Field entirely open for an Extension of the Contiguous Buildings of the City, I soon dropt my Agency under Mr. Gay, and determined instantly to become an absolute Contractor with him for Ground sufficient to compleat the fourth Part of an open Area which we agreed should bear the Name of *Queen Square*, in Compliment to the Queen: *Berton Street* was now removed one hundred and fifty Feet more to the Westward than where it was first intended; and a new Way, under the Name of *John Street*, was substituted in its Stead; the Houses of which were to contain another Story of Building as a Basement to such as should be erected on one Side the Street, and as an Attick to such as should be built on the other.

THUS two new Rates of Houses were fixed for the Improvement of the City: And the private Edifices composed of a Basement Story, supporting a Principal and half Story, were called Third Rate Houses; those composed of two Stories, supporting an Attick, were denominated Fourth Rate Houses; and two Structures as they were began to be erected in *John Street* in the Year 1730, are plain Samples of each Kind of Building.

THE Houses between *John Street* and the Square were so designed, as to increase in their Magnificence to a Fifth Rate, by an Addition of visible Garrets in the Roof of the Third Rate Houses; and by an Augmentation of the Half to a Three Quarter Story in some of them: Of this Kind of Building the Duke of *Chandos's* Houses were then erecting; some plain, and some dress'd with Ornaments proper to the *Ionick* Order: And the like Samples were soon after executed in the Situation for which they were particularly designed.

THE Land that was necessary for the Execution of the fourth Part of *Queen Square*, was taken by me by Lease bearing Date the 28th of *November* 1728; we began to break Ground for the Foundation of some of the Houses on the 10th Day of *December*; and we laid the First Stone of the Building the 27th of *January* following, just four Months after we began

gan to break Ground on the East Side of the old Bowling-Green for Dame *Lindsey's* Assembly House, and four other Fourth Rate Edifices.

THIS Building was preceded by an Addition to the North Part of Mr. *Allen's* House in the Alley then leading from the Abbey Green to the old Bowling Green, but now to the Grand Parade, and for that, and some other Reasons, called *Lilliput Alley*: The Designs, as well as a Model for this Addition, were made while I was in *London* in the Spring of the Year 1727; and a third Part of the Bowling Green having been granted for a Garden to the House, Smock Racing and Pig Racing, playing at Foot-Ball and running with the Feet in Bags in that Green, four of the *Bath* Diversions of those Days, thereby received their Final End: Nor did Grinning, Stareing, Scolding, Eating hot Fumety, Laughing, Whistling and Jiging upon the Stage for Rings, Shirts, Smocks, Hats, &c. escape the common Ruin; these Amusements falling likewise.

In digging the Foundation for Mr. *Thayer's* Building, the Workmen met with a vast Number of Bodies that had been buried, some in Stone Coffins made of whole Stones, others in Coffins made of several Stones, and others without Coffins: Some had been buried with Shoes on their Feet, and their Bodies wrapped up in a Hide; others were wrapped up in Leather, but had no Shoes on. It appeared to me to have been the common Place of Sepulchre for such as belonged to the Monastery; and one of the Labourers, more arch than the rest, by amusing the Publick with the Teeth and Bones of Horses, for those of Men of a Gigantick Size, received their Bounty so liberally, that he soon appeared in fine Linen, and the best broad Cloth Garments by it.

My Workmen in digging in another Part of the Town about the same Year, found a small Bass Relief, in Alabaster, of *Joseph* and *Mary* leading Christ, when about twelve Years old; over whose Head there is the Figure of a Man, from the Waste upwards, representing God the Father, born upon a Dove, as well as upon an arched Cloud, or Rock; and holding a Globe in his left Hand: The right Arm and Head of this Figure, the Head of the Dove, and the left Arm of the Figure of *Joseph* are broke off; the rest is pretty entire; though the Features of the Faces, the Hands and some of the small Parts are defaced by Time and other Accidents: The whole together is the best Piece of ancient Sculpture

ture that has been found in *Bath*, the Head of *Apollo* dug up in *Stall-Street*, in the Year 1727, only excepted; and the Bass Relief is about eleven Inches high, by eight Inches and a half broad.

MR. *Thayer*'s intended Improvements upon the old Bowling Green, instantly gave Birth to a Design for the Ground upon the East Side of the Grove, for which I made a general Draught in the Year 1727; and if it had succeeded the Building would have gained the City, the Proprietors of the Houses, and myself, great Honour: But Caprice and Ignorance interfering, rob'd the City, and every Party of the Glory of that Design; according to which the City Wall was to have served for that of an Area before the Houses; and upon that Wall I intended a Row of Columns, which were to support the Chamber Floor of the Superstructure; as well as the Front Wall of the Principal and half Story in that part of the Building: This Wall was to have been adorned with a second Order; all the Apertures were to have been dressed in the richest Manner; and the whole was to have been crowned with a handsome Ballustrade.

THE Ground of this open Area then lay in two Levels, with Steps to rise from one to the other; and while the lower Part shined with Sir *John*'s, Sir *James*'s, &c. the upper Part was clouded with Sir *Reverences*: It was, in Effect, the common Jakes for the Rabble of the whole City; the better Sort retiring, at the same Time, to one publick Lay-stall on the North Side of the Grove, and to another on the West Side of the same Area: Of such little Value was the Land in this Part of *Bath* in those Days.

WHILE Mr. *Allen* was making the Addition to the North Part of his House in *Lilliput Alley*, he new fronted and raised the old Building a full Story higher; it consists of a Basement Story sustaining a double Story under the Crowning; and this is surmounted by an Attick, which created a sixth Rate House, and a Sample for the greatest Magnificence that was ever proposed by me for our City Houses.

LINDSEY'S Assembly House having been compleated against the Spring Season of the Year 1730, Mr. *Thayer*, in Person, Opened it with a publick Breakfast on *Monday* the 6th of *April*, and with a Ball the next Day: At each Entertainment a Plan, that I had been preparing for a grand *Circus* in the Abbey Orchard, was shewn and approved of; and then transmitted to a Person at that Time in *London*, with Instructions

ons to fix upon the proper Method with all the Parties concerned in the Land for carrying it into Execution, and laying it open to the Country by the Means of a Bridge.

BUT the Resolutions taken in *London* so far disconcerted the Design of the *Circus*, that Mr. *Thayer*, to the Day of his Death, which happened on the 9th of *December* 1737, would not enter into the Treaty again with the Zeal of one determined to come to the Point.

IN building *Lindsey's* Assembly House we enlarg'd the Terras Walk before it from twelve to seven and twenty Feet in Breadth; and the Success that attended all the Houses, fronting this Walk, had such an Effect upon the Corporation of the City, that they forthwith began to level and plant the Grove in the Manner we now see it; whereby one of the greatest Nufances that ever attended a City was removed, and then the Land about it became truly valuable.

WHEN the Treaty of the Spring Season of the Year 1730 for extending the City to the Eastward subsided, I began to pursue the Completion of *Queen Square*, and took Leases of the Land at six different Times, to wit on the 17th of *June* 1730; the 8th of *March* following; the 12th of *October* 1732; the 6th of the ensuing *December*; the 6th of *August* 1733; and the 14th of *October* 1734: The Land thus taken, in seven Years time, to a single Day, we laid the First Stone of the Foundation of the first House, and the Last Stone of the Walls and Covering of the last House of our Square, and about sixty other Houses in the Streets leading to it, together with a Chapel for the Use of the Inhabitants.

BESIDES this our Journeymen Builders, and such as I would not indulge to hurt themselves, and others, by capricious Houses, exercised their building Faculties upon the Land the *Bristol* Timber Merchant was interested in: So that by the Year 1736 no less than four new Streets were built, to a considerable Length, upon that Land, with little Openings in two of them, designed for two Squares.

WHILE the Works of *Queen Square* were about, the contiguous Buildings of *Bath* received some small Additions; and particularly to the South by a small Alley, extended Eastward from the East Side of *Horse Street*, as well as by a Kay, with a Row of Houses, extended Westward from the Bottom of the West Side of the same Street: And this giving Birth to a Design for building the whole Ambrey, a General Hospital was to have made the capital Structure upon that Piece
of

of Land : But Humour and Caprice in the Persons interested in the Ground stopt us from beginning upon the Work till the Opportunity that then presented itself was lost, even beyond a Possibility of Recovery, to the great Disadvantage of themselves and their Posterity.

QUEEN *Square* drawing towards its Completion, it began to be a Matter of Debate, whether the contiguous Buildings of *Bath* should be extended Westward, and Northwestward upon the Meadow and high Pasture Land on that Side the City ? Or carried Eastward in pursuance of the Treaty of 1730 ?

A natural Terrass Walk at the Head of the *King's Meadow*, on the West Side of the City, capable of containing a Line of Building of one thousand Feet in Length, and admitting of every Thing that was necessary for a capacious, convenient and commodious Assembly House, strongly recommended that Side of the City to our Attentions ; especially since a House of publick Resort, in that Situation, would fall within the Limits of a Six-penny Fare of a Chair from all our new Buildings : Fair Promises recommended the opposite Side of the City : And those Promises, with the Decease of two of the Lives, in about a Quarter of a Year, by which the Abbey Orchard was held, at last determined it for the Seat of all future Improvements ; and a new Treaty commencing on the 25th of *April* 1738, the *Circus*, intended eight Years before for the Ground of the Abbey Orchard, was altered to a *Forum* to extend Southward into the South Part of *Ham*, as the grand Place for publick Assembly.

BUT before any Thing could be entered upon, a Line of Building was begun fronting the Terrass Walk in *King's Mead* ; *Waldcot Street* was extended Northward with a long Row of Houses ; and the Foundation of a General Hospital was laid just within the Wall that bounds the North Side of the Body of the City, the First Stone of which was fixed on the 6th Day of *July* A. D. 1738.

EXPERIENCE had now convinced the Corporation of *Bath* that my Scheme for extending the City was far from being Chimerical ; their Eyes were sufficiently open in Respect to the West Side of the Town, but they contemned the Design for the East Side, as there were no Ways of any Consequence to the Ground ; as the Land itself naturally lay low ; and as great Part of the Abbey Orchard, by old Motes and Ponds appeared little better than an unfathomable Bog : That

Body

Body of Citizens therefore applying to Parliament, the latter End of the Year 1738, for a Renewal of the Act for mending the Roads leading to the City, for paving, cleaning and lighting the Streets, and for regulating the Chairmen, they, with the Assistance of the *Bathonian* Monarch, got the Rates of Chairs so settled, that the Fare between the Assembly Houses and new Buildings, was double to what it was between those Houses and the Extremities of the old Part of the City; the Effect of which was, that it restrained the Progress of Building to the Westward, and encouraged it to the Eastward, to the very utmost of my Wishes.

THUS encouraged, the Treaty that had been opened on the 25th of *April* 1738, was immediately brought to a Conclusion; on the 22d of *May*, 1739, I became an absolute Contractor for the Ground of the Abbey Orchard; and my Agreement having been intirely consummated on the 3d of *July* following, I employ'd the Remainder of the Year in making a common Sewer to drain the Ground to be built upon, and in contracting with Builders for erecting the Houses intended to front a Terrace Walk, to which I had given the Name of the *Grand Parade*.

THE First Stone of the first House fronting the *Grand Parade* was laid upon the 10th of *March* 1739-40; and by the *Michaelmas* following, we raised as many Houses ready for roofing as, together, extended five hundred Feet in Front: After which the Work of this Walk, and of three new Streets, made slow Advances till the 27th of *January* 1742-3; on which Day we laid the First Stone of the first House intended to front the *Forum*, which we dignified with the proper Name of *Royal*: But the Weather stopping our further Progress till *Wednesday* the 16th of *March*, on that Day the Workmen, without any previous Design, began the Corner House fronting our intended *Royal Forum*, just two hundred Years, perhaps to an Hour, after the Sale of the Priory by King *Henry* the Eighth.

WHILE the Works in the Abbey Orchard were about, and thereby the Site of the Priory once more becoming the Glory of *Bath*, Saint *Michael's* Church, without the North Gate, was rebuilt under the Conduct of the Churchwarden, *John Harvey*, a Stone-cutter, and the third of that Name: And People of Rank and Fashion now finding it expedient to establish Rules, for the better Government of the Company that frequented the City, they, in the Spring Season of the Year

Year 1742, by unanimous Consent, agreed upon Eleven Articles to be observed by every Person of Fashion then in Bath, or who should come to the City for the future; these were printed, and then Copies thereof were fix'd up in all the Places of Publick Resort, in the following Lines.

“ BY GENERAL CONSENT, DETERMIN'D.

I.

“ THAT a Visit of Ceremony at coming to BATH, and
“ another at going away, is all that is expected or desired
“ by Ladies of Quality and Fashion.—except Impertinents.

II.

“ THAT Ladies coming to the Ball appoint a Time for
“ their Footmens coming to wait on them Home, to prevent
“ Disturbances and Inconveniencies to Themselves and Others.

III.

“ THAT Gentlemen of Fashion never appearing in a Morn-
“ ing before the Ladies in Gowns and Caps, shew Breeding
“ and Respect.

IV.

“ THAT no Person take it ill that any one goes to another's
“ Play, or Breakfast, and not to their's;—except Cap-
“ tious by Nature.

V.

“ THAT no Gentleman give his Tickets for the Balls to any
“ but Gentlewomen;—N. B. Unless he has none of his
“ Acquaintance.

VI.

“ THAT Gentlemen crowding before the Ladies at the
“ Ball, shew ill Manners; and that none do so for the Future;
“ —except such as respect no-body but Themselves.

VII.

“ That no Gentleman or Lady take it ill that another
“ Dances before them;—except such as have no Pretence
“ to dance at all.

VIII.

“ THAT the Elder Ladies and Children be contented with
“ a Second Bench at the Ball, as being past, or not come to
“ Perfection.

IX.

“ THAT the younger Ladies take Notice how many Eyes
 “ observe them;—*N. B.* This don’t extend to the HAVE-
 “ AT-ALL’S.

X.

“ THAT all Whisperers of Lies and Scandal be taken for
 “ their Authors.

XI.

“ THAT all Repeaters of such Lies and Scandal be shun’d
 “ by all Company ;—except such as have been guilty of the
 “ same Crime.

“ *N. B.* SEVERAL Men of no Character, Old Women and
 “ Young Ones, of questioned Reputation, are great Authors of
 “ Lies in this Place, being of the Sect of *Levellers*.”

THE 14th of July this Year, his Majesty created the Right Honourable *William Pulteney*, Esq; Baron of *Hedon* in the County of *York*, Viscount *Pulteney* of *Wrington*, in the County of *Somerset*, and Earl of *Bath*: After this a few Alterations were made about the Baths; the old Shambles was increas’d into a commodious Flesh-Market; and an Enlargement of Dame *Lindsey*’s Assembly House was the best Material Work within the Body of the City, in the Period here treated of; an Enlargement begun in the Summer, and finished in the Autumn of The Year M.DCC.XLVIII.

C H A P. III.

Of the LIMITS of BATH in its present State:
 Of the grand DIVISIONS and SUB-DIVISIONS of the City: And
 Of the PARTS formed by the Contiguous Buildings.

THE Ground at this Time within the Perambulation commonly made by the Magistrates of *Bath*, and claimed by the Corporation as the full Site of the City, amounting to about the same Quantity of Land that the *Romans* intrenched for a Consular Army, would make one conclude, that neither Time nor Circumstance had altered the Size of the City, as it was founded on the Ruins of the *Roman* Camp, and Town of *Camalodunum*, if the Limits, Metes, and Bounds of that Perambulation, as set forth in the Charter that was granted to the City by Queen *Elizabeth*, did not shew the City to have been then Extended.

“ We

“ WE Will, and by these Presents for Us, our Heirs and
 “ Successors, do Ordain and Grant, That our said City of *Bath*,
 “ and the Circuit, Precinct, and Jurisdiction thereof, from
 “ henceforth shall Be, Extend, and Stretch by and thro’ all the
 “ Wards of the said City, as well in Length and Breadth, as
 “ in Circuit, Compass and Precinct, to such and the same
 “ like Antient Limits, Metes, and Bounds thereof, unto
 “ which, and as the said City of *Bath*, and the Circuit, Pre-
 “ cinct, and Jurisdiction thereof, before this time did Stretch
 “ and Extend, and no otherwise; that is to say: FROM the
 “ South-End of the Bridge where the two Images of a *Lion*
 “ and a *Bear*, engraven in Stone, are erected upon the said
 “ Bridge, and from thence unto the Meadow call’d *King’s*
 “ *Meadow*, and about and over every Side of the said Mea-
 “ dow call’d *King’s Mead*, thro’ the middle of the Water or
 “ River there, called *Avon*, as the said Meadow doth ex-
 “ tend; and from the middle of the said River, in the
 “ West Side of the said Meadow, unto the Head or Spring
 “ of the Brook a River there call’d the Mouth of *Mad Brook*,
 “ by the Side of the said Brook; and so from thence unto the
 “ High-way leading from *Weston* towards *Waldcot*, and so con-
 “ tinuing by the said Way unto a Close of Pasture commonly
 “ call’d the *Win Yards*; and from the same Close through a
 “ certain Lane in the North Side of the said Close, and so as
 “ the Way leadeth by the Church-Yard of the Church of
 “ *Waldcot*, unto the North Corner of the same Church-Yard;
 “ and from the same Corner directly unto the River *Avon*,
 “ aforesaid, towards the East; and so from thence, thro’ the
 “ middle of the same River, to the South End of the said
 “ Bridge: And through, by, and over all Lands, Soil and
 “ Grounds, lately belonging or appertaining unto the Priory;
 “ and by, upon, and over all other Lands, Soils, Grounds
 “ and Places lying, being, or contained within the said Limits.
 “ AND that it shall and may be lawful to and for the said
 “ Mayor, Aldermen, and Citizens of the said City of *Bath*,
 “ and their Successors, to make Perambulations, and to Walk
 “ through and over the said Bounds for the Supervising,
 “ Knowing, and Limiting of their Liberties about, within,
 “ and without the said City, and the Suburbs and Precincts
 “ of the same, in whatsoever Places, Lands, Tenements,
 “ or Lordships they shall be within the said City, or in the
 “ County of *Somerſet*, without Let of Us, our Heirs or Suc-
 “ cessors, or of any other Person or Persons whatsoever, as by

“Squares, Metes, Bounds, Limits, Lands, Stalls, Patches,
“Stone Walls, Hedges, Waters, Bridges, Ditches, Houses,
“Crosses, or by any other Means howsoever they are Limit-
“ed and Bounded.”

FROM hence it is evident, that the City was enlarged in the Year 1590, and at that time extended over every Part of the Dissolved Priory within the Limits, Metes, and Bounds prescribed for the Perambulation; as well as over the whole Farm of *Berton*, and every other Part of the County of *Somerset* that lay between those Limits, Metes, and Bounds, and the antient Limits of the City itself: But this Extension, with regard to the Priory, was formerly so strongly opposed by the Lords of that privileged Manor, that they would not permit the Mayor of the City so much as to set his Foot upon the Abbey Land; and it was but lately that the Magistrates of *Bath* began to claim a Jurisdiction over the Farm of *Berton*, and the other Part of the County of *Somerset*, that lies within their common Perambulations; a Claim which sets the Inhabitants of between two and three hundred Houses upon an Uncertainty, whether they live under the Jurisdiction of the City? or under that of the County?

THAT such an Extension of Territory should creep into the Charter, is easy enough to conceive; *Berton* Farm, that now contains so many Houses as I have mentioned, was then in the Possession of the Mayor of the City; and the Corporation were wise enough to be Silent in their Claims till the Memory of Man, from the Date of their Charter, was quite worn out: The City, from King *Alfred's* time, really contained no more than what now makes the Parish of *St. Peter and Paul*, that of *St. James*, and that of *St. Michael*; and within the Limits of the two first Parishes, the whole Site of the Priory was included, as a Ward of itself, like *St. Martins-le-Grand* in *London*; the rest made a Ward that bore, and still bears, the Name of *Stall*; beyond the Bounds of which the Jurisdiction of the Court of Record of the City do not extend; all Processes being, to this Hour, laid within it.

WHEN the Lands of *England* were Taxed at the beginning of the Reign of King *William* and Queen *Mary*, and the City of *Bath* desired to be charged separate from the County of *Somerset*, the Corporation claimed no more than the three Parishes above named, as the full Site of the City; and when the Turnpike Act was obtained in the Year 1707, the Roads of the County were directed to be amended, as such, to the very Bounds of those Parishes.

Now

Now as the Perambulation directed by Queen *Elizabeth's* Charter includes a considerable Part of the Parish of *Waldcot*, and as that whole Parish is part of a Tything of the Hundred of *Bathforum*, it is a matter of doubt, whether the Tything could be divided by the Power of a Patent? If it could, then so much of the Parish of *Waldcot*, as lies within the common Perambulation of the Citizens of *Bath*, must become a third Ward of the City.

THAT the Bounds of the City to the Westward and Northward, as stipulated in the Charter, were not the antient Limits of *Bath*, is evident from the Non-Exercise of Jurisdiction in the Parish of *Waldcot* till of late Years; and if we change the Word West for East in the Bounds of *King's Mead*, the Word North for South in the Bounds of the *Win Yards*, and the same in respect to the original Church-Yard of *Waldcot*; the City Bounds will then answer the Bounds of the three Parishes that have, from first to last, been Taxed to the Land, as the full Site of the City.

THE external Bounds of these three Parishes are therefore the real Limits of the City in its present State; its grand Divisions, in respect to the Temporal Government, are into two Wards, the one Privileged and the other not Privileged; and its Subdivisions are into several Tythings: But in regard to the Spiritual Government, the grand Division of the City was formerly into two Parts; and these were Sub-divided into seven Parishes, as Mr. *Lambard* hath recorded the Fact; but before our Antiquary was at *Bath* collecting his Notes for describing it, these Parishes were reduced to the three that now constitute the City. *Widcomb* Church was antiently a Chapel belonging to *Stall's* Parish in the Heart of the City, and *Widcomb* Parish having been United to *Lyncomb* and *Haulway*, the whole was join'd to the Cure of *Bath*; and therefore the Spiritual Government of the City extends a compleat Parish beyond the Temporal.

SUCH is the State of *Bath*, considered as a City governed by the same Laws: But if we consider it in respect to the contiguous Buildings, then its grand Divisions will be into three compleat Parishes, and two large Hamlets, one of the Parish of *Waldcot*, and the other of the united Parishes of *Widcomb*, *Lyncomb* and *Haulway*; and its Sub-divisions will be into Nine Gates, four Throngs, two Bridges, seventeen Lanes, four Alleys, six Terrass Walks, seven and twenty Streets, six inferior Courts, and Ten open Areas of a superior Kind; where-

in five Hot Baths, one Cold Bath, eleven Conduits, six Hospitals, three Churches, three Chapels, three Meeting Houses, a Court of Justice, a Goal, two Assembly Houses, two Schools, and two Poor Houses are still existing; together with some Remains of three other Churches and two Chapels, to testify, That sacred Structures may, in Defiance of our Ecclesiastical Law, be deserted, and even turned to profane Uses!

THE Sub-divisions of the contiguous Buildings of *Bath* are at present distinguished by the following Names, to wit, The Gates by the Name of *East Gate*, *West Gate*, *North Gate*, *South Gate*, *St. Laurence's Gate*, the *Abbey Gate*, *St. James's Porticoe*, *St. Peter's Gate*, and *St. John's Gate*: And the Throngs by the Names of *Moor's Throng*, *Tagg's Throng*, *Parker's Throng*, and *Wood's Throng*.

THE Bridges bear the Names of *St. Laurence* and *Trim*; and the Lanes go by the Names of the *Ambrey Lane*, *Abbey Lane*, *Bell-Tree Lane*, *Bynebury Lane*, *No-where Lane*, *Cross Bath Lane*, *Hot Bath Lane*, *Cross Lane*, *Spurriers Lane*, *Vicarage Lane*, *Locks Lane*, *Fish Cross Lane*, *Lot Lane*, *Boat-stall Lane*, *Berton Lane*, *Frog Lane*, and *Foss Lane*: The Alleys by the Names of *Lilliput Alley*, *Wade's Alley*, *Marchant's Alley* and *Berton Alley*: The Walks by the Names of the *Terrass Walk*, *St. Mary's Rampier*, *Gascoyn's*, or rather *St. Michael's Rampier*, *St. James's Rampier*, the *Key* and *Stall-Boat Quay*; And the Streets by the Names of *Waldcot Street*, *Broad Street*, *Old Street*, *High Street*, *Cheap Street*, *West-Gate Street*, *Stall Street*, *Horse Street*, *Haulway*, *The Beach* or *Claverton Street*, *St. James's Street*, *Orchard Street*, *Green Street*, *Gracious Street*, *Trim Street*, *John Street*, *Wood Street*, *Berton Street*, *Quiet Street*, *King Street*, *George Street*, *Little Prince's Street*, *Monmouth Street*, *King's Mead Street*, *Avon Street*, *Pierrepoint Street*, and *Duke Street*.

THE inferior Courts, exclusive of such as are of a private Kind, are known by the Names of *St. James's Court*, *Marchant's Court*, *St. John's Court*, *Orange Court*, the *Shambles*, and *Chandos Court*; while the open Areas, of a superior Kind, bear the Names of the *Saw Close*, *Stall's Church-yard*, the *Abbey Church-yard*, the *Abbey Green*, *Beaufort Buildings*, *King's Mead Square*, *Orange Grove*, *Queen Square*, *St. James's Triangle*, and the *Royal Forum* now about.

As Bridges, Gates, and Throngs are properly Part of the publick Ways of a City, so they are here ranked as such; but they are nevertheless to be considered partly as publick Structures; and those that are really such in *Bath* are thus distinguished:

guished: The Hot Baths by the Names of the *Lepers Bath*, the *Hot Bath*, the *Cross Bath*, the *Queen's Bath*, and the *King's Bath*: The Conduits by the Names of the *Pump House*, the *King's Bath Pump*, the *Hot Bath Pump*, the *Cross Bath Pump*, *Carnwell*, *Broad Street Conduit*, *St. Michael's Conduit*, *St. Mary's Conduit*, *St. Peter and Paul's Conduit*, *Stall's Conduit*, and *St. James's Conduit*: The Hospitals, by the Names of the *New-General Hospital*, or *Infirmery*, *St. John's Hospital*, *Bellot's Hospital*, *St. Catharine's Hospital*, the *Leper's Hospital*, and *St. Mary Magdalen's Hospital*: The Churches, by the Names of *St. Michael's Church*, *St. Peter and St. Paul's Church*, and *St. James's Church*: The Chapels by the Names of *St. Mary's Chapel*, *St. John's Chapel*, and *St. Mary Magdalen's Chapel*: The Meeting Houses by the Names of the *Bell-Tree House*, the *Presbyterian Meeting House*, and the *Quakers Meeting House*: The Court of Justice by the Name of the *Guild-Hall*: The Goal by the Name of the *Prison*: The Assembly Houses by the Names of *Harrison's*, or *Simpson's Assembly House*, and *Lindsey's*, or *Wiltshire's Assembly House*: The Schools by the Names of the *Free Grammar School of King Edward the Sixth*, and the *Charity School*: And the poor Houses by the Names of *Widcomb Poor-House*, and *Bath Poor-House*.

THE Churches and Chapels partly destroyed, and turned to profane Uses, bore the Name of *Stall's Church*, *St. Mary's Church*, *Werborough Church*, *St. Laurence's Chapel*, and *St. Michael's Chapel*: And *Werborough Church* having been situated at the South Corner of the *Win Yards*, where the *Foss* and *Lansdown Road* make an Angle, and just without the antient Limits of the City, we may therefore conclude it to have been the Place of Sanctuary to which Murderers fled, and there paid their Fines for Murder: For such Fines were called *Weræ*, from whence, and from the Borough of *Bath*, the Church undoubtedly had its Name.

OF the Streets abovementioned no less than thirteen are entirely new, and the Produce of the last two and twenty Years: Within the same Period we may place the Rise of two of the inferior Courts; five of the open Areas of a superior Kind, including that which makes Part of the intended *Royal Forum*; two of the Terrass Walks; one of the Lanes; and one of the Alleys. Among the new Works we may also reckon one Conduit, one Chapel, one Assembly House, one Hospital, and two Poor Houses: So that *Bath*, before it was begun to be improved

improved in the Year 1727, consisted of no more than fifteen Streets, four inferior Courts, five open Areas of a superior Kind, four Terrass Walks, sixteen Lanes, three Alleys, four Throngs, and two Bridges, with a few private Courts: And the publick Buildings amounted to no more than three Churches, two Chapels, three Meeting Houses, one Assembly House, five Hospitals, five Baths, two Schools, a Court of Justice, a Goal, ten Conduits for Water, and a Theatre, since destroy'd.

SUCH was the former and such is the present State of *Bath*, as to the Number of its principal Places, its chief Buildings, and its publick Ways. I will now proceed to a more particular Description of the several Parts of the City, under the general Heads of the Baths; the Conduits; the Hospitals; the Places of Worship; the Court of Justice, and other publick Edifices; the Gates and Throngs; the Bridges, Lanes, Alleys, Terrass Walks, and Streets; the inferior Courts; and the open Areas of a superior Kind.

BUT previous to this I cannot help observing, that as the Ground occupied by the two Legions, was about the sixth Part of the Land of the whole *Roman* Camp; so the contiguous Buildings of *Bath*, before it was enlarged, covered about the sixth Part of the Land of the whole City: And it is well worth observing, that the City Bounds, as set forth in the Charter, between the Intersection of *Mad Brook* with the Road leading from *Weston* to *Waldcot*, and the North Side of the *Win Yards*, is Part of the ancient *Roman* Road, mentioned in *Antoninus's* Itinerary, which led from *Aquæ Solis*, or the Waters of the Sun, to *Venta Silurum*, or the Port of the *Silures*. This Road from the Point of Intersection, as above, runs to *Weston*, thence to *Northstoke*; and so on through *Upton*, and *Abotson* to the Ferry over the *Severn* Sea, called *Trajectum*; which is eighteen Miles from *Aquæ Solis*, or *Bath*.

AT the North West Corner of the *Win Yards* there is a large Mount of Earth, by the Side of the *Foss* Road, leading to the Port of the *Silures*, as above; this seems to have been the Sepulchral Monument of *Nennius*, the Son of King *Lud*; that Prince, according to the *British* History, having been buried at *Trinovantum*, by the North Gate of the City; and it seems likewise to have been the Mark at *Aquæ Solis*, where the Measures mentioned in the Itinerary terminated: It is a Spot of Ground so conspicuous to the whole Country, for many Miles, that from it there are some of the most delightful

ful Views I have ever seen; and they are such as had once like to have seduced me into a very great Expence, by erecting a House, in a military Taste, upon it.

THIS remarkable Mount of Earth is situated about four hundred Yards to the Northward of the North Gate of the *Roman* Camp, which was pitched on the Ground beneath it to give the *Romans* an Opportunity of exercising their Fury, in the highest Degree, against what the *Britons* set the greatest Value upon, namely their most Sacred Works: And when those mighty Conquerors found the Fertility of the Country all round the Hot Springs, the Dryness of the Situation in which they had pitched their Camp, and the Salubrity of the Air, in the whole Region, was such as was necessary for a Place of Abode; the Camp they had so pitched became a *Roman* Station, which *Vegetius*, l. 1. c. 22. says was always fixed with a View to these fundamental Qualities.

HERE it seems probable that the *Romans* fixed a publick *Fabrica*: For the Inscription that was found just beyond *Waldcot*, in digging up the *Foss* Road in the Year 1708, sets forth, that *Julius Vitalis*, one of the *Belgæ* by Birth, was *Fabricensis* to the twentieth Legion; and as his proper Office was to make publick Arms, so that very Business appears to have been carried on in the City in succeeding Times, when our Warriors wore Spurs of a most extraordinary Length and Thickness, as the Name of *Spurriers Lane*, now retained in one of the Publick Ways, sufficiently demonstrates; and the same Craft gave Name to one of the Gates, or Streets of *York*, as Mr. *Drake* takes Notice in the Antiquities of that City. p. 290.

C H A P. IV.

Of the NATURAL BATHS of Bath.

SIMPLE Cisterns to receive the Hot Waters of Bath, and contain such Quantities as are necessary for the Purpose of Bathing, accommodated with little Cells for the Bathers to strip and Dress in, and flights of Steps to descend from them to the bottom of the Water, constitute the Publick Baths of the City in their present State: And the *Lepers* Bath being the Place of Resource for the most miserable Objects that seek Relief from the healing Fountains, that Cistern is proportionably Mean; Obscure; and Small: Its medium Size is no more than about ten Feet in Length from North to South,

by eight Feet in Breadth from East to West; and it is filled by the overflowing Water of the *Hot Bath*: But nevertheless the Fluid retains its Medicinal Virtues so well in our little Bath, that numberless Cures have been effected by People Bathing in it; among which one appears to the Publick by an Inscription fixed up against the Side of the Cistern in these Words: *WILLIAM BERRY of Gatharp, near Melton Mowbray, in the County of Leicesters, CURED of a dry LEPROSY by the help of God, and the Bath, 1737.*

EVERY Cell and Flight of Steps for Entering, and Re-entering a Bath, bearing the Name of a Slip, the *Lepers Bath* is accommodated with only one of those Slips in Miniature; and this being placed on the West Side of the Cistern, receives the strong Westerly Winds through *No-where Lane*: Nor was the Bath itself, till within these five or six Years, better skreened from the North Winds; which gathering into impetuous Streams, directed by *Cross Bath Lane*, still exhaust themselves in the very Place where our Cistern is situated.

THE *Hot Bath*, by the Altitude of its Walls, is much better defended from the Winds than the *Lepers Bath* was; but it makes an abject Appearance to the Ways that still surround the greatest Part of it: The Cistern is twenty six Feet in Length from North to South, by fifteen Feet three Inches in Breadth from East to West; and the Center of it is marked with a Cross, or Tower, whose Body is composed of one Central and four Corner Columns of the *Corinthian Order*, standing upon a Pedestal just Seat high above the bottom of the Bath; so that when the Cistern is full of Water, and People Bathing in it, the Cross appears without any Basis to it, and as a Structure sinking into the Element over which it ought to exhibit itself: It is crown'd with a Cymasium Roof rising up from the Entablature of the Order; and that erroneous covering, by being Convex below, and Concave above, terminates in a Point, &c.

THE Bath is at this time accommodated with three Slips, as well as with thirteen Arches in and against the Walls for Shelter; and an Act of Parliament, obtained in the Spring of the Year 1739, for the Establishment of the General Hospital, has given a Right to the Patients of that Hospital to Bathe in it; but unless that Right should be extended to the other Baths, I fear it will bring great Disreputation upon the Hot Waters of the City; it being a Truth uncontrovertible, that the Water of one Bath is improper for that Disease which the Water of another Bath absolutely Cures; and therefore without the Use
of

of the other Baths, several Patients will be liable to be sent from the Hospital, as Incurable, without so much as trying the Effects of our Sovereign Waters.

THE *Cross* Bath being the Cistern which People of Fashion make Use of when they Bathe for Pleasure, it is, for that Reason, surrounded with a high Wall; and the whole is kept in much better Order than any of the other Baths. This Reservoir is twenty Feet long on the East Side, nineteen Feet broad at the North End, and the West Side is parallel to the East Side, for eight Feet six Inches in Length; from whence, to the South West Corner, the Line seems to run parallel to the front Line of St. John's Hospital. The Bath is accommodated with two Slips, together with sixteen Arches in and against the Walls for Shelter; and the Center of the Cistern is adorned with a Marble Cross, while a small Gallery at each End of it fills up the whole Space within the Bounds of the Bath; which is so situated as to be surrounded with narrow publick Ways, without making any Ornament to those Ways.

THE Cross in this Bath having been the Workmanship of one *Thomas Davis* of *London*, it was set up at the Cost of *John* Earl of *Melfort*, Secretary of State to King *James* the Second, as a Memorial of the Queen's Bathing in the Cistern in the Year 1687; and Dr. *Peirce* informs us, in his *Bath Memoirs*, p. 114, that the Structure was first enriched with the Cane that a young Girl, afflicted with a Scorbutil Palsie, was used to try to go with, as a Trophy of her Recovery so well in five or six Weeks, in the Months of *July* and *August*, in the Year 1688, as to Dance a Jig, with great Applause, at the Publick Ball: The Cane was hung up on *Monday* the 3d of *September*; and it was soon after accompanied with many other Trophies of the same Kind.

THIS Cross is a circular Structure, of the Composite Order, fronting principally towards the North, and consists of three chief Parts; the Base, the Body, and the Crowning: The Base is a high solid Pedestal, with three Recesses in the Face of its Periphery; the Back of each of which makes a Portion of a Circle, like the Back of a Niche, and one of these Fronts the North: The Cornice of this Part of the Monument forms a Triangular Abacus; beneath which the Convex Parts of the Body of the Pedestal are adorned with Festoons under the Columns; and the Concave Parts were dressed with such Shells, borne on the Heads of Cherubims, as rendered the Recesses under the Arches almost compleat Niches above the Surface of the Water when the Bath was full.

THE Body of the Cross is hollow and Open ; and contains three Apertures, and three fluted Columns in its Periphery : Every Aperture has an arched Head ; and every Column projecting about three quarters of its Diameter before the Wall that makes the plain the Body of the Monument, thereby receives, behind its Semi-Diameter, the Projection of the Imposts of the Piers under the Arches.

THIS Structure is Crowned with an Hexagonal Dome, elevated upon a high Zocle, and bearing upon its Vertex a Sort of Attick Base, sustaining an ornamental Husk, out of which the Cross of Christ, with a Crown of Thorns on it, rose up and compleated the whole Monument ; in the Center of the Body of which, there is a triangular Pedestal, with the Angles cut off parallel to their opposite Sides ; and this sustaining a triple Term, composed of three Cherubims, was surmounted by an Image of the Holy Ghost ; wherein the Dove was represented Descending in the midst of a Glory, limited by a Ring or Wreath of Clouds.

THE Entablature of the Order, with a flat Freeze, is circular over the Piers and Arches in the Body of the Cross, from the out Line of which it breaks forward, with a swelling Freeze, over every Column ; and the Zocle above does the same, forming thereby three Acroteres, as small Pedestals to the Images of three Cherubims, or winged Boys that stand up, and exalt the Coronation Regalia : The first Boy, with one Hand, holding up the Crown, the second the Scepter, and the third the Globe ; and every Boy resting his other Hand on a Shield : Between these Acroteres, three oblong Shields were placed on the Top of the Cornice against the Zocle, or Plinth of the Dome, whereon, and on the Parts of the Freeze that lay directly under them, the following Inscriptions were distinctly Cut.

In the Shield, upon the Cornice, over the Arch, facing the North :

*In perpetuam
Reginae Mariae Memoriam
Quam Caelo in Bathonienses Thermas
Irradiante Spiritus domini Qui Fertur
Super Aquas*

In the Freeze, over the Arch, facing the North :

*Trium Regnorum Haereditis
Genetricem effecit.*

IN

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IN the Shield, upon the Cornice, over the Arch, facing the South-West :

Utriq Parenti Natoq Principi

Absit Gloriari

Nisi in Cruce Dni Nri Jesu Christi

ut Plenius Hauriant

IN the Freeze, over the Arch, facing the South West :

aqVas CVM gaVD Io

eX fontlbVs saLVatorIs.

Isaiae 12^o

IN the Shield upon the Cornice over the Arch, facing the South-East :

Deo Trino et Uno

tribus Digitis orbem appendenti

ac per Crucem redementi

hoc Tricolumnare Trophæum

IN the Freeze, over the Arch, facing the South East :

Vovet dicatq

Joannes Comes de Melfort.

LORD *Melfort's* Arms, with his Supporters, and the Collar of the Order of St. *Andrew*, are placed against the North Side of the Pedestal in the middle of the Body of the Monument ; a second Coat of Arms, on a Mantle dropping out of an Earl's Coronet, are placed against the South-West Side ; and a Scutcheon within a Border, on a Mantle like the former, is fixed against the South-East Side of the same Pedestal, the Shield exhibiting the Sun over a Ducal Coronet, and the Border containing the Motto, *Ad omnes ab uno.*

THE Space between the Head of every Arch, and the Architrave of the Order, is so deep as to admit of the Arms of *England* over the North Arch ; the Wand, the Serpent, and the Wings of a Caduces, on the Skin of a Lion, over the South-East Arch ; and the Sun, on the Breast of the *Roman* Eagle, over the South-West Arch : These are surmounted by Crowns ; every one of which is so fixed against the Architrave as to appear directly over the Center of the Arch below it ; and if common Report is true, the whole Monument cost the Sum of One thousand five hundred Pounds.

DOCTOR

DOCTOR *Guidott* illustrated his *De Thermis Britannicis* with a View of the principal Front of this Structure ; and in the 209th Page of his Book, he inserted the Inscriptions on the South-West Side of the Monument, for the Sake of the Chronogram contained in that on the Freeze; the figurative Letters of which being joined together, make the Date of 1688.

THIS Cross has suffered several Depredations, especially during the Rebellion in the Year 1715; People then looking upon the Image of the Holy Ghost as the most flagrant Mark of Idolatry ; and upon the Inscriptions in the chief Front of the Structure as the highest Blasphemy : So that by the Violences which the Monument from time to time received, it was in such Danger of falling down in the Spring of the Year 1743, that the acting Members of the Corporation then thought it necessary, for the Security of such as should Bathe in the Cistern, to Re-build it, and, in the midst of the Summer, set Workmen about it: But they, in new Erecting it, displaced some of the Parts; a Free Stone Vase now supplies the Place of the Marble Cross that, before the Rebellion in the Year 1745, made the finishing Ornament of the Structure; and a Crown appears where the Image of the Holy Ghost was originally fixed.

THE Virtues of the Water of this Bath are such, that in *Leland's* Days it seems to have been the most celebrated of all the Baths for Diseased People in general; and that *Antiquary* most expressly informs us, that the Spring rising up in it was, at the Time of his Writing, viz. A. D. 1542, bigger than the Spring in the *Hot Bath*: But by the FATAL EFFECTS OF PRIVATE PROPERTY coming so near the Hot Fountains of the City as it does, the Spring in the *Cross Bath* is now become, by much, the least of the two, notwithstanding the Spring in the *Hot Bath* has been long in a declining State by exhausting itself in the weak and imbecile Ground about the Cistern, instead of rising up in it with that Strength it did before it first broke out in the Year 1659.

THAT accident stands Recorded in the *Philosophical Transactions*, No. 49, p. 978; and in a little more than thirty Years after, when Doctor *Guidott*, as well as Mr. *Gilmore*, gauged the Water in the *Hot Bath* at the fifty fourth Part, or thereabouts, more than the Water in the *Cross Bath*, the Guides found, by frequent Observations, that each Cistern filled in one and the same Time ; from whence it is evident, that

that whatever Waste of Water happened in the *Hot Bath* between the Year 1542, and the Year 1693, a greater happened in the *Cross Bath*, which was then become the least visible Spring of the two: It is most apparently so now; and if it decreases for the Time to come, as it has done for these five and fifty Years back, it will soon be utterly lost; the present Decrease amounting, each Natural Day, to three and thirty Ton of the one hundred and ten Ton produced by the Spring, about the Year 1693; the Bath not filling, before the new Drinking Pump was set up last Summer, in less than sixteen Hours and a half, as one of the Guides assured me on *Monday* the 21st of *November* 1748, the Day that I last examined into the State of the Bath.

THE *Queen's Bath* being a Cistern joining on to the South Side of the *King's Bath*, it forms a perfect Square of four and twenty Feet nine Inches, exclusive of the Recesses in the Walls on the North and South Sides of it; in the Center of which there is a small Tower, or Cross, whose Body is composed of a Central and four Corner Columns, supported by a low Pedestal, like that in the Middle of the *Hot Bath*. By one private and two common Slips on the West Side of this Bath, People enter into it; and the Walls of the Cistern are so raised, that, with the Advantage of the Houses to the West, and to the South, it is tolerably well screened both from the Wind and idle Spectators.

AN Aperture in the Wall between the *King* and *Queen's Bath* joins them together, and the Cisterns fill at one and the same Time with Water; but as the Spring rises in the *King's Bath*, the Water in it is much hotter than in the *Queen's*, which has no Spring at all; and therefore this Bath is more agreeable than the *King's Bath*, for such as bathe for Pleasure; for whose Use there are eight Arches in and against the Walls for Shelter, together with a separate Cistern on the West Side of the Bath, called the *Parlour*, which is still a more temperate Bath than the *Queen's* itself.

THE original Form and Size of the *King's Bath* hath been already explained, and by the foregoing Plan of it, Plate N^o. 8, 9. it may be observed, that this Bath was formerly a regular, and consequently a handsome Work: The Ways or Slips into it are still at the four Corners; but the Alterations which have been made to them by raising the Ground round the Bath, by annexing them to the adjoining Houses, and by the encroaching Buildings breaking in on their Forms, have rendered them

them like Cells for the Dead ; and when I last surveyed them, they seemed more fit to fill the Bathers with the Horrors of Death, than to raise their Ideas of the Efficacy of the Hot Waters ; those Slips, and the Slips to the other Baths, being all of cold Stone, perpetually wet with the Steam of the hot Waters, dark as Dungeons, and though exposed to the Wind, are nevertheless without the Air that is necessary to keep them sweet and wholesome.

THE *Queen's* Slip at the North East Corner of the *King's* Bath, and by much the best of the four Ways into the Cistern, had a Drain, or small Common Sewer running through it ; this was raised like a Bench ; and it was covered with a single Board that it might serve as such ! Leaving this horrible Slip, a Man no sooner descends into the Bath, than he finds himself sunk into a Pit of Deformity ; if irregular Walls incruited with Dirt and Nastiness, and these standing beneath irregular Buildings, may be so called.

THE Incrustations abovementioned are partly owing to the almost annual Custom of washing the Walls of the Baths with Lime and Free Stone Sand, to the Steam of the Hot Waters, and to the Soak of the open Passage about it : By the same Passage the Bath is exposed to idle Spectators ; and the Cistern is open to every Inclemency of the Weather, to the Winds more especially, which Doctor *Peirce*, after three and forty Years Experience in the Use of our Hot Waters, declares, in the Preface to his *Bath Memoirs*, to be a greater Hindrance to Bathing than Rain ; nay than Frost itself : There are however seventeen of the antient Niches remaining in the Walls for Shelter ; and there are two or three other Places where the Bathers may sit under Cover.

THE Center of this Bath is adorned with an Octangular Cross, or Tower, of twelve Feet two Inches Diameter ; with Recesses on every Side for Bathers to sit in ; and those on the East and West Sides, lying open to one another, are commonly called the *Kitchen*, from the excessive Heat of the Water in that Part of the Bath, above any other : The Cross stands over the Hot Spring, and that Structure, with the Figure of King *Bladud*, seated in a Niche in the South Wall of the Cistern, are the chief Ornaments of the Bath.

THE Situation of the *King* and *Queen's* Bath is such, that they are only approachable by little, dirty, dark, narrow Passages, the best less conspicuous than the Entrance to the meanest Inn in the Town ; as though the Citizens were ashamed
of

of the Hot Waters, their staple Commodity! The Entrance from *Stall Street* is so obscure, that one would think the Passage led to some *Lay Stall*, if there was not a Board over the Door to tell us that it was

THE WAY TO THE KING'S BATH PUMP.

MR. *Thayer's* Directions touching a General Hospital proved the Cause of my Surveying the Baths, as soon as I arrived in the City, with a Design to accommodate the intended Building, if it was possible, with a new Bath; and to place both at the Corner of a Garden formerly taken out of the antient *Ambrey*, as that Spot of Ground directly faced *No-where Lane*; and the Mouth of the Sewer that Drains the *Cross*, *Hot*, and *Lepers Bath*: This appearing a practicable Work to the acting Trustees of the Charity, at that time in Town, they Assembled together on the 26th of *May* 1727, and agreed with Mr. *Samuel Broad*, the under Tenant in Possession, for his Term in the Ground.

By this Survey I found the Baths to be rather in a worse Condition than I have described them; and immediately after I had made it, I was convinced not only of the dangerous State of the Springs in the *Cross Bath*, by Opening the Ground within nine Feet of the Side of the Cistern, to lay the Foundation of the East Front of the Duke of *Chandos's* Buildings; but of that in the *Hot Bath*, by the Water finding its Way under the House wherein I Lodged: This House was situated by the South-East Corner of the Bath; and at that time it was Rented of Mr. *Milo Smith*, by one Mr. *Silcock*.

THE Wretched and dangerous Condition of what made the Staple Commodity of the City I was about improving, added to a Passage at the beginning of Doctor *Jorden's* Discourse on the Baths; "if we do not beautify and adorn them, we should so accommodate them, as they may serve for the utmost Extent of Benefit to such as need them," made me lose no Opportunity, by Observation or Enquiry, to form a Design for making the Baths as Commodious as possible for the Benefit of the present Age, and by turning them into real Publick Structures, at a Publick Expence, to be raised by a Lottery, to drive away private Property so far from the Springs, as should be necessary to secure and preserve them for the Benefit of Posterity.

MANY Designs have been made with a View to these Ends, and at the same Time to render all the Uses of the Hot Waters so commodious, that one might not interfere too much with, or destroy the other; for which reason I have now kept this Matter under Consideration for more than thrice seven Years; but for three Years back have had no reason to alter any Part of my last Plans, notwithstanding they have been perused by Multitudes.

It was almost in the Infancy of these Designs, that the Mayor and Justices of the City were invited to a Meeting of the Trustees of the General Hospital, to propose their Objections to the Articles that had been prepared for the Establishment of the Charity, in Order to have them answered and provided against: This Meeting was on the 11th of *January* 1737-8; and the late Sir *William Thompson*, one of the Barons of the Exchequer, having been at it, he made Choice of the Opportunity to excite the Magistrates to examine into the wretched Condition of the Baths, and to lose no Time in putting them into the best Order they would bear; the Baron, at the same Time, telling the Mayor and his Brethren, that he, by a Line of Wind from a low Corner of the Walls surrounding the *King's Bath*, had caught such a Cold, as had like to have caused his Death.

THIS Complaint, and another I mentioned to have been made by Mr. *Heathcote*, one of the Aldermen of *London*, soon rous'd up the Corporation to put the *King* and *Queen's Bath* into as good Order as possible, without such a general Alteration as I had designed, which to them seemed impracticable; so that upon the third Day of *February* following, I was desired to view them in Company with the Mayor, Justices, Chamberlain, and some other Members of the Body; and to form a Design, not only to remove all the Nuisances which then attended both Cisterns, but to make them as convenient for the Bathers, as well as for such as made Use of the Waters by pumping, as the confined Situation of the Place would admit of.

To do this effectually, I took a general Plan of the Baths, with the Buildings surrounding them: And as a Gentleman then in Town offered, on the Behalf of his Grace the Duke of *Kingston*, to give the Corporation a Piece of Ground, on the East Side of the *Queen's Bath*, to make two Slips into that Bath, on condition that they would, in an amicable Manner, cause a Shed to be removed that had then been lately

built

built on the South Side of the Abbey Church-Yard, against the Windows of the Abbey House, his Grace's Property in Reversion; so I formed my Design with a View to that Piece of Ground.

IN this Design I proposed, that after stopping up the Niches, and taking away the Rails, the North Wall of the *King's* Bath should be raised so high, as to screen the People in the Bath from those without it; that the East, West and South Walls should be rebuilt in the same Form; that a Portico should be inscribed round the Cistern for Shelter to the Bathers; that the *Queen's* Bath should be removed so far to the Eastward, as to answer the Middle of the *King's* Bath; that four Slips should be made in this Cistern, with dressing Rooms and Anti-Chambers to them; that four Pumps should be fixed in the dressing Rooms, one in every Room, for the Use of such as should be pumped without going into the Bath; that four other Pumps should be fixed in the *King's* Bath, out of the Draught of any Line of Wind that could happen from the Building, for the Use of such as should be pumped in the Bath; and that a paved Walk should be made round both Baths, upon one Level, for the Benefit of poor Cripples that make Use of the Waters.

THIS Design was perused and highly approved of by several eminent Physicians, and other Gentlemen belonging to the Faculty of Physick; and as the Execution of it, together with making the Slips at the North East, and North West Corners of the *King's* Bath convenient, would not cost above one Thousand Pounds, and the Interest of the Money be but a small Advance to the Pumpers Rent; so the Corporation resolved to put the Work in Hand; and upon the first Day of *April* 1738, they desired me to transmit my Design to the Gentleman who promised to get them the Ground, that he might procure it accordingly.

THE noble Duke, abovementioned, was no sooner ask'd the Question, than Advice was sent me of his having comply'd with it; but a Dissention soon arose in the Corporation, which put a final End to this Scheme; some of the Members imagining, that if they consented to remove a Nuisance, raised upon the Holy Ground of *St. Peter's Church* that was given by the Duke's Predecessors to the City, it would enable his Grace to make a spacious broad Street from the *Abbey Green* to the *Abbey Church Yard*, in Lieu of the present little narrow Passage or Throng; without considering

that it could have been done, and can yet be done independent of them, though they should be able to maintain their Nufance.

THE Defeat of this Scheme left very little in the Power of the Corporation to do, besides a Decent Reparation of the Baths; and this is most undoubtedly a Work incumbent on them to perform: The Inside of every Cistern may be scraped, or new lined with Free Stone; and after that, the proper Officers of the Baths, by scowering them, as the Milk Maids scower their Pails, may make them look as clean, if they could be well secured from any external Wet: And this is so far from being impracticable, that there is scarce a Master Mason in the City but what is capable of doing it.

I HAVE already declared, that the Pumper is the only Tenant belonging to the Hot Waters; and that all the other Officers are complemented with their Places, such as Serjeants, Cloth Women, and Bath Guides: Now the Serjeants bear the Rank of Gentlemen, and their Business is to preside over the Baths, the Wet and Dry Pumps, and the several Officers; to see that Patients are properly attended; and to prevent all kinds of Disorder; for which People of Fortune make them such Gratuity as they think proper.

THE Cloth Women attend and assist Bathers when they go into, or rise out of the Baths; laying proper Cloaths for such Persons to stand on; and for all this their Reward is Honorary.

THE Bath Guides supply Bathers with Linnen, attend them in the Baths, and Work the Dry and Wet Pumps; for each Suit of Bathing Linnen they have a fixed Price; for Working the Pumps a certain Sum for every hundred Stokes; but for all their Attendances they rely on the Bounty of the Patients.

THUS Self-Interest requires the Officers of the *Hot* Baths to be Humble, Careful, Diligent and Obliging; and if their own Interest is not sufficient to make them effectually so, I don't see what can.

THE *Cold* Bath being the last Natural Bath of the City, the Cistern is supplied by a Spring of Water which issued out of the Ground at a Place where the *Rays* of the Sun could never reach, till after surmounting the *Equinox*. This Bath is made in a House erected on the Beach by the Side of the River *Avon*; and that House standing about one Hundred and twenty Yards Eastward from the City Bounds, at the South
End

End of the Bridge, it belongs to a private Person, who, on that account, keeps the Bath in it in very good Order, and treats the Bathers with Respect and Civility.

C H A P. V.

Of the Publick CONDUITS of Bath.

DRINKING the Hot Waters is now become so Universal, that one would imagine the Conduits of equal Magnificence to their Use; they are five in Number, and two of them stand in Open and exposed Places, the other three are inclosed within Rooms; the chief of which is, for its Eminence, stiled the *Pump House*: But even this is so far beneath the Character of Magnificent, that the very Year after it was erected, the late Doctor *Oliver* declared it not Convenient, for Reasons which Experience only seems to have manifested to him.

THIS Room is entirely built with Free Stone, and the Floor is paved with the same Material: It is four and thirty Feet and a half in Length from East to West; six and twenty Feet in Breadth from North to South; and eighteen Feet in Heighth. The North Front is composed of four large Apertures, each of which is six Feet six Inches broad, and fourteen Feet six Inches high, with Columns between them of the *Corinthian* Order; and the South Front is composed of the like Apertures, with Pilasters between them of the *Dorick* Order.

THESE large Apertures are filled up with Sashes and Sash Doors; and a Gallery projects out of the Wall at the West End of the Room, sufficient to hold a small Band of Musick for the Entertainment of the Water Drinkers every Morning during the Seasons.

THIS Structure was designed by the abovementioned *John Harvey*, the second of that Name; and, considering the Time when built, is one of the best Pieces of Architecture the City could boast of, even for ten or fifteen Years after the Room was erected: The large Apertures were, however, ill concerted; because they render the Room too hot in Summer, and too cold in Winter; and this Intemperature, increased by a Stone Floor, as well as a Northern Entrance, affecting the Invalids, infallible Experience immediately drew Doctor *Oliver's* Censure of Inconvenience against the Building.

THE Pump, to supply the Drinkers with Water, is placed against the middle Pier on the South Side of the Room; and it is cased with Marble: The Conduit yields the Water at two Cocks; and it stands within a Ballustrade, at such a Distance

stance as is necessary for the Waiters to receive the Water in Glasses, and hand it to the Company as they can advance to the Rails: For the Croud is now become so great in the Height of the Season, that it is a Doubt whether four or five Cocks more would supply the Drinkers with the Water, with that Regularity that is prescribed for them.

MOREOVER, the Pump Room itself is so small, that it will scarce contain a third Part of the People that flock to it: But what is worse than all this, there is no Place belonging to it for the Invalids to retire into, when the Waters begin to operate; or for gentle Exercise, so essential to their inward Use. This every Body complaining of in the latter Season of the Year 1733, I was forthwith employed to form a Design for making a Chamber over the Pump Room; and the Design having been shown to the late General *Wade*, one of our Representatives in Parliament, that Gentleman soon after presented the City with five hundred Guineas to be employed in the Execution of the Work, or in re-building *St. Michael's Church*, as should be most agreeable to his Constituents, the Corporation: But the Mayor's Son then renting *Shaylor's* Coffee House, he absolutely refused to put the Question to his Brethren, under the idle Pretence, that an additional Chamber to the Pump Room would draw the Company from his Son's House, and spoil its Trade.

THE Inconveniencies of the Pump House increasing every Year, as the Resort of Company to *Bath* increased, I was encouraged by People of the highest Rank and Fortune, at the same Time that I was making my Design for the King and Queen's Bath, by the Order of the Corporation, as above, to extend that Design to a Building which should render the Drinking of the Hot Waters as convenient as possible; and they gave me HOPES, that as the Baths of *Bourbon* had been restored at a publick Expence, a Lottery would, on proper Application, be granted to raise Money to carry on the Work, without any new Taxation on the Waters, to answer the Money necessary to be expended to render the Usage of them commodious to the Subjects of *Great Britain*.

THUS encouraged I pursued my own Scheme for rendering all the Baths publick Structures, detach'd from every Part of the City, that the Access to them might for ever be Free and Open; and that by driving private Property to a proper distance from the Bathing Cisterns, the Springs might eternally remain undisturbed.

THE

THE Magnificence of this Design, even so far as it related to the *Pump House*, soon raised Objectors to it among the Corporation: But Time and other Circumstances made such a Difference in the Ideas of that Body of Citizens, that, for some Years past, I have been assured of their Readiness to comply with any reasonable Method to put my Designs in Execution: So that if this should really be the Case, we may hope, in a few Years, to see the Bath Waters have all the Advantages given them, that convenient Buildings are capable of contributing, to render the Trial of their Virtues safe and secure to such as shall seek Relief from them in all succeeding Generations; since the voluntary and generous Promises of the Nobility and Gentry, in the Behalf of this Design, have been greater than perhaps were ever made in the behalf of any other Work proposed to be accomplished at a National Expence.

THE *King's Bath Pump* is fixed upon an elevated Floor over the Slips on the West Side of the *Queen's Bath*; and has only a Penthouse over it: It is no more than a common *Pump* every Way accessible by Steps, and therefore highly inconvenient to poor Cripples; the Water too makes the whole Place wet and Nasty; and Servants coming to fill their Bottles at the Fountain, are not only Noisy, but apt to throw things into the Bath, to the great Offence, and sometimes to the great Hurt of the Bathers.

THE Old Pump at the *Hot Bath* is a perfect Pattern of the *King's Bath Pump*, and subject to the same Inconveniencies; though in a less Degree, as less Use is made of it: But the New Pump stands in a Room of twenty one Feet six Inches in Length from North to South, by twelve Feet in Breadth from East to West, Built at the Expence of the City in the Year 1743; and this Room stands over Part of the Slip at the North End of the Bath, and over the new Slip on the West Side of the Cistern.

THE *Cross Bath Pump* is the last Conduit in the City that yields Hot Water; it was set up the latter End of last Summer at the East End of the Gallery, erected in the Year 1674, by my Lord *Brook*, at the North End of the Bath; and this Gallery lying much lower than the *Hot Bath Pump* Room, is of much easier access, and, if closed up to the South, would make a much better Room.

THE Machine in this Gallery, that in the *Hot Bath Pump* Room, and that in the *Pump House*, are worked by Servants belonging to the Pumper; and People of Fortune, when they
leave

leave the City, present the Master and Servants with what they please: And as the Pumper's Place is a Charitable Gift in the Corporation, applied, from time to time, to raise up a Poor Family; so the Rent of the Waters is still kept at the same Sum that was at first fixed upon them, that the Liberality of the Water Drinkers may the more effectually answer the generous Intentions of the City.

THE Conduits that supply the Publick with Cold Water, are all Situated in open and exposed Places; and *Carnwell* being the First, the Water issues out of a Spout in the back Wall of an Alcove, formerly placed upon the West Side of *Waldcot Street*, where a High Cross, or Tower, antiently surmounted the Mouth of the Spring, and stood a small matter within the North End of *St. Michael's* Parish: The Sides and Covering of this Alcove were lately taken down to widen the Road before it; and the Workmen, by Penetrating into the adjoining Banks to continue on the additional Breadth to the Way, or Street, met with huge Blocks of Wrought Stone, as the strongest Testimonies of a Publick Structure once existing in that Situation.

BROAD Street Conduit was formerly a handsome Structure Built with Stone in the middle of the Street of that Name; but now it is reduced to a single Cock for Water; and this is fixed against the Wall of one of the Houses, on the West Side of that Street.

SAINT *Michael's* Conduit was still a handsomer Structure than the former, as its Base made a perfect Cube, and elevated the Tower to a considerable height: This Structure was composed of four Ionick Pilasters, standing upon a Pedestal, whose Base and Body was turned into one large Cymasium, Convex below, and Concave above; the Entablature was surmounted by five Plinths or Steps; and these bearing a proper Pedestal, a double Plinth upon that, sustaining an Ornament in the Shape of an Hour Glass, crowned the whole Tower.

FOUR Niches adorned the four Fronts of the Structure, between the Pilasters; and four Shields were Carved on the four Faces of the Body of the upper Pedestal: The Water issued out of every Side of the Base in the Center of a Semi-Circular Arch, intended to represent a Rainbow; and the Conduit stood in the middle of *Old Street*, just before the South Front of *St. Michael's* Church; but now no more than a pitiful Stone, supporting a single Cock for Water, appears in that Situation.

SAINT

SAINT *Mary's* Conduit was formerly a beautiful, quadrangular Edifice ; and stood in the middle of *High Street*, in a Line between North Gate and the *Guild Hall* : It was of the *Dorick* Order, covered with a *Cimastium* Roof, which, after passing through a Ball, terminated in a Point ; every Corner of the Structure was adorned with a Pinnacle, composed of four Stones, the last of which bore a Globe ; and the Water issued out of every Side of the Body of the Building, directly under the Soil of a small Square Aperture.

To this Fountain the Citizens were used to make their grand Processions ; among which nothing seems to have exceeded that which was made on the Coronation Day of King *Charles II.* in the Year 1661, when Mrs. Mayorefs, attended by all the chief Matrons of the City, and preceded by above four hundred young Virgins going two and two, and each two bearing aloft in their Hands, gilded Crowns and Garlands, decked with the rarest and choicest Flowers of the Season, went to the Conduit to drink the *King's* Health, with the Claret that then run from it.

THE Mayor, attended by his Brethren, and all the Gentlemen in Town and Country, with a Band of loud Musick playing before them, began this Procession ; the Streets having been first lined with all the Men in the City that had Arms ; with a Company of Foot from *Weston*, led by Captain *Sheppard* of that Parish ; and with a Troop of Horse, commanded by Mr. *George Clark*, Nephew to Mr. *Prynne* the Recorder, and one of the Representatives for the City in Parliament : All these Volunteers were Cloathed in one Uniform Manner ; and the young Virgins that followed the Mayor and his Company, and led the Matrons, were, for the most Part, dressed in Milk-white Waistcoats, and in Pettycoats of a Colour, that represented the fine Verdure of the Spring.

SAINT *Mary's* Conduit, together with that which bore the Name of St. *Peter* and St. *Paul*, and, in the Shape of a small *High Cross*, stood just before the Front of the *Guild Hall*, are now, like the other Conduits, reduced to single Cocks for Water ; and these are fixed against the Walls of the adjoining Buildings.

THE four last Conduits are supply'd with a Spring of Water, granted to the Abbey of *Bath* by the Parish of *Waldcot*, for a certain Quantity of Bread, to be paid Yearly ; and King *Edward VI.* by his Patent of the 12th of *July A. D.*

1552, made this Water part of his Gift to the Corporation, for the Maintenance of ten of the Poor aged People of the City, and for the Instruction of the Youth in the *Latin* Tongue: But the original Consideration for the Spring, has been dropt for some Years; and in the Year 1739, as well as since, the Parishioners of *Waldcot* were denied even the Advantage of a little Water from one of these Conduits.

STALL's Conduit made the Termination of the Central Lines of *Cheap Street*, *West-Gate Street*, and *Stall Street*; and *St. James's* Conduit faced the South Gate, as *St. Mary's* did the North Gate; but now these Conduits are reduced, like the former, to single Cocks for Water; and, like them, are placed against the Walls of some contiguous Building, in order to make the Publick Ways of the City the more free and open.

THESE two Conduits are supply'd with a Spring of Water, granted to the City by the first Proprietors of the dissolved Priory of *Bath*; reserving, however, for the Use of the Abbey Buildings, a certain Quantity of the Water, which those Buildings now enjoy.

PART of the Water of the two Springs which supply the six Fountains, as above, is convey'd into several of the Houses in the City by Pipes; but the Scarcity of Water is such, that those Houses are but very ill supply'd. I could therefore wish to see these Springs brought into a large Reservoir, to be made in the highest Part of the Town, and then joined by other Streams sufficient to supply the Occasions of the whole City: And as a Scheme of this Sort is practicable, so the Corporation, by joining in the Execution of it, would contribute as much towards the publick Accommodation of the City, as by every thing they have done for this Age past put together.

CHAP VI.

Of the PUBLICK HOSPITALS of *Bath*.

BUILDINGS erected out of Charity for the Reception and Support of Aged, Infirm, Sick, Impotent and otherwise helpless poor People, being properly what we call Hospitals; of these kind of Structures, there are no less than six interspersed among the contiguous Buildings of *Bath*; the
Chief

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Chief of which is that lately Built under the Name of the GENERAL HOSPITAL or INFIRMARY; and this Charity had its Rise while Mr. *Chapman* was procuring Justice from the High Court of *Chancery*, in behalf of the Charity over which he was appointed Master, the latter End of the Year 1711; For the Law that gave the Diseased, Impotent, poor People of *England*, a Right to the free Use of the Baths of *Bath*, and impowered the Justices of the Peace, in the several Counties, to Licence them to Travel to the Healing Fountains of the City for the Cure of their Diseases, expiring in the Year 1714, the late Lady *Elizabeth Hastings*, and the late *Henry Hoare*, Esq; proposed, about two Years after, the founding of a General Hospital in *Bath* for the Benefit of such poor Objects.

THE late Sir *Joseph Jekyl* was, in a short Time after, engaged in this Design; which he, at the Request of the other Parties, pursued till a General Subscription was Opened; till a Scheme was formed to establish the Charity; and till he found it impossible to procure proper Ground, within a reasonable Time, to erect a convenient Structure upon to receive the poor People that were intended to be relieved.

THE Subscription was first Opened in the Autumn Season of the Year 1723; and Mr. *King*, Mr. *Martin*, Mr. *Nash*, Mr. *Samborne*, and Mr. *Marchant*, then becoming Collectors, with separate Books, their Collections were thus Transcribed into the Book, wherein all the Proceedings, touching the Charity, were directed to be Entered.

Mr. William King's Book.

L. S. D.			L. S. D.		
Lady Norton	1	1 0	Mr. Henry Lisbon	0	10 6
Mr. Archdeacon Hunt	2	2 0	Mr. William Leason	0	10 6
Mr. Samuel Stanton	0	10 6	Mr. Fran. Brickenden	0	10 6
Captain Lewis	1	1 0	Mr. William Leason	0	10 6
Mr. James Foy	1	1 0	Sir George Hanger	0	10 6
Mr. Samuel Ward	1	1 0	Colonel Garwood	0	10 6
Mr. Bewick, jun.	1	1 0	Colonel Gardner	1	1 0
Mr. Thomas Barlow	0	10 6	Mr. Bewick, sen.	1	1 0
Mr. Drake	0	10 6	Mr. Price	1	1 0
Mr. Thomas Clemens	0	10 6	Mr. Pawlet	1	1 0
John Effington, Esq;	1	1 0	Mr. Ellis, jun.	0	10 6
Mr. Tho. Brocklesby	0	10 6	Mr. John Stanley	0	10 6

	L. S. D.				L. S. D.		
Mr. Samuel Kentish	1	1	0	Captain Courtney	1	1	0
Mr. Commyns	0	10	6	Edward Gibbon, Esq;	2	2	0
Mr. Pitt	1	1	0	Sir Clo. Holt	1	1	0
Sir Thomas Ambrose	2	2	0	Baron Sparr	1	1	0
John Pitt, Esq;	1	1	0	Mrs. Dorothy Barker	0	10	6
Madam Webb	1	1	0	Robert Gay, Esq;	3	3	0
General Wade	5	5	0	Mr. Legar	0	10	6
Mrs. Bulkley	1	7	0	Mr. Young	1	1	0
Mr. Ward	2	2	0	Dean Younger	1	1	0
Lord President of } Scotland }	2	2	0	Mrs. Cholwich	0	10	6
John Codrington, Esq;	3	3	0	Nathaniel Booth, Esq;	1	1	0
Lord Eanbury	1	1	0	Lord Blundell	0	10	6
Alderman Ford for } a Person unknown }	1	1	0	Uvedale Price, Esq;	0	11	6
Colonel D'Fisher	1	1	0	Dr. Richard Castle	0	10	6
				Henry Fane, Esq;	1	1	0
				Mr. Bellingham	0	10	6
Total	£. 59 13 6						

Mr. Thomas Martin's Book.

Captain Worthington	1	1	0	Sir William Hellis	1	1	0
Mr. Walter Turner	1	1	0	Sir Joseph Martin	1	1	0
Mr. Samuel Smith	1	1	0	Mr. Fisher Jackson	1	1	0
Sir Adolphus Oughton	1	1	0	Mr. Henry Glegby	1	1	0
Mr. Will. Rollinson	1	1	0	Mr. Hitch Young	1	1	0
Mr. Edward Bowman	1	1	0	His Grace the Duke } of St. Albans }	2	2	0
Mr. Robert Surman	1	1	0	Sir John Jennings	1	1	0
Mr. John Gumley	1	1	0	Mr. Francis Brace	1	1	0
Mr. Thomas Oyles	1	1	0	Mr. Webster and Mr. } Richard West }	1	1	0
— Bourne, Esq;	1	1	0	Right Hon. Lord } Saint John }	1	1	0
John Burridge, Esq;	1	1	0	Major Smith	1	1	0
Mr. Joseph Fisher	0	10	6	Mr. John Bachley	1	1	0
Sir Henry-Dutton Colt	1	1	0	George Wheat, Esq;	1	1	0
William Symonds, Esq;	1	1	0	Mr. Taylor	1	1	0
Sir John Shadwell	0	10	6	Mr. John Temple	2	2	0
Peter Cocks, Esq;	1	1	0	Mr. Mansell	1	1	0
Mr. William Weston	1	1	0	Captain Martin	1	1	0
Brigadier Gore	5	5	0	Sir George Walton	1	1	0
Edward Parrot, Esq;	1	1	0	Dennis Kelly, Esq;	0	10	6
Thomas Price, Esq;	1	1	0	Richard Hamden, Esq;	1	10	6
John Waller, Esq;	1	1	0				
John Mead, Esq;	1	1	0				
Mr. Samuel Hyde	1	1	0				

Charles

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	L. S. D.				L. S. D.		
Charles Dearnge, Esq;	1	1	0	Mr. Samuel Dixon	1	1	0
Mr. Currier	1	1	0	John Aislaby, Esq;	1	1	0
Mr. Edmond Bowyer	0	5	0	Mr. Tobias Bowles	1	1	0
Dr. Godwin	0	10	6	Lord Beauclerk	2	2	0
Mr. Deas	0	10	0	Mr. William Crombie	1	1	0
Edw. Southcourt, Esq;	0	10	6	Edward Turner, Esq;	1	1	0
Mr. Bleau	0	10	6	Mr. Manley	1	1	0
Mr. Edward	0	10	6	Thomas Bowles, Esq;	1	1	0
Mr. John Hafsle	0	10	6	John Gane, Esq;	1	1	0
Mr. William Yalden	0	10	6	Mr. Joseph Musaphia	1	1	0
Mr. Tho. Berewood	0	10	6	Right Hon. Lord } Windsor	1	1	0
Mr. Justia Collins	0	10	6	Sir John Buckworth	1	1	0
John Ellis, Esq;	0	10	6	Mr. William Smith	1	1	0
Mr. Peter Hewit	0	5	0	Mr. Richard Love	1	1	0
Colonel Duncomb	1	1	0	John Taylor, Esq;	1	1	0
Gall. Walpole, Esq;	1	1	0	Sir D. Dolens	2	2	0
Thomas Hancock, Esq;	1	1	0	Colonel Pulteney	1	1	0
Mr. Mar. Moses	1	1	0	Mr. William Martin	1	1	0
Captain Peachy	1	1	0	Thomas Martin, Esq;	1	1	0
Thomas Cross, Esq;	1	1	0	Henry Walter, Esq;	1	1	0
William Young, Esq;	1	1	0	James Cambell, Esq;	1	1	0
William Heysham, Esq;	1	1	0	Mr. Charles Batt	1	1	0
Total			L. 91 5 0				

Mr. Richard Nash's Book

Countess of Exeter	3	3	0	Miss Taylor	1	1	0
Lady Betty Cecil	1	1	0	Mrs. Crawley	1	1	0
Countess of Holdernefs	5	5	0	Mrs. Cade	1	1	0
Countess of Orkney	3	3	0	Lady Saint John	1	1	0
Countess of Inchequin	2	2	0	Lady Jekyl	5	5	0
Lady Frances Hamilton	1	1	0	Mrs. Price	1	1	0
Mrs. Boteler	1	1	0	Mrs. Clavering	0	10	6
Mrs. Ludlow	1	1	0	Countess of Bristol	3	3	0
Lady Page	2	2	0	From an unknown } Lady	1	1	0
Mrs. Marshal	1	1	0	Miss Taylor	1	1	0
Mrs. Grevile	1	1	0	Miss Cade	0	10	6
Mrs. Taylor	1	1	0	Miss Crawley	1	1	0
Mrs. Smyth	1	1	0				
Total			£. 42 0 0				

Mr.

Mr. Richard Samborne's Book.

L. S. D.				L. S. D.			
Sir Joseph Jekyl	10	10	0	Right Hon. Lord Carleton, Pre- sident of the Coun- cil	21	0	0
Mr. Baron Page	5	5	0				
Mr. Baron Gilbert	5	5	0				
J. Burnet, Esq;	2	2	0	Sir Edward Beecher	1	1	0
Mr. Sharp	1	1	0	Rev. Mr. Wroughton	1	1	0
Mr. Hardesty	1	1	0	Rich. Samborne, Esq;	1	1	0
Marmaduke Alling- ton, Esq;	2	2	0	Mr. Mees	0	10	6
John Hammond, Esq;	1	1	0	Mr. Milo Smith	0	10	6
Mr. John Evans	1	1	0	Mr. Harry Woolmer	0	10	6
Mr. Thomas Bezley	0	10	6	Sir Richard Steel	1	7	0
Mr. William Bell	1	1	0	William Bellasise, Esq;	2	2	0
Mr. Humphry Taylor	1	1	0	Mr. Samuel Thayer	0	10	6
Henry Bartie, Esq;	1	1	0	Robert Hind, Esq;	2	2	0
				Samuel Harris, Esq;	0	10	6
Total	£. 65 8 0						

Mr. Richard Marchant's Book.

Rich. Hampden, Esq;	1	1	0	Mrs. Alexander	0	10	6
— West, Esq; Coun- cellor at Law	1	1	0	Lady Stapleton	1	1	0
Alex. Forbes, Esq;	0	10	6	Mr. Rich. Merchant	5	5	0
Mr. Silvanus Beaven	0	10	6	Mr. R. Marchant, jun.	1	1	0
Mr. Thomas Cox	1	1	0	Mr. John Muchlow	1	1	0
Total	L. 13 13 0			Thomas Barnard, Esq;	0	10	6

MR. King, by the Payment of some small Bills, became a Contributor to the Value of L. 12 7; which Sum, added to the five Totals, as above, makes the whole Collection amount to L. 273 12 1; and while it was about, proper Heads of a Scheme were preparing for the Establishment of the Charity, by the Direction of several eminent Persons of almost all Denominations, such as the Lord Presidents of England and Scotland; the Master of the Rolls; some of the Judges and great Lawyers; Sir Richard Steel, &c. And when those Heads were completed, they were Read to the Contributors at a General Meeting; who, approving of them, chose thirteen Representatives to Manage the Charity; nominated

nated a Treasurer to keep the Money; and ordered a fair Copy of what they had agreed to, to be hung up in the Pump Room in the following Words.

HEADS of a SCHEME

FOR Raising a Fund, by Voluntary Contribution, and for Managing and Applying the same for the Accommodation and Relief of Poor Lepers and Cripples, and other Indigent Persons, well recommended and not otherwise provided for, resorting to *Bath* for Cure, in Order to the beginning and future Establishment of the said Charity upon a Solid Foundation.

Agreed upon

At the first General Meeting of the Contributors
on *Wednesday* the Second of *October*
M.DCC.XXIII.

THE principal End aim'd at by this Contribution, is to provide for poor Lepers, Cripples and other indigent Persons resorting to *Bath* for Cure, well recommended, and not otherwise provided for, and to discriminate real Objects of Charity from Vagrants and other Impostors, who crowd both the Church and Town, to the Annoyance of the Gentry resorting here; and who ought, by the Care of the Magistracy, to be Expell'd and Punish'd.

WITH this View several Gentlemen now at *Bath*, lately proposed to set on Foot a Collection; and there has been already raised the Sum of 270 l. 12 s. which is in the Hands of the following Gentlemen, viz. Mr. *Thomas Martin* 90 l. 11 s. Mr. *Richard Samborne* 65 l. 8 s. Mr. *King* 59 l. Mr. *Nash*, in *William Martin's* Hands, 42 l. Mr. *Marchant* L. 13 13 0. Total 270 l. 12 s.—And, they with other Contributors, being met, did agree upon the following Heads, or Method to be submitted to, at this General Meeting of the Contributors, in Order to the beginning and future Establishment of the said Charity, upon a Solid Foundation:

“ THAT First, this Benefaction be independent of any other
“ Charity already established in this City, and be Solely for
“ the Benefit of poor Cripples and other indigent Strangers
“ well recommended, and not otherwise provided for, resort-
“ ing hither for Cure, under the Regulations herein after set
“ forth,

" THAT, Secondly, none be admitted without their Case
 " be drawn up by a Physician, or Surgeon, and sent by the
 " Minister and Churchwardens of their Residence, before
 " they quit their Abode, to the Guardians of this Charity,
 " for to consult the Physicians residing in *Bath*: And if after
 " an Examination they should be deemed Persons likely to
 " receive Benefit by those Waters, Notice by an Officer be
 " sent to the said Minister and Churchwardens for their Ad-
 " mission, provided they bring a proper Certificate that they
 " are the People thus recommended, &c. If Application,
 " should at any Time be made for proper Objects, when
 " this Hospital is full, and there is no other Provision for their
 " Relief, to minute them as they apply, for the first Vacan-
 " cies. And that all the poor Creatures who are or may be
 " admitted into this Charity, shall, upon receiving a Cure, or
 " be deemed incurable, be allow'd out of this Fund, what the
 " Residing Guardians shall judge reasonable for the necessary
 " Expence of their Return. And a Register be kept of the
 " Cures of this Hospital.

" THAT, Thirdly, the Gentlemen to be named at such
 " first General Meeting, and their Representatives, or Substi-
 " tutes, do, in the first Place, at such General Meeting, or
 " within ten Days afterwards, (1st) inspect and examine into
 " the Number and Condition of the poor Cripples, and other
 " indigent Strangers, proper Objects of this Charity, now
 " here for Cure, distinguishing those that ought to remain
 " here, from those that are judged to be incurable, or are
 " recovered, and should return; in Order to provide for the
 " Relief of the former, during their necessary Stay, and im-
 " mediate Dismission of the latter, and furnishing them with
 " something towards the necessary Expence of their Return:
 " Also (2dly) make an Estimate of what the Expence attend-
 " ing such Dismission will amount unto: (3dly) Likewise
 " what Apartments will be proper to be taken for the Re-
 " ception of those intended to be supported and relieved by
 " this Benefaction; and what will be the Rent thereof, and
 " fitting up the same; and other incident Expences; and
 " what Number may be provided for; so that a greater
 " Number may not be received, than the Fund, for the
 " Time being, will, upon a reasonable Computation, main-
 " tain.

" THAT, Fourthly, all the present and future Contributors,
 " for the Time being, be Guardians of this Benefaction;
 " and

“ and that thirteen of those Gentlemen, viz. *Richard Nash*,
 “ Esq; *Humphrey Thayer*, Esq; *Henry Hoare*, Esq; Mr.
 “ *Archdeacon Hunt*, Dr. *Bettenson*, Dr. *Cheyne*, Dr. *Bave*,
 “ Dr. *Beeston*, Dr. *Quinton*, Mr. *Ferry Peirce*, Mr. *Richard*
 “ *Marchant*, sen. Mr. *Milo Smith*, and Mr. *Henry Woolmer*,
 “ be the Representatives, or Substitutes, for the whole Body
 “ of Contributors in the Interval, and until the next General
 “ Meeting of the Contributors, which is to be between the
 “ first and 20th Days of *September* next, 1724; of which
 “ General Meeting three Days Notice, at least, to be affix’d
 “ in the Pump Room; and at that General Meeting, the
 “ said Representatives, or Substitutes, are to lay their Ac-
 “ counts, and whole Proceedings, Books whereof are to be
 “ fairly kept, in Order to their passing the same; and giving
 “ Directions for future Contributions, and other Matters re-
 “ lating to this Charity.

“ THAT, Fifthly, the before mention’d Sum of 270 l.
 “ 12 s. already collected, be immediately paid into the Hands
 “ of *Humphry Thayer*, Esq; of *London*, to be thus dispos’d
 “ of, to wit, That First, one or more South Sea Bonds,
 “ for 250 l. Principal, be purchased with Part thereof;
 “ which Bonds or Securities are to remain in the Hands of
 “ the said *Humphry Thayer*, Esq; 2dly, That the then Re-
 “ mainder of the said Sum of 270 l. 12 s. being 20 l. 12 s.
 “ as also, what shall be collected or given before the next
 “ General Meeting of the Contributors in *September* next,
 “ do lie in the Hands of the said *Humphry Thayer*, Esq; or
 “ his Order; and in Case of his Death, then the said Bonds
 “ and Balance of the said Contribution Money, then re-
 “ maining in his Hands, after deducting and allowing what
 “ shall, in the Interim, be expended for the Dismission of
 “ such poor Indigents aforesaid, and for the Rent and fitting
 “ up the Apartments, and Relief of those that shall be re-
 “ ceived, and other incident Expences, shall be paid into the
 “ Hands of such other Person, as shall be named by the said
 “ Representatives, or Substitutes, or any three of them,
 “ until the said General Meeting of the Contributors in
 “ *September* next: Nevertheless there shall not be expended
 “ of the Money already collected, exceeding the Sum of
 “ 20 l. 12 s. and not exceeding a fifth Part of what shall
 “ be hereafter contributed, before the next General Meeting
 “ in *September* next. And it is recommended to the said Re-
 “ presentatives, or Substitutes, to lay out, from Time to
 “ Time,

“ Time, what can be spared, to bring in an Interest; which
“ must be left to their Judgment.

“ THAT, Sixthly, the said Representatives, or Substitutes,
“ as also the said *Humphry Thayer*, so chosen at the first
“ General Meeting, shall continue such only until the next
“ General Meeting, which is to be in *September* next, as
“ aforesaid, unless they respectively be then chosen, or con-
“ tinued, it being intended that the Contributors, for the
“ Time being, attending such Annual General Meeting,
“ shall be Guardians of this Charity, appoint Representatives,
“ or Substitutes, for the ensuing Year, and have the sole
“ Direction thereof, until the full Establishment of this
“ Charity; which Establishment is not to be made, until the
“ Sum of 1000*l.* at least, shall be rais’d, and made up as
“ the Capital, or Fund.

“ THAT, Seventhly, the said Representatives, or Substi-
“ tutes, now chosen, meet at a convenient Place Monthly,
“ or oftner; and that then They or any three of them, all
“ being summon’d, if at *Bath*, by Notice in the Pump
“ Room, at least two Days before, do inspect the Proceed-
“ ings, and give Directions for Issues of Money, and
“ for Receiving or Dismission of the poor diseased Indigents;
“ and that no Issue or Payments be made by the said *Hum-
“ phry Thayer*, or his Successor, upon any pretence whatever,
“ without an Order in Writing, sign’d by the said Repre-
“ sentatives, or Substitutes, or three or more of them:
“ And that the whole of the Expence of this first Annual
“ Meeting, and the other Meetings of the said Represen-
“ tatives, or Substitutes, and of Summoning the same, and
“ providing Books of Accompts, shall not exceed the Sum
“ of Forty Shillings.”

By the above Scheme it appears, that the End and Design
of this Charity was to provide for Real Objects, whose
Cases require the *Bath* Waters, but cannot have them,
without such Assistance, and to clear the City of all Sorts of
Beggars: For these Ends the Magistrates of *Bath* were,
in the strongest Terms, called on by the Contributors to
EXPUL and PUNISH Vagrants and Impostors, while the Tru-
stees of the Charity were directed to RELIEVE no Person who
should, from thenceforward, come to the Town without their
express Order, to take off every Pretence which idle Peo-
ple make for coming to *Bath*, and teasing People of Fashion
for Relief.

THIS Scheme, so well concerted, was fairly Engrossed on Parchment; after which it was again Read and Confirmed at a second Meeting of the Contributors, on *Friday* the 4th of *October* 1723; who then Resolved, that the Representatives should set forward further Collections; that they should meet immediately to carry the Charity into Execution; that Mr. *Richard Marchant* should Act under Mr. *Thayer*, during his Pleasure; and that the Engrossed Deed, or Heads of the Scheme they had fixed and agreed upon, as above, should be lodged in Mr. *Marchant's* Hands.

THE Runing Cash of this Charity was paid into the Hands of the Deputy-Treasurer, to whom Mr. *Martin* paid 14 s. Part of his Collections, which made Mr. *Marchant* Debtor to the Charity L. 21 6 0; but Mr. *King's* Deficiency of 13 s. 6 d. was accounted for in the small Bills paid by him: The Engrossing of the Deed, and making Abstracts of it, came to L. 1 16 4; and the remaining L. 19 9 8 was applied for the Use of the poor People at that Time in the City.

THUS Matters rested till the Annual Meeting of the Contributors on the 30th of *September* 1724, on which Day, after chusing Mr. *Thayer* Treasurer, and Mr. *Marchant* his Deputy, they continued the thirteen Representatives, adding three others to them, viz. Mr. *Martin*, Mr. *Hardise*, and Mr. *Francis Bave*; any three of whom they empowered to Purchase proper Ground, and Contract with Workmen to Build a House thereon, for the Reception of the Poor intended to be relieved by the Charity; empowering, at the same Time, the Treasurer to pay for the Work.

AFTER this, one whole Year was spent without doing any thing; nor did the Contributors, at their next General Meeting upon the 29th of *September* 1725, proceed further than to elect Mr. *Samuel Lessingham* a Representative in the room of *Henry Hoare*, Esq; deceas'd; to continue the other Representatives, the Treasurer and his Deputy; and to elect Mr. *Samuel Scott*, of *London*, a new Member of the Committee: No Annual Meeting was held at *Bath* in the Year 1726; and in this languishing State of the Charity, I received Mr. *Thayer's* Instructions, as above, with an Order to assure the Trustees in the Country, that the Moment a proper Building could be begun, he and several others would enter their Names in the List of Contributors, for one hundred Pounds a-piece.

As soon as I came down to *Bath* I lost no Opportunity of acquainting the Trustees, at that Time in Town, with Mr. *Thayer's* Directions; nor in Searching for a proper Piece of Ground for the Building: The North Corner of the Ambrey, at that Time, and still a common Kitchen Garden, appeared so advantageously Situated for the purpose, that I could not avoid pressing the Trustees to agree with the Tenant in Possession, for his Interest in so much of it as would contain a Structure of Sixty-seven Feet Square, with an Area of five Feet broad before it; this was done at a Meeting, purposely held upon the 26th of *May* 1727; and we then resolved upon making a new Bath in the Center of the Hospital, as the Cistern could be supplied with Water from the *Hot Bath*, without losing much of its natural Warmth.

Two Designs were made for the Ground thus fixed and agreed for, the first in a Quadrangular, and the second in a Circular Form: Each Building was to receive sixty Patients; and the latter was fixed upon by the Trustees in the Country, as the most suitable Figure for the Land to be Built upon, since the Corner of the Garden makes an Acute Angle, and the View of a new Bath required the Building to be brought as near that Angle as possible: Sir *Joseph Jekyl* and the Trustees in *London*, approving of what was done in the Country, an Order was made on the 18th of *November* 1728 to pay Mr. *Samuel Broad*, the under Tenant in Possession, for his Term in the Ground, and to impower Mr. *Thayer*, Mr. *Martin* and Mr. *Nash* to treat with Mr. *Gay*, for the Inheritance: It was also ordered that the Mayor of *Bath*, for the Time being, and the two Justices, should, for ever, be Trustees of the Charity; that Mr. *Ralph Allen* should be added to the Committee in the room of Doctor *Beeston*, deceas'd; and that all the other Representatives should be continued.

THE Payment of Mr. *Broad* was omitted; and the Treaty with Mr. *Gay* devolving on me, his first Objection to an Hospital on his Land was, that as we had a View of improving every Part of his Estate that lay contiguous to the Body of the City, a Building of that Sort would hurt the intended Works; which I no sooner obviated than he promised me, that he would give the Trustees the Inheritance of as much Land as they should have occasion for, as soon as he himself could make a proper Title to it: And for this End *Broad's* Garden

was put among the Lands intended to be improved ; and for which a Fine was agreed to be levied : This was accordingly done ; and upon the 2d of *November* 1730, Mr. *Gay*, and his Son, executed a Deed to me to declare the Uses of that Fine.

WHEN this was finished, I called the Trustees together as soon as possible ; who Meeting upon the 14th of *January* 1730-1, I then made my Report of Mr. *Gay*'s noble and generous Resolution to give them Ground for the intended Hospital, without stinting them as to the Quantity ; for which after admitting Dr. *Oliver* one of their Number, they wrote him a Letter of Thanks ; and desired him to appoint a Time and Place for proper Persons to wait on him for a Conveyance of so much Land as would be necessary for the Execution of the Building, as I had then Designed it.

FOR after Mr. *Gay* had made me his generous, and I believe sincere Promise, Sir *Joseph Jekyl* insisted that the Hospital should not be less than one hundred Feet Diameter ; telling me, at the same Time, to assure the Trustees that Money would not be wanting to compleat it : The same Gentleman, as well as several other Persons of Rank and Fortune, desired that the Building might be so contrived, as that it might be increased from Time to Time as Benefactions should come in ; and in pursuance of their Directions I enlarged the Design from an Hospital capable of receiving sixty Patients, to one that would hold one hundred and fifty.

THE Application to Mr. *Gay* on the 16th of *January* 1730-1, was therefore for the Inheritance of so much Ground as was necessary for an Hospital, according to the most extended Views of the Gentlemen that interested themselves in the Promotion of the Charity : But Mr. *Gay* never answer'd the Trustees Letter to him ; nor did he apprehend a larger Building necessary than what was first proposed : He therefore determined to part with no more Ground, at first, than what would just contain a Building of seventy Feet Diameter, with a small Porticoe before it ; and I having made proper Draughts for a Structure of that Size, and agreeable to Mr. *Gay*'s Ideas, against the 29th of *April* 1731, the Trustees, on that Day, met at *Lindsey's* Assembly House, and Ordered, that the Designs of the Hospital, as approved of by him, should be Engraved and Printed ; which was accordingly done against the following Autumn, with an Address to the Publick in these Words.

“ THERE

“ THERE being many poor Objects in the several Parts of
 “ this Kingdom, who tho’ they may be provided elsewhere
 “ with Physick and the Advice of Physicians, yet for want
 “ of the Assistance which only the Waters of the *Bath*
 “ can give, continue in a languishing and helpless Condition;
 “ in Compassion to the deplorable Case of such Persons,
 “ and in a View of the Improvements which under the pre-
 “ sent Design may be made in the Knowledge of the Na-
 “ ture and Virtues of these Medicinal Waters, some well
 “ disposed Persons have set on Foot, and hope to establish an
 “ Hospital at *Bath*, for the Reception of sixty poor diseased
 “ Persons, who are to be provided with Lodging and Diet;
 “ together with a Physician, Surgeon, Apothecary, and
 “ Medicines.

“ THE Expence of Building the said Hospital according to
 “ the above Draughts, and of furnishing the same with
 “ Beds and other Necessaries, is computed at 2500 Pounds or
 “ upwards; towards which there is already collected, and
 “ now lying in the Hands of *Humphry Thayer*, Esq; the
 “ Sum of 330 Pounds: But as this is far short of what
 “ will be found necessary towards the Building and Furnish-
 “ ing the Hospital, much more of maintaining the diseased
 “ Objects in it, it is hoped that all charitable Persons (such
 “ especially as have at any Time found Benefit by the
 “ Waters) will be Contributors to a Design of such a
 “ Nature as sufficiently recommends itself; and all such
 “ Persons are desired to send their Contributions to the said
 “ *Humphry Thayer*, Esq; in *Hatton Garden*, *London*, or to
 “ *Ralph Allen*, Esq; at the Post-Office in *Bath*, and Notice
 “ shall be given of the Receipt of the same in the publick
 “ Papers.

“ IT is the Opinion of the Gentlemen who have already
 “ subscribed, that every Person Contributing 20 Pounds, or
 “ upwards, shall be admitted a Governor of this Hospital:
 “ And they judge the Persons hereafter Named to be pro-
 “ per Trustees to receive the Lands on which the said Hos-
 “ pital is intended to be Built, and which *Robert Gay*, Esq;
 “ is so kind as to promise to Convey over for this charitable
 “ Purpose.

“ THE Mayor, the two Ju-
 “ stices, and the Minister of
 “ *Bath*, for the Time being.
 “ *Charles Bave*, M. D.

“ *George Cheyne*, M. D.
 “ *William Oliver*, M. D.
 “ *Edward Harrington*, M. D.
 “ *Richard Nash*, Esq;
 “ *Humphry*

“ *Humphry Thayer, Esq;* “ *Thomas Martin, Esq;*
 “ *Ralph Allen, Esq;* “ *Alderman Francis Bave,*
 “ *Alderman Milo Smith.*

“ EFFECTUALLY to prevent any poor Persons coming
 “ to *Bath* and being burthensome to the Town, under a
 “ Pretence of desiring to be admitted into the said Hospital,
 “ the following Order for such Admission is agreed on, viz.

“ THE Person proposed, shall first have his Case drawn up
 “ by some Physician, or skillful Person in his Neighbourhood,
 “ which being duly attested by the Minister and Church-
 “ wardens of the Parish he resided in, and transmitted to the
 “ Physicians of the said Hospital, shall by them be carefully
 “ considered and examined; and if they find the Person is
 “ a proper Object of this Charity, they shall signify such
 “ their Judgment to the Minister of the Parish; and so
 “ soon as there is a Vacancy in the Hospital, notify it to
 “ him by Letter: And if any Person shall come under Pre-
 “ tence of proposing himself to the Hospital without bring-
 “ ing of these Letters of the Physicians, to the Minister, along
 “ with him, he shall without farther Examination be refused
 “ Admittance.

“ EVERY Parish sending a Person to the Hospital, shall
 “ supply him with thirty Shillings, which upon his Admission
 “ shall be lodged in the Hands of the Treasurer of the Hos-
 “ pital, to be returned to him whenever he is discharged
 “ from thence, in Order to defray the Charges of his Jour-
 “ ney to his own Abode; or of his Funeral in Case he dies
 “ in the Hospital.

“ WHENEVER any Person is proposed to the Physicians of
 “ the Hospital, and is adjudged by them to be a proper
 “ Object, he shall be immediately minuted down to suc-
 “ ceed to the next Vacancy that shall happen; and every
 “ Person so minuted, shall absolutely succeed in his
 “ Turn.

“ THESE Articles are all that are now thought necessary
 “ to be settled by the Contributors present, but as soon as
 “ the Foundation of the Hospital is laid, publick Notice
 “ whereof will be given in some of the Papers, general
 “ Meetings of the Trustees and Contributors will be ap-
 “ pointed for them to consider and settle such further Re-
 “ gulations as they shall then judge to be for the good of
 “ this Charity.

“ THESE

“ THESE Articles are submitted to the Judgment of the
 “ Publick, and all Persons are desired to give their Opinions
 “ as to any Alterations that may promote the Good which
 “ is intended by all the Contributors.”

AFTER the Publication of this Design Mr. *Richard Collibee*, an Attorney at Law in *Bath*, was employ'd to draw a Conveyance of the Land: But he, by making it a Lease and Release while the Possession, and a Term of about eight Years to come, was in Alderman *Rosewell Gibbs*, and his under Tenant, Mr. *Broad*; and by insisting that it was unnecessary for the Trustees of the Charity to Purchase the Tenants Term before the Inheritance was convey'd to them, laid the Foundation for a Dispute that gave one of the Trustees an Opportunity of getting the Possession of the Ground for the Remainder of Mr. *Gibbs's* Lease, to prevent the Hospital from being Built where it was proposed; and set the other Trustees upon looking out for a new piece of Land to Erect the intended Fabrick upon.

YEARS were spent in this pursuit, and several new Designs, attended with great incidental Expences, were made by me to answer various Situations and various Purposes of the Trustees: At length the Suppression of Play Houses by the Act of Parliament which took Place the 24th of *June* 1737, and the Death of Mr. *Thayer* the 9th of the following *December*, determined the Matter in one Week's time: For the Trustees meeting on the 22d of *December* to consider of a new Treasurer, after admitting Mr. *Fauquier* into their Number, Doctor *Oliver* made them an Offer of some Land belonging to him to Build an Hospital upon, and it was accepted: But great Opposition arising instantly against this Agreement, the Trustees at a second Meeting, on the 29th of *December*, declared it Void; and Resolved to accept of a new Offer that was made them of the Theatre erected in the Year 1705, as above, together with two Dwelling Houses, some Out Houses, and a Stable belonging to it, the Estate of one Mrs. *Carne*, for 30l. more than it stood engaged for to the abovementioned Mr. *Collibee*.

WHILE I was making the Designs of an Hospital for this Land, the Trustees fixed upon Mr. *Hoare* of *London* for their Banker; and nominated Mr. *Nash*, Mr. *Fauquier*, and Dr. *Oliver* their Treasurers in the Country: On the 11th of *January* they made an Order to impower me to apply to the Executor of Mr. *Thayer* for the Money in his Hands, which

at

at that time was increased to *L.* 379 10 0: And at their next Meeting on *Friday* the 20th of the same Month of *January*, they agreed to Address the Publick by a Letter to be inserted in the News Papers, in the following Words.

“ THERE hath long been a Design on Foot of Building
 “ a new General Hospital in this City; and the Gentlemen
 “ in the Management of that Design, having at last, after
 “ many surprizing Disappointments, procured a proper Piece
 “ of Ground for that Building, will proceed in it with the
 “ utmost Dispatch. Besides the usual Advantages arising from
 “ publick Hospitals, it is presum’d the present Undertaking
 “ must be attended with many others of a Kind peculiar to
 “ this Situation. It is very well known of how great Efficacy
 “ the Baths and Waters of this Place are in the Case of many
 “ Infirmities and Diseases incident to Mankind; but the
 “ Benefits of them are chiefly enjoy’d by Persons of Rank
 “ and Fortune, whilst the Indigent in general are excluded
 “ by their Circumstances from sharing in them. It is one
 “ principal End in this Design to make the Effect of these
 “ salutary Streams more Diffusive, and Universal, by providing
 “ such Accommodations for the Reception and Support of
 “ the Poor, as may enable them to partake of these Ad-
 “ vantages in common with the Rich. Of this it is judg’d
 “ proper to advertise the Publick, that Persons of Benevolent
 “ Dispositions, and easy Fortunes, may be made acquainted
 “ with the glorious Opportunity they now have of Assisting
 “ and Relieving their distress’d Fellow Creatures, by be-
 “ coming Liberal Benefactors to this good Work. A more
 “ particular Account of this Design, with the Methods pro-
 “ posed to be taken for carrying it into Execution, and the
 “ Names of the Contributors to it, will be soon Communi-
 “ cated to the Publick. In the mean Time all who are wil-
 “ ling to join in promoting the Undertaking may send their
 “ Contributions to *Richard Nash*, Esq; *Francis Fauquier*, Esq;
 “ and *Doctor Oliver* at *Bath*, and *Mr. Hoare*, Banker, at
 “ the *Golden Bottle* in *Fleetstreet*, *London*, or leave their Sub-
 “ scriptions with them, for the Use of this Charity; and they
 “ may be assured, that all such Donations shall be faithfully
 “ applied to the Purposes intended by the Donors, and a
 “ monthly Account published by *Mr. Hoare* of all such Do-
 “ nations.” This Address drawn up, the Trustees next
 made such Additions and Alterations to the Heads of the
 Scheme for pursuing and establishing the Charity, as were

most agreeable to the united Opinions of such as had taken the Matter most into Consideration; and then 6000 Copies of what they had fixed, still with a Submission to the Judgment of the Publick, were ordered to be printed and dispersed.

By the 9th of *February* I not only perfected my Designs for the Hospital, but made a fair Plan and Elevation of it, which the Trustees desired Mr. *Nash* to take to *London*, to the End that the Draught might be first laid before his Majesty and the rest of the Royal Family, and then be immediately convey'd to Mr. *Pine* in Order to be Engraved: The 16th of the same Month a Subscription was Opened for increasing the above Sum of *L. 379 10 0* to six thousand Pounds, to defray the Expence of Purchasing the Ground, of erecting the Hospital, and of furnishing the same; and the Money Subscribed by the 24th of *April* 1738, amounting to 2082 Pounds, the Workmen, on that Day, began to pull down Part of the Old Buildings, and on the 30th of *May* they proceeded to the Theatre; which was no sooner demolished, the old Materials placed up, and the Rubbish cleared away to begin the Front Wall of the New Structure, than the First Stone of it was laid at the North East Corner of the Building by the Right Hon. *William Pulteney*, Esq; now Earl of *Bath*; the following Inscription having been first Cut upon it:

This Stone
Is the First which was
Laid
In the Foundation of the
General Hospital
July the Sixth *A. D.* 1738.
God
Prosper the Charitable Undertaking.

THE printed Plan of the Hospital was, for the Sake of Ornament, and to gain a Point in the Purchase of the Land, made different to that which was intended for Execution; but when the last Bargain was compleated for a Stable belonging to Mr. *William Boyes*, at the South West Corner of the Land purchased of Mrs. *Carne*, I produced the real Plan to the Trustees; who approving of it on the 25th of *August* 1738, Ordered it to be carried into Execution instead of that which was Printed: And thus, after more than eleven Years spent

spent in fruitless Attempts, the Work was put upon such a Footing as to be carried on without the least Impediment; the Acting Trustees of the Charity, making it a constant Rule to admit into their Number, every Person that shewed the least Inclination for encouraging it; and no less than ninety two were admitted between the 22d of *December* 1737, and the 19th of *April* 1739, by whose Contributions, and many others, the Subscription was then advanced to the Sum of L. 4268 6 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ in Money.

THE Hospital, as it was finally fixed, upon the 25th of *August* 1738, became a Magnificent Pile of Building, of the *Ionick* Order, consisting of a Ground, Principal, and Chamber Story; and extending ninety nine Feet in Front to the North; eighty four Feet to the West; and ninety seven Feet to the East: The East and West Sides are parallel, but they are not at right Angles with the North Front, which contains five Windows on each Side the Door; and the Central Part of it makes a Tetrastyle Frontispiece, of almost whole Columns, elevated upon a large Plinth, and finished with a Pediment, whose Tympan was proposed to be adorned with a Bas Relief, representing the good Samaritan.

THE West Front of this Structure contains nine Windows in its whole Length; and this being divided into three Parts, the Middle advances forward, and was intended to have been finished with a Pediment, in the Tympan of which there was to have been a Bas Relief, representing the Pool of Bethesda: A Principal and half Story appears between the Plinth and Crowning in this and the North Front: And the quick Descent of the Ground, from North to South, increases the Basement of the Building so much to the West, that the Plinth appears as a Face to a three quarter Story.

THE Entrance into the Building being in the North Front, we first come into a Vestibule, which has on the left Side a Room for the Apothecary, another for the Doctors; and on the Right Side there is the Matrons Parlour and Bed Chamber, with a Room for the Surgeons: To the South of this Room, and in the West Front of the Building there is a Committee Room, a Secretary's Office and a Room for the Steward; parallel to which is the first Ward for Men, with a Passage between that Ward and the Front Rooms: In the East Front of the Hospital there is a spacious Room adapted for a Ward for Women: And almost facing the Vestibule the chief Stair Case is placed; a Passage lying between it and the back

Part of the Rooms in the North Front; and extending from the Womens Ward to the West Front Wall of the Building.

THE Chamber Story of the Hospital is divided into five Wards; and the Ground Story is appropriated for Offices and Lodging Rooms for some of the Servants of the House. The seven Wards are capable of holding one hundred and eight Beds, exclusive of those for the Nurses; and the Building may be enlarged to the South to receive any reasonable Number of Patients; since the Land is in the Possession of such Persons as have express'd an Inclination to sell it to the Governors of the Charity.

THIS Hospital stands in the best Situation for Health, of any Place the Trustees had in View to erect it upon: The Soil is a fine Gravel; the Garden belonging to the Rectory of *Bath*, makes a large Opening to the West; and the North Front had nothing to obstruct it, till the Corporation of the City thought proper to permit a House to be Built before it, upon waste Land, of which I very much doubt their Right of Granting; and for which they are Universally blamed by the Strangers, whose charitable Minds, or even Curiosity, leads them to Visit a Structure calculated for the Entertainment of such poor diseased Objects as require all the Advantages of a Free and Open Situation to Live in while they are trying the Effects of the Hot Waters.

WHEN the Building was advanced almost to the second Story, the Trustees thought it expedient to attempt the Establishment of the Charity; and for that End applied to Parliament for an Act to fix it almost upon its ORIGINAL PLAN, as above: This Act the Managers obtained in the 12th Year of the Reign of his present Majesty; it took Place upon the first Day of *May* 1739; and after Naming ninety Persons, some of whom are of the first Quality, it declares them to be one Body Corporate and Politick in Deed and in Law, by the Name of the President and Governors of the General Hospital or Infirmary at *Bath*; and impowers them, without Licence in Mortmain, to Purchase Estates for the Support of the Hospital, to the clear amount of One thousand Pounds a Year.

AMONG the Governors Named in the Act, there are several that never Contributed any thing towards the Charity, instead of Old Trustees and Benefactors; which was probably owing to want of Recollection in the Managers, and not to
any

any Directions given by the Trustees in general, or any Quorum of them.

OUT of the Members of this new Body Corporate, there is to be a President, three Treasurers, and a Committee of thirty-two Assistants elected Yearly, on the 1st of *May*, or the Day after, when the 1st falls on a Sunday, to manage all Affairs relating to the Hospital; these are to meet Weekly for that Purpose; and at such Meetings the President, or his Deputy, with seven Members are to make a full Court of Committees.

BUT the General Court of the Governors of this Charity is to consist of nine Members at least; and that Court is invested with a Power to elect Governors in the Place of such as shall happen to depart this Life, or shall refuse to accept of, or continue and remain to be a Member or Governor of the Hospital: And as the Act declares any Person that gives the Sum of forty Pounds to the Hospital a Governor of the Charity; and directs that this new erected Corporation shall always consist of fifty Members at least; so a Succession of Governors, to perpetuate the Corporation, seems to be amply provided for.

THE Governors of this Charity are impowered, at their General Courts, to make By-Laws, to be approved of by the Bishop of *Bath and Wells*, and the Justices of Assize for the County of *Somerset*, for the Time being, for the Management of the Hospital; and to alter the same as often as they shall see it necessary: From whence it may be very justly said that the Charity is now ESTABLISHED upon a SOLID FOUNDATION, agreeable to the Intentions of the first Contributors.

THE Building too is erected as much for Futurity as any Structure of its Kind can be; the Land of which being of two Tenures, I think it necessary to declare, that a Piece at the South West Corner of twenty four Feet five Inches in Length, from North to South, by sixteen Feet two Inches in Breadth, at the North End, and sixteen Feet six Inches in Breadth at the South End, is held by Lease from the Corporation of *Bath*; it was what was purchased of Mr. *William Boyes*; and all the rest is a Grant from the Master, Co-Brethren and Sisters of St. *John's* Hospital.

ANOTHER Thing I think it necessary to declare, which is, that every Person concerned in bringing this Charity into Execution, performed his Part at his own Expence; and the Charge

Charge of every Meeting relating to it, was borne by the People who were present at it, one excepted, the Expence of which was paid by a single Person, as Part of his Benefaction: So that from first to last not a single Farthing was charged to the Account of the Charity, save a Trifle for the Rent of a Room to meet in after the Ground was purchased, till *Monday* the 19th of *January* 1740-1, when the Governors first met in the Hospital; which is a Precedent worthy of Imitation of all who undertake to provide for the Poor, and to be Guardians in their Behalf.

THE Eve of *Christmas* Day, in the Year 1741, having been appointed for the Choice of a Matron, and for Opening an Annual Subscription towards the Maintenance of the Poor People that were to be entertained in the Hospital; the one was done with such Unanimity and Impartiality, the other with such Chearfulness and Generosity, that a Benefaction of two thousand Pounds was immediately after paid into Mr. *Hoare's* Hands by Mrs. *Jane Holden*, which enabled the Governors of the Charity to fix on *Tuesday* the 18th of *May* 1742 for Opening the Hospital; and on *Thursday* the 24th of the next Month they Assembled and concluded upon the following Rules for the Government of it; the Subscription on that Day amounting to L. 8643 10 9 in Money, besides considerable Gifts in Stone, Lime, Timber, &c.

“ A

“ SCHEME OF RULES

“ To be Observed in the

“ GENERAL HOSPITAL AT BATH.

I.

“ THAT a Table of the Rules and Orders, which Relate to
“ the Conduct of the Officers, Patients, and Servants, be hung
“ up in each Ward, and be publickly read over, in each
“ Ward, every *Tuesday* Morning, by one appointed by the
“ Matron for that Purpose.

II.

“ THAT a Register be kept, in which shall be entered the
“ Names of the Patients; the Parishes to which they belong;
“ their Ages and Distempers; the Times when taken in and
“ Discharged; and whether discharg'd as Cured or Incurable;
“ for Irregularity; or whether they died in the Hospital.

I

“ THAT

III.

“ THAT no Person in any Way belonging to the Hospital
“ do, at any Time, presume (on Pain of Expulsion) to take
“ of any Tradesman, Patient, Servant, Stranger, or other
“ Person, any Fee, Reward, or Gratification of any Kind,
“ directly or indirectly, for any Service done, or to be done,
“ on Account of the Hospital.

IV.

“ THAT no Liquors, or Provisions of any Sort, be brought
“ into the House to the Patients or Servants, from any Per-
“ son whatsoever, upon Pain of Expulsion.

V.

“ THAT each of the Treasurers keep a Key of the Poor
“ Box.

VI.

“ THAT at every Thursday's Committee, two of the
“ Committees shall be appointed as House Visitors for the
“ following Week.

VII.

“ THAT the House Visitors, for the Time being, shall take
“ Care that no Person be received into the House, without
“ having Regularly comply'd with all the Conditions required
“ by the Act of Parliament.

VIII.

“ THAT the House Visitors, for the Time being, shall,
“ at the next Thursday's Committee, deliver to the Treasurers
“ the respective Sums brought by the Patients in the fore-
“ going Week.

IX.

“ THAT the House Visitors shall enquire into the Manage-
“ ment of the Whole House, receive the Complaints of the
“ Patients, and Servants, each of which they shall Examine
“ apart, and enter an Account thereof into a Book kept for
“ that Purpose; which Account shall be read at the next
“ Committee.

X.

“ THAT the House Visitors shall examine the Meat,
“ Malt Liquor, and other Provisions brought into the House,
“ to see if they be wholesome, and proper for the Fa-
“ mily.

XI.

“ THAT the House Visitors for the last Week in *April*,
“ shall, every Year, see that a new Inventory be made of all
“ the

“ the Household Goods, and Furniture of the Hospital, and
“ compare it with the Inventory of the preceding Year :
“ So that, allowing for Wear and Tear, they may judge
“ whether there be any Embezzlement: And if any such
“ shall be found, they shall Examine who are chargeable
“ therewith.

XII.

“ THAT the Physicians of the House shall take their Turns
“ to attend the Committee on Thursday, to admit Pa-
“ tients.

XIII.

“ THAT all Patients, till the Thursday following, shall be-
“ long to the last-taking-in Physician.

XIV.

“ THAT all the Physicians and Surgeons of the House,
“ with the Apothecary, shall meet in the Physicians Room
“ exactly at Twelve o’Clock on Saturdays, in Order to Visit
“ all the Wards together.

XV.

“ THAT they shall then mark such as are to be dis-
“ charged, whose Names shall be reported to the next
“ Thursday’s Committee, by the House Steward.

XVI.

“ THAT the Physicians and Surgeons shall likewise Visit
“ the Patients on Mondays.

XVII.

“ THAT the Surgeons shall take in by Rotation, as the
“ Physicians do.

XVIII.

“ THAT all the Physicians, Surgeons, and Apothecaries
“ that are Governors, shall Visit the House Apothecary’s
“ Shop, and examine the Drugs and Medicines therein, on
“ the first Monday in every Month; and that they shall
“ report the Condition in which they find it to the next
“ Thursday’s Committee.

XIX.

“ THAT the same Persons shall on the Monday next pre-
“ ceding the Yearly General Court, examine the Invoices of
“ all the Medicines brought into the Shop, that they may
“ judge of the Prices; and that they may make their Report
“ to the Court accordingly.

XX.

“ THAT when any Surgeon has any considerable Operation
“ to

“ to perform, he shall acquaint the Physicians and Surgeons
“ of the House when it is to be performed, that they may
“ be Present if they please.

XXI.

“ THAT all Patients who, after their Admission, shall be
“ found to have an Infectious Distemper, shall be Order'd
“ into a particular Ward, appropriated for that Purpose.

XXII.

“ That no Patient, Nurse, or Woman-Servant shall
“ go out, without Leave of the Matron: And that no Patient
“ or Servant Lodging in the House shall lie out of the
“ Hospital, on any Account whatsoever, on Pain of Ex-
“ pulsion.

XXIII.

“ THAT no Men Patients shall go into the Womens
“ Wards, nor Women into the Mens, without Leave of the
“ Matron.

XXIV.

“ THAT no Patient or Servant shall Swear, Curse, or
“ give abusive Language, or behave themselves indecently,
“ in any manner, on Pain of Expulsion.

XXV.

“ THAT no Patient or Servant shall presume to Play at
“ Cards, Dice, or any other Game, within the Walls of
“ the Hospital, or Smoak within the Wards.

XXVI.

“ THAT such Patients as are able to Work, shall Assist the
“ Nurses, and other Servants, in Nursing the Patients,
“ Washing and Ironing the Linnen, Washing and Cleansing
“ the Wards, and in doing such other Business as the Matron
“ shall require.

XXVII.

“ THAT such Persons as are able shall be allowed to go to
“ their respective Places of Worship on Sundays, in the Fore-
“ noon and Afternoon; and that they shall return to the
“ Hospital directly.

XXVIII.

“ THAT each Patient shall wear a Badge, number'd;
“ and that the Porter and Chairmen shall also wear Bad-
“ ges.

XXIX.

“ THAT the Matron shall take Care of all the Household
 “ Goods, and Furniture, according to the Inventory, and
 “ shall give an Account thereof, when required ; and that she
 “ shall not dispose of any Old Cloaths of the Patients, who
 “ die, but by Direction ; and lay by the Old Linnen for the
 “ Use of the Surgeons.

XXX.

“ THAT she shall oversee the Patients and Servants, take
 “ Care that the Wards, Chambers, Bed-Cloaths, Linnen, and
 “ other Things within the Hospital, be kept neat and Clean ;
 “ and to that End all the Patients and Servants shall be Sub-
 “ missive and Obedient to her.

XXXI.

“ THAT she shall Order in the Daily necessary Provi-
 “ sions.

XXXII.

“ THAT the Back-Door of the Hospital shall be kept
 “ Lock'd ; and that the Key thereof be kept by the Ma-
 “ tron.

XXXIII.

“ THAT the House Steward shall take Care that the Doors
 “ be always Lock'd by Nine in the Evening, and not Opened
 “ before seven in the Morning, from *Michaelmas* to *Lady*
 “ *Day* ; and Lock'd at Ten in the Evening, and not Opened
 “ before Five in the Morning, from *Lady Day* to *Michaelmas*,
 “ except on special Emergencies ; in which Case he shall see
 “ them Lock'd again, and deliver the Keys to the Matron
 “ every Night.

XXXIV.

“ THAT the Nurses shall clean their respective Wards by
 “ Seven in the Morning, from the first of *March*, to the
 “ first of *October* ; and by Eight in the Morning from the
 “ first of *October* to the first of *March* ; and that they shall
 “ serve up the Breakfasts within an Hour after the Wards
 “ are Cleansed.

XXXV.

“ THAT they shall behave with Tenderneſs to the Pa-
 “ tients ; with Submission to their Superiors ; and Civility
 “ and Respect to all Strangers.

XXXVI. “ THAT

XXXVI.

“ THAT the Porter shall attend at the Door, and not suffer
 “ any Patient to go out, ’till he is satisfied that such Patient
 “ hath Leave.

XXXVII.

“ THAT upon the Porter’s Absence, Notice shall be given
 “ to the House Steward, to appoint one of the Chairmen to
 “ attend in his Room.

XXXVIII.

“ THAT the Chairmen of the House shall carry out the
 “ Summons’s for the Meeting ; Cleanse the Necessary
 “ Houses ; and do the other Servile Business of the House, as
 “ directed by the Matron and House Steward.

XXXIX.

“ THAT no Patient shall loiter about the City, or go to
 “ an Ale House, on Pain of Expulsion.

XL.

“ THAT every Servant in this House, who is Witness to
 “ the Violation of any of these Rules, shall be oblig’d to dis-
 “ cover it to the Matron, on Pain of Expulsion.

XLI.

“ THAT no Person belonging to this House shall fetch
 “ Water from the *Hot Bath*, excepting those that wear a
 “ Badge ; and that they shall not fetch any after Ten o’Clock
 “ at Night ; nor dispose of any but to the Use of this Hos-
 “ pital, on Pain of Expulsion.”

“ N. B. Persons offending against the last Rule are liable
 “ to a Penalty of Ten Shillings ; or, on Non-Payment of it,
 “ to ten Days Imprisonment, by Virtue of the Act of Par-
 “ liament.”

R. Allen,

*Chesterfield,
 Richard Nash,
 W. Oliver,
 Fran. Fauquier,
 Alex. Rayner,
 Jo. Wood,
 James Grist,
 Sam. Bush,
 Rich. Roberts,
 John Harford,
 James Sparrow,*

*John Morris,
 W. Chapman,
 James Leake,
 R. Matravers,
 E. Thomas,
 John Stagg,
 Ed. Andrews,
 Wm. Hoare,
 P. Bertrand,
 B. Stevenson,
 Tho. Brewster.*

THE very bountiful Contributions of the Publick to this Charity, seems to have been all along made on the Consideration that the British Empire is Bless'd with no more real Hot Springs than those of *Bath*, with healing Virtues in them to Restore the Use of Limbs to the Cripple; to relieve the Diseased in almost all Chronical Distempers; and to surpass the Efficacy of any known Medicine in Nature in the Cure of weak Stomachs, decay'd Appetites, Cholicks, Rheumatisms, Palsies, Nervous Disorders, and finally in the Cure of all those Infirmities of Body, that go under the Denomination of the Cold Diseases: And the Conditions of Admission into the Hospital having being lately Printed, with proper Notes, the Whole now stands thus;

“ I. THE Case of the Patient must be described by some
 “ Physician or Person of skill in the Neighbourhood of the
 “ Place, where the Patient has Resided for some Time; and
 “ this Description, together with a Certificate of the Poverty
 “ of the Patient, attested by some Person of Credit, must
 “ be sent in a Letter, Franked or Post-paid, directed to the
 “ Register of the General Hospital at *Bath*.

“ N. B. THE Age of the Patient ought to be mention'd
 “ in the Description of his Case; and the Persons who De-
 “ scribe, are desired to be particular in the Enumeration of the
 “ Symptoms; that so neither improper Cases may be admit-
 “ ted, nor proper ones rejected.

“ II. AFTER the Patient's Case has been thus described,
 “ and sent, he must remain in his usual Place of Residence,
 “ 'till he has leave to come, signified by a Letter from the
 “ Register; who will, at the same Time, send a Blank Pa-
 “ rish Certificate.

“ III. UPON the Receipt of such a Letter, the Patient must
 “ set forward for *Bath*, bringing with him this Letter, the
 “ Parish Certificate duly executed, and three Pounds Cau-
 “ tion Money.

“ IV. SOLDIERS may, instead of Parish Certificates,
 “ bring a Certificate from their Commanding Officers, sig-
 “ nifying to what Corps they belong, and that they shall be
 “ received into the same Corps, when discharged from the
 “ Hospital, in whatever Condition they are. But it is neces-
 “ sary, that their Cases be described, and sent previously; and
 “ that they bring with them Three Pounds Caution
 “ Money.

THE

“ THE Intention of the Caution Money, is to defray the
 “ Expences of returning the Patients, after they are dis-
 “ charged from the Hospital, or of their Burial in Case they
 “ die there. The Remainder of the Caution Money, after
 “ these Expences are defray’d, will be return’d to the
 “ Person who deposited it.

“ ALL poor Persons coming to *Bath*, under Pretence of
 “ getting into the Hospital, without having their Cases thus
 “ described, and sent previously, and Leave given to come,
 “ will be treated as Vagrants; as the Act of Parliament for
 “ the Regulation of the Hospital requires.”

THE Cures that have been effected in this Hospital have
 been Many and Great, notwithstanding the Patients have
 been confined to one Bath; if they should have the Use of
 all, the Interest of the acting Governors, and more especially
 of the Gentlemen belonging to the Faculty of Physick,
 would never suffer them to misapply that Use; and then the
 Good intended by the Charity would infallibly be extended,
 and raise the Reputation of the hot Fountains to the Height
 which they justly deserve.

WITH an Alphabetical List of the Governors, as they
 stood the First of *May* 1748, I will now conclude my Ac-
 count of this Hospital, after observing, that on that Day
 the Most Noble *Charles Noel*, Duke of *Beaufort*, was elected
 President; the Honourable *Benjamin Bathurst*, Esq; *Richard*
Nash, Esq; and *William Oliver*, M. D. were chosen Trea-
 surers; and the two and thirty, marked with Asterisks,
 were appointed Assistants, or Members of the Court of
 Committees for the Year then ensuing.

A
 The Rt. Hon. George Lord
Anson.
 * *Ralph Allen*, Esq;
 * *Mr. Philip Allen*.
Edward Andrews, Esq;
Christopher Arnold, Esq;
Stephen Ashley, Esq;
Abraham Atkins, Esq;

B
 The Most Noble *Charles Noel*
 Duke of *Beaufort*.

The Most Noble *John* Duke
 of *Bedford*.
 The Rt. Hon. *William* Earl
 of *Bath*.
 The Rt. Rev. *Edward* Lord
 Bishop of *Bath* and *Wells*.
 The Hon. *Ben. Bathurst*, Esq;
 The Hon. *George Bridges*, Esq;
 * *Mr. Paul Bertrand*.
Walter Blacket, Esq;
Jacob Bosanquet, Esq;
 * *Thomas Brewster*, M. D.
Henry Brook, LL. D.

Noel

Noel Broxholme, M. D.

* Samuel Bush, Apothecary.

* The Mayor of Bath.

* * The two Justices of Bath.

* The Rector of Bath.

C

The Rt. Hon. Philip Earl of Chesterfield.

The Rt. Hon. Henry Earl of Clarendon and Rochester.

Thomas Carew, Esq;

* John Carew, Esq;

Rev. Mr. John Chapman.

Rev. Mr. Charles Clark.

John Codrington, Esq;

James Colebrooke, Esq;

William Curzon, Esq;

D

* The Rt. Hon. Thomas Lord Viscount Dupplin.

Peter Delmè, Esq;

* John Donne, Surgeon.

F

The Rt. Hon. Jacob Lord Foulkstone.

* Francis Fauquier, Esq;

William Fazackerly, Esq;

John Fell, Esq;

* Rev. Mr. Friend.

Richard Frewin, M. D.

G

William Gardner, Esq;

Thomas Gay, Esq;

* Thomas Gery, Esq;

* Mr. James Grist.

H

Sir Richard Heare, Knt.

I

Rev. Mr. Humphry Hall.

* John Harford, Apothecary.

Wentworth Harman, Esq;

Henry Harrington, Esq;

* Edward Harrington, M.D.

* David Hartley, M. A.

William Hedges, Esq;

Benjamin Hoare, Esq;

Henry Hoare, Esq;

* Mr. William Hoare.

Frazer Honywood, Esq;

John Hopkins, Esq;

K

The Most Noble Evelyn Duke of Kingston.

Anthony Keck, Esq;

* Rev. Mr. John Knipe.

L

Sir John Ligonier, Knt. of the Most Hon. Order of the Bath.

* Mr. James Leake.

Richard Luther, Esq;

M

The Most Noble Charles Duke of Marlborough.

* Thomas Master, Esq;

Richard Mead, M. D.

* John Morris, Apothecary.

* Abel Moysey, M. D.

N

Richard Nash, Esq;

Robert Needham, Esq;

O

The Rt. Rev. Thomas Lord Bishop of Oxford.

The Rt. Hon. Arthur Onslow, Esq;

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Esq; Speaker of the Honourable *House of Commons*.
William Oliver, M. D.

The Rt. Hon. *Edward Southwell*, Esq;

Robert Smith of *Combhay*, Esq;
Robert Smith of *Bristol*, Esq;

P
Theodore Smith, Esq;

The Rt. Hon. *Henry Lord Viscount Palmerston*.

Stephen Soames, Esq;

Sir *Seymour Pyle*, Bart.

* *Rev. Mr. James Sparrow*.

* *Ferry Peirce*, Surgeon.

* *Mr. John Stagg*.

* *Thomas Perrot*, Esq;

Samuel Stroud, Esq;

John Philips, Esq;

Humphry Sydenham, Esq;

Thomas Prowse, Esq;

T

* *Mr. Samuel Purlewent*.

* *Mr. Evans Thomas*.

W

R

George Randolph, M. D.

The Rt. Hon. *Herbert Lord*

Richard Roberts, Esq;

Viscount Windsor.

Sir *William Wentworth*, Bart.

S

The Rt. Hon. *Thomas Earl*

John Ward, Esq;

of *Scarborough*.

Matthew Weymondsell, Esq;

The Rt. Hon. *William Lord*

John Willis, Esq;

Sundon.

John Wood, Architect.

* *William Woodford*, M. D.

William Woolaston, Esq;

THE Hospital of Saint *John the Baptist*, as it was rebuilt in the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, with part of the Money arising by the seven Years Brief then granted to the City for restoring Saint *Peter's* Church, was a low Edifice of one Story, extending ninety Feet in Front, by six and twenty Feet six Inches in Depth, and consisting of six Rooms next the East Front, six next the West Front, with a Colonnade before the latter of six Feet broad, including the Thickness of the Columns, and three Passages through the Building from East to West; into each of which Passages four of the Rooms were made to open.

FOR the Advancement of the Revenues of this Hospital, it was formerly thought proper to suffer Chambers upon Chambers to be erected over it; and these having been purchased by his Grace the Duke of *Chandos*, with other Estates near it, gave me Occasion of pulling down the whole, in the Year 1727, and of Rebuilding it in such manner, as have rendered the Rooms for the poor People much more capacious and convenient than they were before.

THE

THE Apartments over this Hospital made part of the first House that was undertaken by me; but that Structure was plan'd by another Hand, who, through Carelessness or Incapacity, took such a false Survey of the Land, that there is scarce a Right Angle in the whole Building. The Dimensions of the Out Lines of my Brother Architect's Plan are preserved in the Work, as well as the Situation of most of the Partition Walls; for the chief Part of the Building was set out before my Arrival at *Bath*, in the Year 1727; but the Area of the Ground built on, so far exceeds the Ground of that Plan, on Account of the erroneous Angles, that the Difference, when exactly measured, amounted to 337 Square Feet and a half; which being about the eighteenth Part of what was stipulated in my Contract with the Duke, intitled me to a further Demand on his Grace, of the eighteenth Part of the whole Consideration Money of that Agreement.

THIS unaccountable Instance shews us how necessary it is for an Architect to be well grounded in the Theory and Practice of Geometry: And I remember, in a Conference with the late Earl of *Oxford*, in the Presence of my Lord *Dupplin*, I mentioned this very thing to account for the false Plans that have been published of *Stonehenge*; not one of which gives us any real Idea of the Form or Size of that Work; a Copy of the Survey of which, with all the Dimensions, as they were taken upon the Spot, I have had engraved and printed, to make good this Assertion, as I promised in the first Edition of this Essay.

THE Hospital, as Rebuilt in the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, was an exact Parallelogram; and its Divisions and Subdivisions were the same; but the Angles varied 12 Degrees from Right ones; those that were Acute making the North West and South East Corners, and those that were Obtuse making the North East and South West Corners of the Building: This, however, was unobserved till I sent Workmen down to *Bath*; and the Duke having been prevailed on by his Tenant to alter the Disposition of the Chambers over the Hospital, after I had regulated the Design, the Beauty of the West Front of the Building was thereby, in effect, destroyed.

BEFORE the Westward Rooms of the Hospital there was to have been a regular Arcade, instead of the antient Colonnade, consisting of nine Apertures to answer the six Windows of the six Rooms, and the three Gates of the three Passages; and

and the three middle Apertures were intended to advance before the rest, to make the Basis of a Frontispiece in the Center of the West Side of the Building: This Frontispiece was to have been finished with a Pediment; and in the Tympan of it I proposed to place the Figure of the Head of Saint *John* the *Baptist*, together with several other Ornaments that embellished the old Frontispiece, or rather Tower, in the Center of the East Side of the Building.

SAINT *John's* Hospital was founded for the Maintenance of six Men and six Women; who, by the present Constitution of the Charity, are to be such as are unmarried; such as have been Inhabitants of *Bath* for ten Years at least; and such as are poor and indigent: People under these Circumstances are, from time to time, to be admitted into the Hospital, by the Master of it, for the Time being; and he is to have the Absolute Government of it, with the Management of its Revenues, under the Inspection of the Lord Chancellor, the Lord Keeper, the Master of the Rolls, and the Lord Bishop of *Bath* and *Wells*, for the time being, or any two of them; who are, for ever, to be Visitors of it.

EVERY Person admitted into this Hospital is amply provided for, both as to Soul and Body: The Master is obliged to read Prayers twice every Day, in the Chapel, to the poor Brethren and Sisters; the reserved Rents of the Hospital Estate, together with the Fines for the Renewal of Leases, amount to more than six Shillings a Week to every Person in it; and upon another Reformation of the Charity, it may, perhaps, be advanced to 10 s. a Week, or more.

BELLOT's Hospital is a low Edifice of sixty-six Feet eight Inches in Front, to the East, by forty six Feet in Depth, with a Court in the Center of thirty five Feet long, and fourteen Feet six Inches broad: It is divided into fourteen Rooms, and the Entrance to them is from the Court, in the Middle of the Building. On the West Side of the Hospital there is a small Garden of thirty one Feet in Depth, and equal in Length to the Front of the Building. This Structure, with the small Endowments of it, is under the Guardianship of the Corporation of *Bath*; it is situated in *Bel-Tree Lane*; and it having been built on the Piece of Ground marked with the Letter k in Doctor *Jones's* View of the City, the Building is still appropriated for the Use of poor People, coming to the City for the Benefit of the Hot Waters.

SAINT *Catharine's* Hospital is a meaner Building than the former, though it be two Stories high: It is eighty five Feet in Front, to the South, twenty Feet in Breadth, and contains fourteen Rooms: It is situated in *Bynebury Lane*; and being marked with the Letter *I*, it receives, at this time, thirteen poor People, Inhabitants of *Bath*; ten of whom are cloathed with Sable Garments, from whence this Hospital is vulgarly called the *Black-Alms-House*; and every poor Person in it hath an Allowance of about fourteen Pence a Week.

IN Doctor *Guidott's* Time an Opinion prevailed that this Hospital was originally founded and built by seven maiden Sisters, surnamed *Bimburie*; but be that as it will, this I am well assured of, that the present Structure was erected by the Corporation of the City about the Year 1553, and then named Saint *Catharine's* Hospital, as was before remarked in the 10th Chapter of the second Part of this Essay.

THE *Leper's* Hospital is a Building of eight Feet six Inches in Front, to the East, on the Ground Floor, fourteen Feet in Front above, and thirteen Feet in Depth; but yet it is furnished with seven Beds, for the most miserable of Objects, who fly to *Bath* for Relief from the hot Waters: This Hovel stands at the Corner of *Nowhere Lane*; and is so near the *Leper's* Bath, that the Poor are under little or no Difficulty of stepping from one Place to the other.

SAINT *Mary Magdalen's* Hospital, being the last Structure in our List of Buildings erected out of Charity, is a poor Cottage, situated near the East End of the Chapel of that Name, and was built for the Reception of Idiots, but there are few maintained therein; the Nurse's Stipend for the Support of herself, and the People under her Care, amounting to no more than 15 l. a Year: This Building is forty seven Feet in Front, by about nineteen Feet in Depth; and whoever enters it will see enough to Cure his Pride, and excite his Gratitude for the Blessings he enjoys.

CHAP. VII.

Of the PLACES of DIVINE WORSHIP in *Bath*.

THE Line on the West Side of the Eastward Branch of the *Foss Road* that divides itself before *Waldcot* Church, terminates at the South End with a Parochial Church,

Chap. VII. A Description of BATH. 307

Church, dedicated to the Name of Saint *Michael* the *Arch-angel*: But the Cure is in the Rector of *Bath*, who appoints a Person to officiate here, and he is paid for his extraordinary Service by the voluntary Subscription of the Parishioners.

THIS Church being referred to by the Letter Z in Doctor *Jones*'s View of the City, was in such a ruinous Condition in the Year 1730, that Doctor *Hunt*, the late Rector and Arch-Deacon of *Bath*, had Thoughts of getting a Brief to rebuild it, and to make it so large as to serve the Inhabitants of *Queen Square*, as well as the Parishioners of Saint *Michael*'s Parish. With this View I formed a Design for a new Church; adapted Seats for every one that had Seats in the old Church; and prepared a Proposal, THAT if the Parish would give me the Materials of the old Building, and the Money that should be collected by a Brief, I would, at my own Charge, erect the intended Fabrick; provided the surplus Pews could be secured to me, for the Use of my Tenants in and about *Queen Square*.

WHEN this was done a Vestry was appointed to take the Matter into Consideration on the 13th Day of *January* 1730-1, that a Certificate might be applied for the next Day at the Quarter Sessions at *Wells*: But when the Parishioners met, the Majority of them would not hear of a Brief, imagining it would be a Reflection upon them and the City; nor would they listen to any Proposal which tended to rebuild the Church, for the Benefit of others as well as themselves: They were so charitable, however, as to recommend it to me to erect a Chapel upon my own Ground, for the Use of my own Tenants; and then declared, that when there should be Occasion to rebuild their Church, they were both ABLE and WILLING to do it of themselves, without the Assistance of any Body.

SAINT *Michael*'s Church was nevertheless rebuilt, partly at the Charge of the Inhabitants, by a voluntary Subscription in some, and by a Rate, &c. upon the whole, and partly at the Charge of the late General *Wade*, who, in the Year 1734, gave the Corporation of *Bath* five hundred Guineas to be applied in the Re-edifying of this Church, or in making the Pump House more convenient for the Company, as above; for both which Works the General had such Draughts, Estimates, and other Information from me, by one of the Corporation, as was necessary for his Government in fixing

his noble Benefaction: But notwithstanding this, the Work was carried on by the Direction of the above mentioned *John Harvey*, and in a Taste so peculiar to himself, that the very Journeymen Workmen, to mortify him, declared that a Horse, accustomed to the Sight of good Buildings, was so frightened at the odd Appearance of the Church, that he would not go by it till he was hoodwinked.

THE Inside of the Body of this whimsical Fabrick is near sixty three Feet in Length, almost thirty seven Feet in Breadth, and has only a Timber Floor to separate the Living from the Dead! The Roof too is a Piece of Work of a very uncommon Kind; for the Building is span'd at twice to throw the Weight of the whole Covering towards the Center of its Beams; and to make a Lodgment for Dirt and Snow directly over the very Middle of the Church!

THUS one Absurdity, or rather INIQUITY accompanies another; for a Timber Floor, and an M Roof, for the Body of a Church, are artful Contrivances, for the Benefit of Trade, as the knavish Sort of Workmen term it; and Time will demonstrate it in this Structure: But I hope not so fatally as, by the following Piece of News, taken from the Publick Papers, it did, not long ago, in a Church in the North Part of *Scotland*.

“ EDINBURGH, *October 19, 1742.* On Sunday the 10th Instant, during the time of Divine Service, the Roof of the large Church of *Fearn*, which is the greatest in *Ross*, fell like a Clap of Thunder, by which unhappy Accident, a vast Number of People were killed and wounded.”

THE Church of Saint *Peter and Paul*, commonly called the *Abbey Church*, is a noble Edifice in the Shape of a Cross; the Standard of which is composed of a Nave and two Isles, contained under the same external Dimensions, in respect to the Length, as the Cathedral Church of *Landaff*, in *Glamorganshire*, which was begun to be repaired and enlarged in the Year 1119, under the Care of *Urban*, the 30th Bishop of that See, from Saint *Dubricius*; and for which Work, *Radulphus*, Arch-Bishop of *Canterbury*, issued out a Brief, and directed it to the Inhabitants of the Diocese of *Landaff*, to the rest of the Kingdom, and to the People of *France*; who contributed so liberally to the Work, that the whole Church, and one of the Towers at the West End of it, were compleated in two Years time.

THIS

THIS Structure was formed upon a triple Square of 75 Feet; so that the Length of the Edifice, from East to West, became 225 Feet: But the Nave within made a Figure of six Squares upon its Area; that Part of the Church being 31 Feet in Breadth, and 186 Feet in Length. Now the Outside of the Abbey Church in *Bath* is within a Trifle of 225 Feet in Length, from East to West; and the Nave within, to the Centers of the Pillars on each Side of it, makes a Figure of six Squares upon its Area, or very near it; that Part of the Building being 34 Feet 10 Inches in Breadth, and 211 Feet in Length.

MOREOVER, the Arms of the Cross, or that Part of the Church which extends from North to South, is likewise a Figure of six Squares upon its Area; it being about 121 Feet in Length, by 20 Feet in Breadth: So that the Nave of Saint *Peter's* Church, taken both ways, forms a six fold Figure, like that of *Noah's* Ark.

AGAIN, if we take the Head of our Cross, or that Part of the Nave that extends Eastward of the Intersection, we shall find the clear Area to be of the same Figure with that of the Inside of *Moses's* Tabernacle, which was two Squares and a half in Length; if we take the Foot of our Cross, or that Part of the Nave extending Westward of the Intersection, we shall find the Area, to the Centers of the Pillars on each Side of it, to be of the same Figure with that of the whole Inside of *Solomon's* Temple, which was a triple Square in Length; and if we take the Arms of our Cross, or those Parts of the Nave extending Northward and Southward of the Intersection, we shall find the clear Area of each to be of the same Figure with that of the Holy Part of the *Jewish* Temple: From whence it is evident that this Fabrick contains, upon its Area, the Figures of all the sacred Works of the *Jews*; and this is a sufficient Demonstration that the Founder of the Work was well acquainted with the sacred Architecture of the Antients.

THAT Part of Saint *Peter's* Church which makes the Standard of its Figure of a Cross is 72 Feet 6 Inches in Breadth in the clear, and, with the Walls, 81 Feet 2 Inches: The Pillars separating the Isles from the Nave are four Feet Diameter; the Isles are 29 Feet in Height; and the clear Altitude of the Body of the Church is 76 Feet; above which a Tower of 41 Feet in Length from North to South, by 30 Feet in Breadth from East to West, rises up over the
Intersection

Intersection of the Building full 72 Feet, and makes the whole Altitude of that Part of the Structure amount to 148 Feet.

SEVEN Doors were originally made for Entrances into this Church; and two and fifty other Apertures were left in the Walls for the Admission of Light to illuminate the Inside of the Building; these are in two Rows; and while the Doors pointed out the Days of the Week, the Windows became emblematical of the Weeks of the Year, and were thus placed in the Church: Four principal Windows were fixed in the Centers of the 4 Ends of that Part of the Building that forms the Body of the Cross; on each Side of which the other Windows were disposed of in equal Numbers; 8 Windows, in two Ranges, fronting the East; the like Number fronting the West; 16 Windows, in two Ranges, fronting the North; and the like Number fronting the South: So that each End of the Church contains 5 Windows in a Row, including that which makes the central Aperture; and each Side contains 9 of the like Openings.

THE Distances between the Pillars in the Inside of our Church of Saint *Peter* answer that Manner of Intercolumnation which *Vitruvius* calls *Areostylos*; and as the whole Edifice is really and truly an *Egyptian* Hall of the *Dorick* Order sustaining the *Corinthian*, turned into the Figure of a Cross, under *Gothick* Dress, I may venture to say, that the Founder of the Work was as well acquainted with the profane, as he was with the sacred Architecture of the Antients; and that it was the Elegance of the disguised Orders in the Building that caused our Ancestors, in their Descriptions of it, to stile it the Lanthorn of *England*.

THE West Front of this Elegant Structure is enrich'd with several Statues, besides those of the 12 Apostles; and with a Representation of the Dream or Vision of *Oliver King*, as above related in p. 194: But the Workmen, in the Execution of it, thought proper to add another Ladder to that which the Bishop saw in his Dream; introduced a Flock of Angels on each Side the Figure of the Holy Trinity, which look like so many Bats clung against the Wall; and made the Attitude of the descending Angels partly flying, partly crawling, headforemost, instead of representing them as stepping downward from one Round of the Ladder to the other.

THE Building of this Church in the manner we now see it, would cost, in these Days, full thirty thousand Pounds; and

and therefore how light soever some People may make of Dreams, it is nevertheless certain that Saint *Peter's* Church at *Bath* hath testified for near two hundred and fifty Years back, and is like to do the same for many Centuries to come, that something very material hath come from a Dream.

THIS noble Fabrick, though designed for a superb Cathedral, was soon converted to a Parochial Church; but it became, at the same Time, a Parent in a less Degree, as it was appointed the Mother Church of the City of *Bath*; and the Monuments erected in it, as Memorials of the Dead, together with the Arms and other Marks of the Benefactors to the Building, are Matters that will yield the curious Stranger as much Speculation as can be met with, perhaps, in any Parochial Church, of the same standing, in the whole World: But even to point out those things in this Place, would be far exceeding the Compass of an Essay; and to describe them would be writing a Volume of itself: I shall therefore only add, that in the Year 1725 the Wall under the great Window at the East End of the Chancel was richly covered with Marble Work at the Expence of the late General *Wade*; and the choice Materials in that Monument of his Liberality are sufficient to have made an Altar worthy of the Church, if it had so happened that they had been put into a proper Form.

THE Rectory of *Bath* is not above 200 l. a Year in Value; and as it is in the Gift of the Corporation of the City, so that Body of Men would do Honour and Credit to themselves, and to their fellow Citizens, if they would think of some Expedient to augment the Income of the Rector, so as to make it sufficient to enable him to provide, in a handsome Manner, for the Service of the several Churches under his Care, without driving him, or his Curates, to the Necessity of making Collections among the Strangers, and Subscriptions among the Inhabitants, to carry on the extraordinary Duty performed by them in those Churches.

SAINT *James's* Church, marked with the Letter H in Doctor *Jones's* View of the City, has been often repaired and enlarged; so that its present Dimensions amount to sixty two Feet in Length, by thirty five Feet in Breadth, in the Clear: And the Tower having been entirely rebuilt, was finished in the year 1716; after which the old Bells were new cast, and augmented to eight in number; and as the whole was done at the Charge of the Parish, so the chief part of the
Service

Service is provided for by a voluntary Subscription of the Inhabitants.

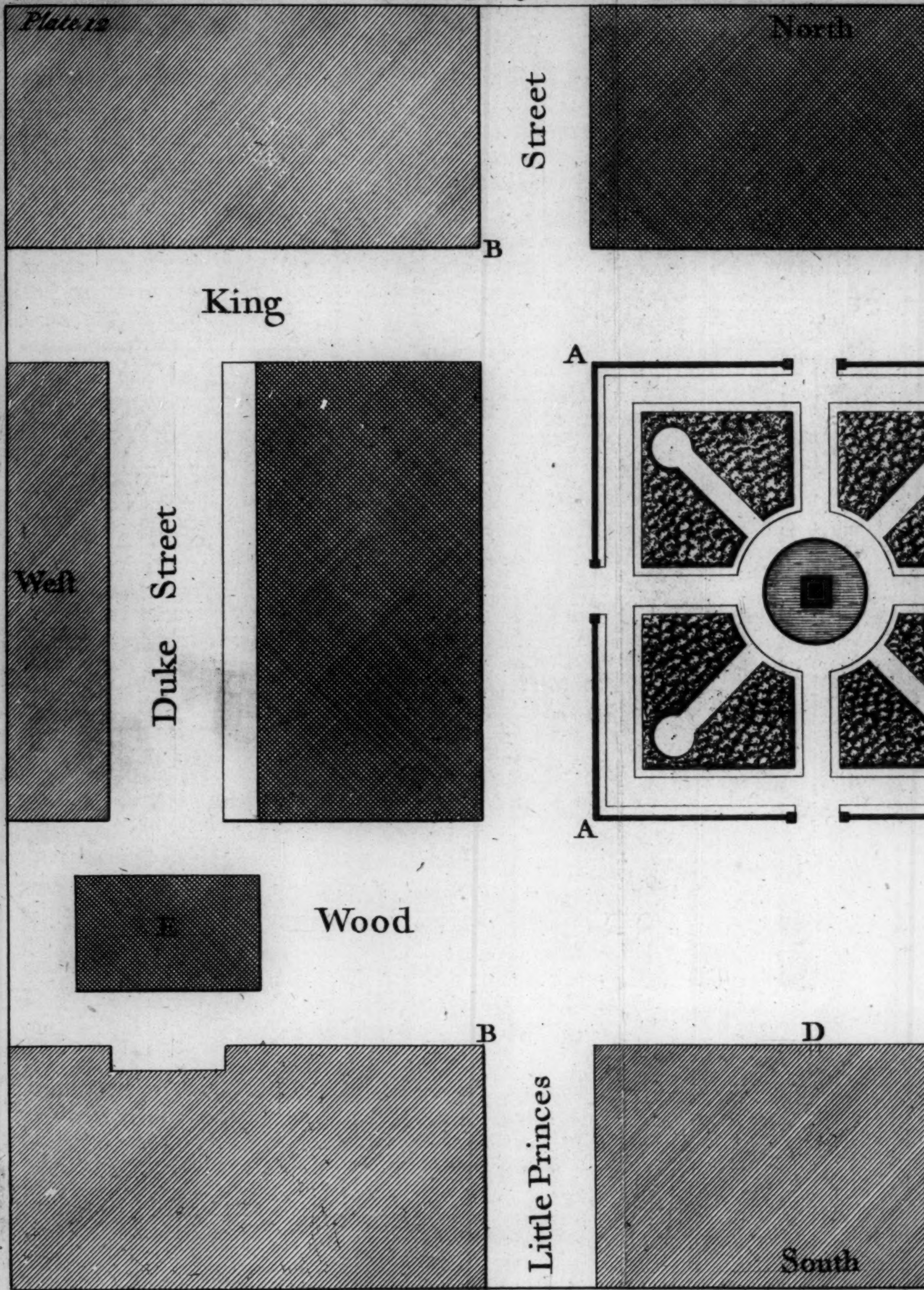
THE Chapels following the Churches in our List of the Buildings of *Bath* devoted to the Service of Religion, the first of those Edifices is that inscribed with the Name of the blessed Virgin *Mary*; it is situated near the South West Corner of *Queen Square*; and it is marked in the following Plan, Plate N^o 12, 13, with the Letter E. This Chapel was FOUNDED and BUILT by me, for the Use of the Inhabitants of the new Buildings at the North West Corner of the City; it was part of my original Design for those Buildings, having intended it for a Termination, Westward, to the Street on the South Side of *Queen Square*; and the Scheme which I had formed to erect it seemed so very practicable, that Doctor *Hunt* thought it much for the Interest of the Rectory of *Bath* to endeavour to divert my Design, by proposing to make Saint *Michael's* Church a Place of Divine Worship for my Tenants; and with that View he endeavoured to get the Church rebuilt, as above. But when the People of Saint *Michael's* Parish rejected every thing we had to offer on that Score, Doctor *Hunt* gave up his Point; advised me to pursue my first Design; and promised to give me all the Assistance in his Power to enable me to build a Chapel upon my own Ground, as some of the Parishioners of Saint *Michael's* had recommended.

THIS Advice having been strengthened by that of several other Friends, upon the 3d of *February* 1730-1, I made a Proposal to Mr. *Gay*, the Patron of the Rectory of *Waldcot*, to build a Chapel in that Parish, if he would either give up his Right of Presentation to it, or, for that Advantage, contribute a Sum of Money to the Work. After this I declared publicly my Resolution of erecting a handsome Chapel by *Queen Square*, which raised such a Spirit in People to build near the Place where the Chapel was to stand, that I had an immediate Application made to me for Ground for no less than seventeen Houses! And so eager were the People for it, that though I was not possessed of the Land myself, yet they entered into a conditional Contract, bearing Date the 26th Day of *February*, 1730-1, to take it of me when I should. Accordingly I procured, by the 8th of *March* following, a Lease of as much Land as was necessary to supply this great Demand, as well as to build a Chapel upon.

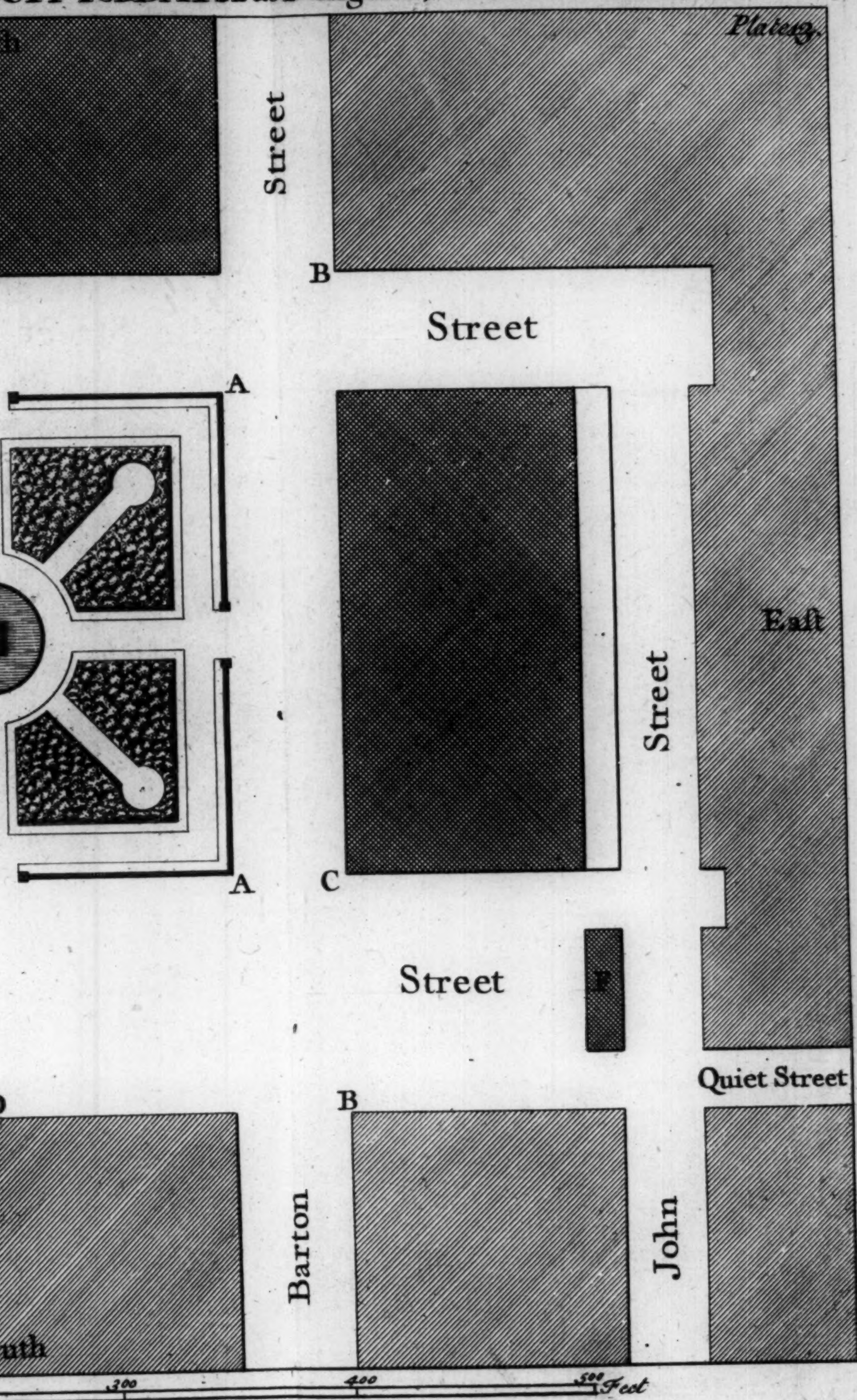
AFTER

A PLAN of the New Buildings at^e North-West Corner of the CITY

Plate 12



CITY of BATH as Designed, A. D. MD CCXXVII.



AFTER this I applied to Mr. *Gay* for the Inheritance of the Ground I had appropriated for the Chapel, with a View of beginning the Work upon *Lady Day* 1732, but could not obtain it time enough: However Mr. *Gay* by Letter dated the 7th of *March* 1731-2 desired me to lay the First Stone of the Building as I intended; and promised that he would come to *Bath*, in a short time after, to settle every thing relating to it. The First Stone was accordingly laid with the following Inscription upon it.

D. S.
Robertus Gay, Armiger,
Hujus Fundi Dominus
Per Deputatum suum
Johannem Wood, Architectum,
Primum hujus Capellæ Lapidem
Posuit
Martii xxvº, Anno Dom. M.DCC.XXXII.
Annoq; Regni Georgii Secundi vº.

The *English* of which is to this Effect.

Robert Gay, Esq;
Lord of this Mannor
Deputed
John Wood, Architect,
To Lay
The First Stone of this Chapel,
Dedicated to the Service of God,
Upon the 25th Day of *March*, A. D. 1732.
And
In the 5th Year of the Reign of
King George the Second.

WHEN I had proceeded thus far, Doctor *Hunt* advised me to shew my Designs for the Building to the Bishop of *Bath* and *Wells*; and upon the 31st of *March*, 1732, he went with me to *Wells*, on purpose to introduce me to his Lordship; who not only approved of them, but promised to give me all the Assistance that I should want from him, as Bishop of the Diocese, to carry my Design into Execution; advising me, at the same time, to make an immediate Agreement with the Rector of *Waldcot* to perform Divine Service in the Chapel, when it should be built.

IN pursuance of this Advice I, upon the 19th of *May*, made a Contract with the Rev. Mr. *James Sparrow*, in the Presence of Mr. *Gay*, for the Service of the Chapel; and Mr. *Gay*, by Deed, Dated the 19th of *July* 1732, Conveyed the Land to me; whereby every thing relating to the intended Chapel was finally settled with Patron, Ordinary and Incumbent: After which I forwarded the Work with as much Expedition as possible; formed a Scheme for dividing the Chapel into twelve equal Shares; and proposed to admit of eleven Proprietors with me in the Undertaking, at a certain Sum for every Share.

IN Consequence of this Scheme, I opened a Subscription upon the 4th of *September*, 1732, which was soon filled; and the Writings between the Subscribers and Me were settled by Mr. *Ward*, the Conveyancer, according to the Approbation of the present Lord Bishop of *London*; who was pleased to shew a great Regard to this Undertaking: An Undertaking which could never have gone into Execution upon any other Footing than a Freehold private Property; as such the Chapel seems more firmly consecrated to Eternity for sacred Uses, than it could have been by vesting the Property in a Tenant for Life, under any penal or binding publick Law whatsoever, for the Preservation of the Building for the Benefit of his Successors.

THE Inside of this Chapel, being of the *Ionick* Order, is sixty seven Feet in Length, forty eight Feet in Breadth, and thirty six Feet in Heighth: The Outside is of the *Dorick* Order; and the whole Structure, with its Furniture, cost about two thousand Pounds. It was opened for Divine Service, with great Solemnity, upon the 25th Day of *December*, 1734; on which Occasion there was a Concert of Vocal and Instrumental Musick, performed by ten of the best Hands at that time in the City: And the Anthem, composed and set to Musick by Mr. *Chilcot*, having been taken from the 84th Psalm, was in the following Words:

O how pleasant is thy Dwelling;
 Thou Lord of Hosts!
 My Soul hath a Desire and Longing
 To Enter
 Into the Courts of the Lord;
 My Heart and my Flesh
 Rejoice
 In the Living God.

Chorus

Chorus with Trumpets

O sing Praises, sing Praises unto our God!

O sing Praises, sing Praises unto our King!

WITH part of the Money given at the Sacraments in this Chapel, several poor People are relieved; and the rest is applied for the Education of Twenty Children of the Parish, who are also provided with Books and other Necessaries by the Chapel Wardens.

THE Chapel of Saint *John* the *Baptist*, commonly called Saint *John's* Chapel, and situated at the South End of the Hospital marked by Dr. *Jones* with the Letter V, is four and forty Feet in Length; twenty Feet three Inches in Breadth; and was rebuilt in Pursuance of the Decree made by Sir *John Trevor*, Knt. Master of the Rolls, on the 13th Day of *February*, 1716-17 as above.

SAINT *Mary Magdalen's* Chapel is a little Edifice now belonging to the Hospital of that Name: It stands against the Ascent of the Hill on the South Side of the City, and by the Side of the Street called *Haulway*; and though it is but forty one Feet in Length, by thirteen Feet and a half in Breadth, yet it was formerly the Parish Church of *Haulway*; for at the time of the Dissolution of Monasteries, *Haulway*, *Lyncomb* and *Widcomb*, appear to have been Parishes of themselves; and those Parishes having been part of the Possessions belonging to the Priory of *Bath*, at this Chapel it seems more than probable that the Monks celebrated *Rudmas Day*, or the Feast of the Invention of the Holy Cross, for on the 3d of *May* a Fair is now kept by it, and that Assembly of People seems only a Continuation of that which was instituted for the Religious Purpose of honouring the Cross of Christ.

FROM the Chapels we now come to the other Places of Divine Worship; the first of which being part of the *Bel Tree* House, this is no more than a Room in the Parsonage House of Saint *James's* Church, appropriated for Ages past for Religious Purposes; and the Name of the House arises from its standing by the Tree, till of late upheld by the Letter m, under the Title of the *Bel Tree*, or rather *Belenus's* Tree.

THE Presbyterian Meeting House is a handsome new built Edifice, standing in a Lane just without the North Gate of the City, marked with the Figures Number 12; and it is fifty six Feet in Length, by twenty six Feet and a half in Breadth.

THE Quakers Meeting House stands at the End of a Court on the West Side of *High Street*; it is a small Edifice of twenty five Feet seven Inches in Length, by twenty one Feet in Breadth; and the Figures Number 13 shew its Situation: But this Structure was thought to be so unfit for the Purpose to which it is applied, that Doctor *Hillary*, some Years ago, was in Treaty, both with Doctor *Oliver*, and myself, for a Piece of Ground to build a more noble Edifice upon, for a Meeting House for that Sect of People.

C H A P. VIII.

Of the COURT of JUSTICE and other PUBLICK EDIFICES in BATH.

THE *Guild Hall*, as it was rebuilt and finished in the Year 1625, became the second publick Structure of the City, and deserves our special Notice for its having been erected after a Draught that was given to the Citizens by *Inigo Jones*, when he came here to view the State of the Baths, previous to the Petition that was presented to King *James* the First touching them: For if my Information be true, Mr. *Jones* not only thought it a Duty incumbent on him, as the King's Architect, to examine what had not many Years before been repaired by the Board of Works, to see if any thing remained to be done from that Office; but was led by a natural Inclination to render the City all the Service in his Power; he having been a near Relation to Mrs. *Trim*, the Mother of Mr. *George Trim*, the Founder of *Trim Street*, as above, as I have been assured by a Person that can particularize the Kindred, if he is still living, viz. Mr. *Robert Hole*, Steward to the late Lady *Elizabeth Hastings*, who explained it to me about four and twenty Years ago at *Bramham Park*, in *Yorkshire*; making it, at the same time, clearly appear to me that Mr. *Jones's* Mother was a Native of *Bath*, and a Daughter of one of the chief Master Clothiers of the City.

NOW as there were many curious Workmen in *Bath* that had been employed on Saint *Peter's* Church, when Mr. *Jones's* Inclination and Duty led him to the City to examine the Bathing Cisterns, the Citizens embraced the Opportunity that then offered, and so procured a Design from him to rebuild their Market House, with a Hall over it, while there were proper Artificers to execute it. The whole Structure is

of

of the *Dorick* and *Ionick* Orders, placed one upon another; and the Building is formed upon an Area of two Squares and a half: The clear Hall is also a Figure of two Squares and a half; and so is the Side Front: The End Front is a perfect Square; and the second Order is a fifth Part less in Height than the first: And while the lower Part of each Side of the Building was composed of six Arches, each End contained two of the like Apertures, whereby a Pillar, instead of an Arch, made the Central Part of every Front; for which the Front of *Moses's* Tabernacle, and the Front of the Porticoe consecrated by the *Romans* to *Jupiter Arbitrator*, seem to have furnished our Architect with illustrious Examples, as each was composed of five Columns.

TEN Years before this Structure was finished, *Vincenzo Scamozzi* publish'd his Works on Architecture, at *Venice*, in 2 Volumes in Folio; in the second of which, Page 101, he has given us a Draught of an *Ionick* Capital, with four Angular Volutes, which seem to spring out of a Bowl; and this Form hath been almost universally practised since that Time: But at *Bath* we have the genuine Pattern, from which the *Italian* Architect took his Capital, preserved in the Capitals of the second Order of Columns, in the *Guild Hall*, where the Rind of the Volute runs strait along the Face of the Capital, according to the most antient Examples in the Capitals of the Columns of the Temple of *Manly Fortune*; of the Temple of *Concord*; of the Temple of *Bacchus*; of the Triumphal Arch of *Septimius Severus*; and of the great Hall of *Dioclesian's* Baths at *Rome*.

THESE Examples were copied by *Scamozzi* himself, of which there is an Instance in the second Volume of *Ruggieri's* Architecture; the *Venetian* Architect, in the Building referred to, making the Entablature much higher than he prescribes it in his Book ascertaining the Proportion of this Part of the *Ionick* Order; and thereby vitiating his own Rules: Rules that were immediately followed by almost every Body; and therefore no Body but *Inigo Jones* could cause the genuine Pattern of the *Ionick* Capital to be preserved in Opposition to that which was published by *Scamozzi*, and copied by People in general.

THE *British* Architect was less successful in the other Minute Parts of his Design for our Court of Justice, many of them appearing to have been vitiated in the Execution of the Building; probably by those Kind of Workmen who, after becoming excellent Artists in their Trades, imagine themselves

themselves Architects, and so fill the World with Works of Whim and Caprice.

I HAVE already mentioned the Statues in the North Front of our *Guild Hall*; at the opposite End there is a Heap of Ornamental Work well put together under the Direction of one *William Kelligrew*, a Joiner, who laid his Apron aside about the Year 1719; and I can only say thus much of them, that they incumber rather than adorn an handsome old Edifice: As for the Inside of the Hall it is richly garnished with the Pictures of their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of *Wales*; with that of the late General *Wade*; and with those of the Corporation: And the two first having been a Present from the Prince of *Wales*; the rest were a Compliment from the General, and intended by him to transmit to Posterity the Likenesses of those Constituents whose Generosity he had long experienced in a free and unanimous Choice of him to represent them and their fellow Citizens in Parliament.

THE City Prison so nearly appertaining to her Court of Justice, that Structure is the very Tower of Saint *Mary's Church*; and, next to the Abbey House, is the oldest Building of *Bath*: It was an antient Steeple even in *Leland's* Time, who speaks of it as part of a Parish Church; but no sooner had Queen *Elizabeth* consolidated the Churches of the City into one Cure, and, by her Charter of A. D. 1590, Granted the Citizens the Privilege of a Prison, or Goal, than they, looking upon this House of God no more as an House of Prayer, impiously turned the Tower of it into a Den for Thieves!

THIS Tower is still appropriated to the same Use, notwithstanding *Bath* had, in the last Century, a Bridewell erected at the North West Corner of *Spurrier's Lane* for imprisoning Offenders against the Law; and, in the present Century, a Cage was set up in the Middle of *High Street* for the same Purpose.

HONESTY at this Time, and in all Ages back, for any thing that appears upon Record to the Contrary, has been so prevalent at *Bath*, that very little Use hath been made of any of her Prisons, notwithstanding the Opportunities and Temptations for Robbery have been greater here than perhaps in any other publick Place of the Kingdom: People of Rank and Fortune rest secure in their Lodgings while the Doors of the Houses are left open to every Body; and when
they

they appear at the Assembly-Houses their brilliant Dresses subjects them to no manner of Danger.

THE first of these Structures being *Harrison's* Assembly House, but changing its Name with the Occupier, and now going by that of *Simpson*, is marked in the following Plan, Plate N^o 14, 15, with the Letter A; and it stands against the East Side of the Wall that environs the Body of the City under the vulgar Name of the *Burrough-Wall*; though that Part of it which reaches almost from the East to the South Gate, is part of the Priory, or Abbey Wall.

THIS House having been built at two different Times, consists of two large Rooms, and a Stair Case between them; the first Room, as was before remarked, was begun to be erected in the Year 1708, and the second was raised in the Year 1720, according to the Draught of the abovementioned *William Kelligrew*: This Room is sixty one Feet six Inches long, twenty nine Feet broad, and twenty eight Feet high, of which eight Feet runs into the Roof, whose Rafter's are thereby continually pressing out the Walls; and the whole House having been built by the late Mr. *Thomas Harrison*, he lived to enjoy, in Peace and Retirement, a good Estate which he had acquired in it, and died the 14th of *January*, 1734-5.

THIS House was next occupied by the late Lord *Hawley*, and his last bosom Companion, who always went by her maiden Name of *Hayes*; and she was succeeded by his principal Servant, the present Tenant.

LINDSEY's now *Wiltshire's* Assembly House, marked in the Plan N^o 14, 15, with the Letter B, and built A. D. 1729 by my Direction, at the Cost of the late Mr. *Thayer*, proved so very successful, that the first Tenant, in a few Years, amass'd in it at least 8000 Pounds, and dying the 11th of *August* 1736, was succeeded by her Maid, Mrs. *Catharine Levelace*; Mrs. *Wiltshire* became the third Tenant; but she dying her Son is now the present Occupier of the Building; the Ball Room of which was intended to be a double Cube of thirty Feet; and the whole House was so laid out, that, upon Oecasion, it might be turned into Four or Five private Habitations.

SEVERAL Additions have been made to this Building since it was first erected; and as the Company frequenting *Bath* have increased: It now consists of an Anti-Chamber; a Ball Room of 87 Feet in Length, by 30 Feet in Breadth;

a Card Room of 50 by 30; and a Confort Room of 60 by 24: But nevertheless neither this, nor the other Assembly House can be called, or even made a compleat Building; which makes a capacious and convenient Structure for People to Assemble in highly necessary: Such a House I have, for many Years back, had a View of Building, almost upon the same Footing with the Assembly House at *York*; and Mr. *Nash* pressing me in the Spring of the Year 1748, to carry my Design into Execution upon that Part of the Abbey Orchard which is still unbuilt, it occasioned the last Addition to *Wiltshire's* House, and gave Birth to a wild Design to enlarge *Simpson's*.

To the charitable Institutions already described in this little City, I will add an Account of four others, as the Buildings are all of a publick Nature; the first of which is the Free Grammar School of King *Edward* the sixth; a Charity providing for the Instruction of the Citizens Children, both young Men and Boys, in the *Latin* Tongue.

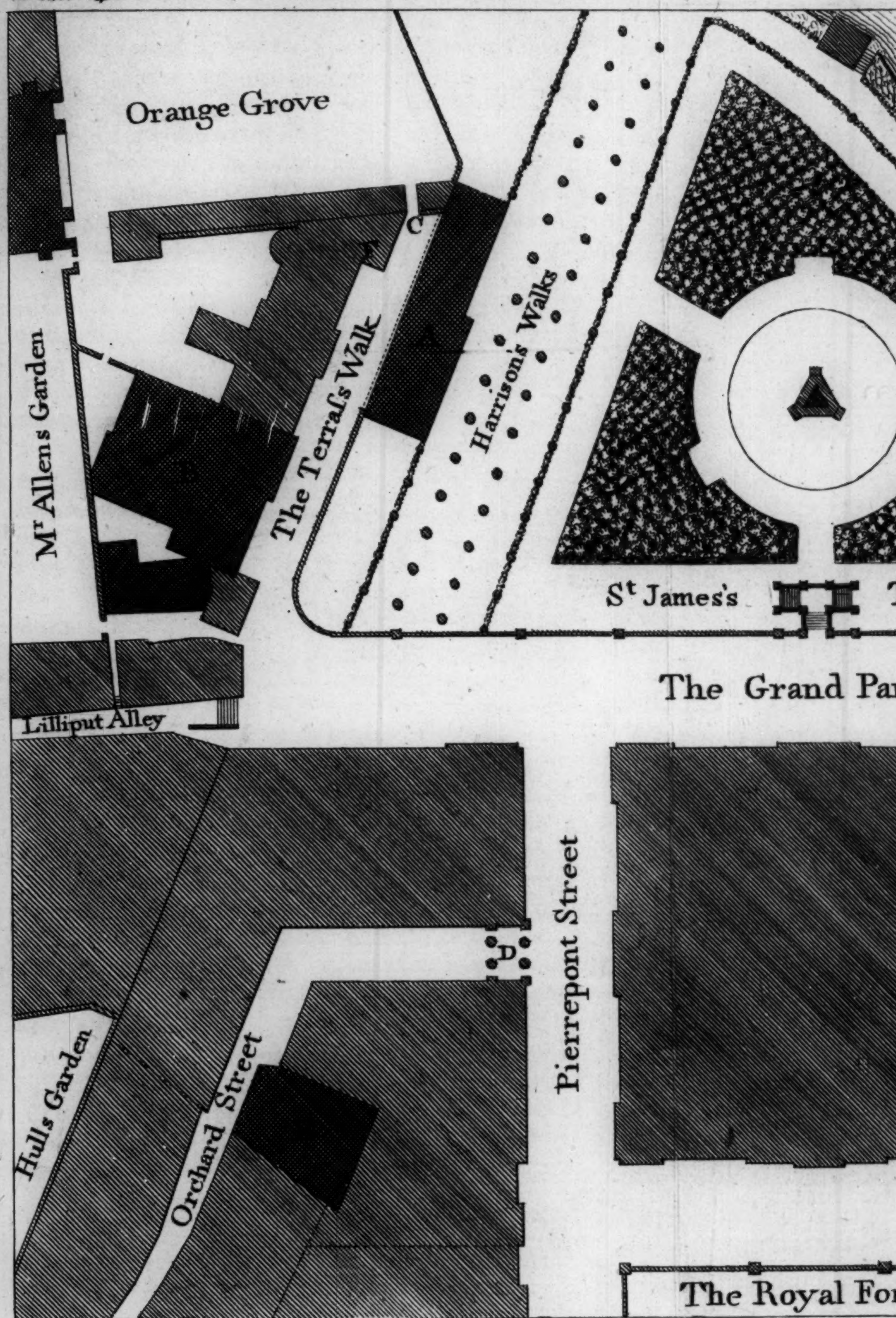
THIS Grammar School was so very bountifully endowed with Lands and Tenements by its Royal Founder, that though those Lands and Tenements brought in little or nothing to the Crown, in the Year 1549, yet the Number of them, amounting to about eighty six, indicated a Sufficiency, in the Whole, to carry on the Charity with Credit and Reputation; and to pay the Crown a quit Rent of 10 l. a Year besides; in Lieu of which, however, the Corporation, the Guardians of the Charity, had a Liberty given them, by the King's Patent of the 12th of *July* A. D. 1553, to purchase Lands, without Licence in *Mortmain*, to the same Value.

THIS Charity, or rather so much of it as relates to the Instruction of young Men and Boys, has, in a low Way, been carried on; and the present School Room being the Body of Saint *Mary's* Church, the Corporation of *Bath*, not long ago, came to a Resolution to build a more commodious Room, for Teaching, and to put this Charity upon a Footing equal to its Possessions; appointing a Committee for those Purposes. But they, after proposing to lay out about 3150 l. in the purchase of Ground, and in erecting a Building thereon, proceeded no further than to employ me to make a proper Design for it; which I compleated on the 10th Day of *September* 1742.

THE second of the four Charities, as above, is a School for the Education of the Citizen's Children in the *English* Tongue,

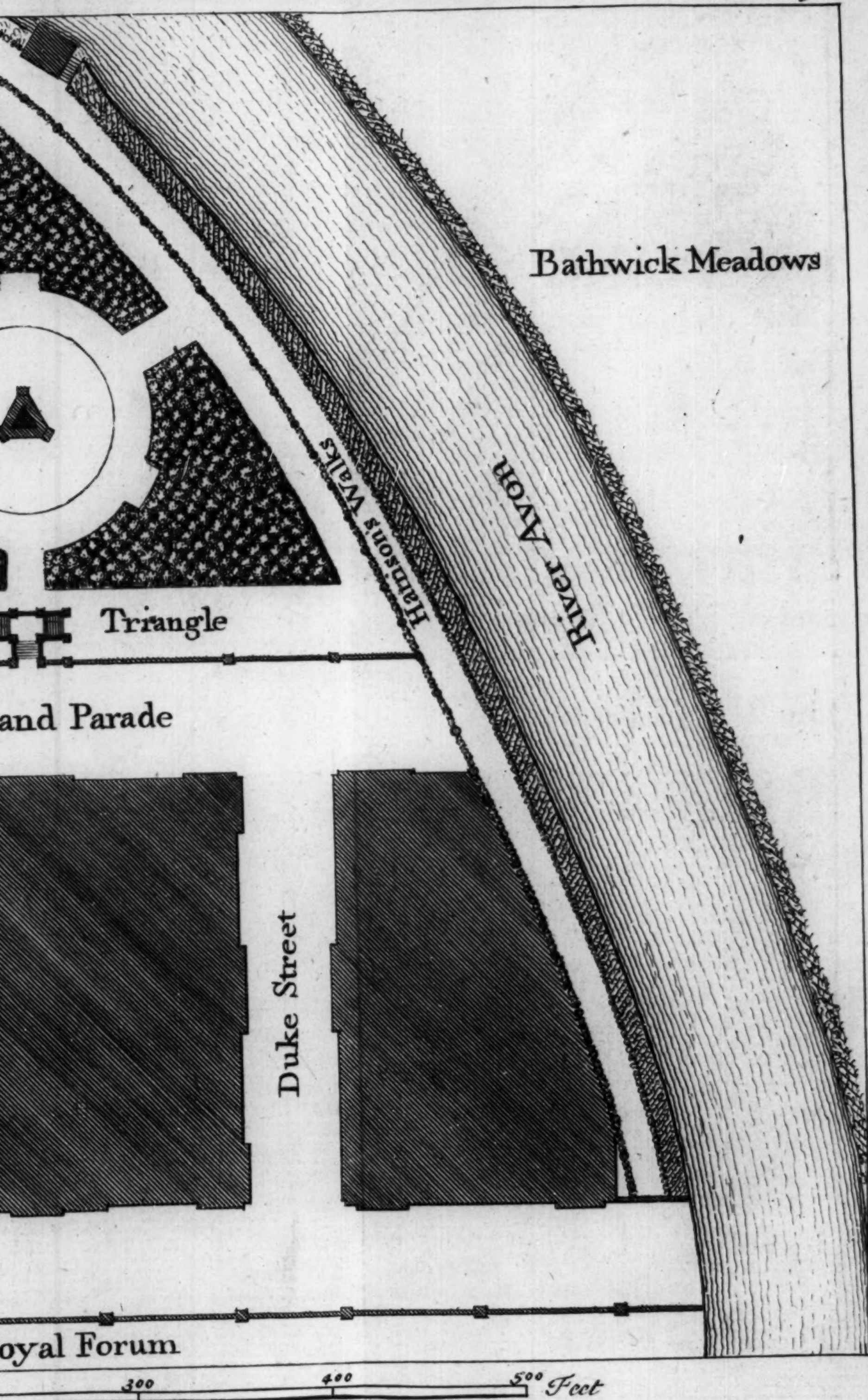
A PLAN of the New Buildings at the South Ea

Plate 14



South East Corner of the CITY of BATH.

Plate 15



Tongue, in Writing and in Accompts: It is called the Charity-School; and it had its Rise in the Year 1711: For in that Year *Robert Nelson*, Esq; and Dean *Willis*, afterwards Bishop of *Winchester*, with divers other Persons of Distinction, raised a Subscription, and opened the School upon the 11th Day of *July*; by whose Institution fifty Boys and fifty Girls are to be Cloathed and Instructed: But the present School House, design'd by the above-mentioned Mr. *Kelligrew*, was not erected till the Year 1722. This Edifice is sixty Feet three Inches in Length, twenty two Feet three Inches in Breadth at the East End, by twenty eight Feet six Inches in Breadth at the West End, and cost about 1000 l. Building; towards which General *Wade* contributed 100 l. Mr. *Bell* of *London* 100 l. Mr. *Scrine* of *Warley* 100 l. with Ten Tun of Timber, Mrs. *Bushel* 138 l. Mr. *Hoare* 20 l. and several other Benefactors gave smaller Sums, which made in the whole about 700 l. the rest was defray'd, by Order of the Trustees, out of the School Stock.

THE First Stone of this Edifice was laid by Mr. *Hoare*, with great Solemnity, upon the twelfth Day of October 1721, who gave the Workmen Five Guineas to Drink, and entertained the Contributors and Trustees afterwards, in a handsome Manner, at his own Lodgings. The First Stone thus Laid was placed under the North East Corner of the Building, with the following Inscription upon it:

God's Providence
is our
Inheritance.

THE third Charity is a couple of Houses for the Reception of the Poor of the Parish of *St. Peter and Paul*, and that of *St. James*: They are situated at the back of *Broad Street*, and were originally intended for Work Houses; one of which is fifty eight Feet six Inches in Front, by twenty four Feet in Depth; the other is forty five Feet in Front, by seventeen Feet in Depth, with a Brew-house at the End of it of twenty two Feet in Length.

THE Fourth and last Charity is *Widcomb* Poor House, erected A. D. 1729, with the Produce of a Gift made to the Parish by one Mr. *Millard*, an Innkeeper. This House is forty Feet in Front, by sixteen Feet in Depth, and it is situated on the East Side of the Road that leads from the East

End of the Beach, on the South Side the River *Avon*, to *Lyncomb-Spaw*.

CHAP. IX.

Of the GATES and THRONGS in *Bath*.

THE City of *Bath* was the first Garrison in the County of *Somerset*, at the beginning of the Civil Wars, in the Reign of King *Charles* the First; and the Sum of seven Thousand Pounds having been expended, by the Citizens, in Fortifying and Keeping it for the King's Service, one would naturally conclude, that the principal Gates were Works of great Strength, if the Remains of those Gates did not now demonstrate the contrary: East Gate, as the most difficult of Access, is the least and weakest of all the Publick Entrances into the Body of the City; it is no more than seven Feet wide, by nine Feet high in the clear; and it is so meanly Built, that it scarce deserves the Name of a City Gate: Nor is West Gate, at least that part of it that was Rebuilt in the Year 1572, of a much superior Kind, notwithstanding the Aperture is ten Feet eight Inches broad, by fourteen Feet three Inches high.

BUT North Gate seems, till of late Years, to have been a Noble Work; *Leland* gave it the Appellation of the Town Gate, and declared that there was a Tower over it in his Time: It was composed of a handsome Aperture in the Middle of ten Feet broad, and fifteen Feet high, for Horses and Carriages to pass through, with a Postern on each Side of five Feet six Inches broad, by eleven Feet eight Inches high, for Foot People; but those Foot Ways have been lately Built upon, to the great Damage of the City, as well as to the Discredit of the Authors of such a shameful Incroachment upon the chief Way into the Body of it.

THE Front of this Gate was, from the remotest Ages, adorned with a Statue of King *Bladud*; and the Image that existed at the beginning of the present Century having been the Workmanship of some ordinary Country Stone Cutter, the Corporation neglected to repair and beautify it when they, upon opening the Pump-House, repaired and beautify'd the other Monuments of the City: But their Neglect was then so highly resented by some of the aboriginal Families of *Bath*, that it encouraged Mr. John *Froud*, the Deputy
Town

Town Clerk, under Mr. *Jacob Smith*, to write the following Satire, and spread it abroad, under the Title of

KING BLADUD'S GHOST.

DARKNESS had now her sable Pinions spread,
And all Men were, or should have been in Bed ;
For 'twas the Hour that Goblins haunt the Night,
And Folks with fancied Ghosts themselves affright ;
When Skreeming Cats their am'rous Revels keep,
And howling Curs disturb the Joys of Sleep :
From Groves below, King *Bladud*'s Royal Shade,
A Visit to his antient City made ;
And glaring on the Place wherein there stands,
His Statue Carv'd by some vile Bungler's Hands,
Seeing the Image Dust, and Filth Disgrace,
'Tis said fantastick Tears bedew'd his Face :
Nay, thinking Tears too weak to tell his Pain,
The pensive Ghost did thus in Words complain :

“ Unhappy King, whose Glory thus depends,
“ Precarious on the Pleasure of false Friends :
“ Ungrateful City ! whose unworthy Care,
“ Cannot afford King *Bladud* Cloaths to wear !
“ Two upstart Princes of a modern Race,
“ That scarce in History deserve a Place,
“ Out ent'ring Street with dazzling Splendor Grace :
“ One in Imperial Robes of Scarlet Hew,
“ Extends his Scepter to the Publick View ;
“ The other dress'd in shining Armour stands,
“ And with drawn Sword the Market Place commands :
“ Whilst I who first these wond'rous Waters found,
“ And was by Fame with gilded Lawrels Crown'd,
“ Must now in vile Oblivion pass my Days,
“ My Brows with Cobwebs wreath'd instead of Bays.
“ No Robes of State my naked Limbs adorn ;
“ Unflourish'd, unregarded, and forlorn,
“ I stand expos'd to be the Vulgar Scorn.
“ There's not a Rascal passes through the Gate,
“ But Grins to see me share so mean a Fate ;
“ And sneering Cries, Faith 'tis a Dev'lish Thing
“ That they should make a Porter of a King.”
“ Is this the Thanks ! is this the Homage due ?
“ That I expected should be paid by you ?

“ Did I for this with such assiduous Pain,
 “ The Knowledge of mysterious Nature gain ?
 “ From them you borrow Health, and Life, and Fame,
 “ Sure some Regard for me the Waters claim.
 “ They and their Virtues had been still conceal’d,
 “ If by my Care they had not been Reveal’d.
 “ My Art and Fortune did so well agree,
 “ That what you owe the Springs you owe to me.
 “ And I, you know, have been full often bound,
 “ When no Security before was found.
 “ But now I look so scandalous and Poor,
 “ The Neighbours swear they’ll take my Word no more
 “ In Vain you may my further Aid invoke,
 “ I am so mean that all Men think I’m broke.
 “ For Shame ungrateful Town, thy Crimes bewail,
 “ And let these Sighs, these sad Complaints prevail.
 “ Let ev’ry Couns’lor, Alderman, and May’r
 “ Relent with Pity to a restless Pray’r,
 “ Discharge the Debt of Honour so long due,
 “ That I may shine as well as t’other two.”

This said the waking Cocks began to Crow,
 And warn’d the Spirit back to Shades below.

AFTER this Satire was published, the Corporation caused the Statue of *Bladud* to be taken down, and a new one to be set up, which, in the Phrase of our Country Virtuoso’s, was also PAINTED TO THE LIFE ; it looks however more like a dressed Puppet, seated in a Ducking Stool, than the Figure of a famous King, and calls for another Deputy Town Clerk to rouse up the present Corporation to replace it for one that would be a real Ornament, and shew the World that there is some Spirit and Taste amongst that Body of Citizens.

THIS Gate was, in effect, the Triumphal Arch of the City ; and the Kings, Queens, Princes, and Princesses that have honour’d *Bath* with their Presence, were generally received at it by the Corporation in their Formalities, after the Youth of the Town had Escorted them to it from the Bounds of the County of *Somerset* : Her Royal Highness the Princess *Amelia* was thus Escorted, in the Year 1728, by one hundred young Men, all armed and dressed Uniform : And Queen *Anne* was conducted in the same Manner, in the Year 1702, by a little Regiment of *Bathonian* Soldiers, with the Addition of 200 Amazons ; the Corporation then receiving her Ma-
jesty

jefty at West Gate, to which an occasional Road was opened through the Fields from the very Summit of *Lansdown*.

SOUTH Gate making the last publick Entrance into the Body of the City, the Aperture is Ten Feet nine Inches broad, and fourteen Feet six Inches high; over the South Side of which the Statue of King *Edward* the Third, in a sitting Posture, is placed in a Niche; and the Figure of the Bishop, as Lord Abbot of *Bath*, stands on one Side of the King's Image; that of the Prior, his Deputy, stands on the other.

SAINT *Laurence's Gate* is something less than the former, the Aperture being but ten Feet broad, and thirteen Feet six Inches high in the clear: And the whole Structure is little Superior to that of East Gate.

THE Body of the Monastery having been surrounded with a Wall, two Gates were placed in it for Entrances into that privileged Part of the City; the first of which was Built after the Manner of a Triumphal Arch, and bore the Name of the *Abbey Gate*; and the other going by the Name of *St. Peter's Gate*, was no more than a single Aperture of five Feet broad by eight Feet high: This Gate is mark'd in Doctor *Jones's View* of the City, with the Figures, Number 11, and in Plate N^o 14, 15. with the Letter C; and the Sides of it are still remaining: But the *Abbey Gate*, or at least the middle Aperture, and North Postern, were taken down a few Years ago.

SAINT *James's Porticoe*, is no more than a Way left in the Basement Story of the first Row of Houses, extending from the Grand Parade to the Royal Forum, for a Communication with Horses and Carriages between the Body of the City and the new Buildings at the South East Corner of it: This Porticoe is mark'd in the Plan Plate, N^o 14, 15. with the Letter D; and four *Dorick Columns*, dividing the Aperture into three Parts, the middle Intercolumnation is ten Feet broad; and each of the other Openings is five Feet wide.

SAINT *John's Gate*, like the above Porticoe, is a Way made through the Basement Story of one of the Houses on the North Side of *Trim Street*, for a publick Entrance, with Carriages, to the new Buildings at the North West Corner of the City: And thus while Gates admit of a Communication between the Body of the City and the Site of the Monastery, as well as the new Buildings to the North West and South East, the Area which once made an Atrium to the *King's Bath*,

Bath, to *Stall's Church*, to the Bishop's Palace, and to the Church of Saint *Peter*, is accessible by nothing but little Entries in the Basement Story of some of the Houses; and those Entries were stamped, by our Ancestors, with the abject Name of *Throngs*, from the Difficulty of passing and repassing them.

MOOR'S THRONG is four Feet six Inches broad; *Wood's Throng* is six Inches wider; *Parker's Throng* is still broader by six Inches; and *Tagg's Throng* is yet broader, and amounts to nine Feet in width: This *Throng* admits of a Communication, for Foot People, between the Atrium in the Center of the Body of the City, and *Stall Street*; and was made so wide for the Conveniency of the Processions made on publick Days, between the *Guild Hall* and Saint *Peters' Church*: *Parker's Throng* joins the same Atrium to *Cheap Street*: *Wood's Throng* joins it to *High Street*: And *Moor's Throng* joins it to an Atrium in the Body of the Monastery, now bearing the Name of the *Abbey Green*.

CHAP. X.

Of the BRIDGES, LANES, ALLEYS, TERRASS WALKS and STREETS of *Bath*.

GATES and *Throngs* being small covered Portions of the publick Ways of a City; the same kind of Works, in different Situations, become Bridges, and make large open Portions of the publick Roads wherein they are placed. Saint *Laurence's Bridge* makes a Passage over the River *Avon*, for joining *Horse Street* to *Haulway*: And the Structure consists of five Apertures, covered with Semi-Circular Arches: The Top of the Bridge is eleven Feet six Inches broad over the Arches; but much wider over the Butments; and the Buildings fronting it are the small Chapel of Saint *Laurence*, elevated over one of the Piers, and four dwelling Houses erected on the Banks of the River, by the Side of the Butments of the Bridge.

THE Narrowness of this Bridge is now become a publick Nuisance; and as the Reparation of it is in the Corporation of the City, that Body of Citizens cannot apply the Revenues of the Chamber to a better purpose than in widening it, as *Bristol Bridge* was antiently widened, so as to render the
Southern

Southern Entrance to the City safe and commodious to his Majesty's Subjects.

TRIM BRIDGE, composed of one Aperture, covered with a Semi-Circular Arch for a Way, over *Berton-Lane*, from the North End of *Spurrier's Lane*, to *Trim Street*, is seventeen Feet broad over the Arch, but much wider over the North Butment; and towards this part of the Bridge the Fronts of five small Houses are turned.

Now from the Portions of the publick Ways of the City, we come to the Ways themselves, and beginning with the lesser Streets, the First as the *Ambrey Lane*, of eleven Feet broad, winding from *South Gate*, Westward, to the *Ambrey Meadow*, and containing five Houses.

THE ABBEY LANE, mark'd with the Letter K, in Doctor *Jones's* View of the City, extends from *Stall Street*, to the *Abbey Green*; it is eighteen Feet broad, contains eleven Houses, and is little inferior, for its Buildings, to any of the old Streets of the City.

BEL TREE LANE, mark'd with the Letter m, leads from *Stall Street*, to the *Hot Bath*; it is fourteen Feet broad, and contains, besides *Bellot's Hospital*, fourteen Houses; some of which will bear looking at.

BYNEBURY LANE, mark'd with the Figure 3, lies between *Bel Tree Lane*, and *St. James's Rampier*; it is twelve Feet broad, but there is only one House, besides *St. Catherine's Hospital*, fronting it.

NO WHERE LANE, mark'd with the Figure 5, is a narrow Passage of five Feet broad, extending from the *Leper's Hospital* to *St. James's Rampier*; it had its Name in the Year 1669, from a Servant of the then Mayor, Mr. *Robert Chapman*, who was used to loiter away her Time in Gossipping in it; and as often as she was chastised for staying out, she as often insisted that she had been *No where*: But at Length her Haunt was discovered, and then the Lane was called by the Name she had so often given it, which it still retains, and has only one House in it.

CROSS BATH LANE, marked with the Letter x, winds from *Stall Street* to that *Bath*; it is eleven Feet broad, and contains sixteen Houses, one of which is called the *Lanthorn*, from its being almost all Window in Front.

SAINT MICHAEL'S LANE, or rather Street, marked with the Letter y, is also a winding Passage, between *West Gate Street* and the West End of *Bel Tree Lane*; it is but eleven Feet.

Feet broad, upon a Medium, and contains, besides Saint *John's Hospital*, twenty three Houses, one of which being the Chapel of Saint *Michael*, was, for many Years, used as a Chandler's Shop!

CROSS LANE is a narrow Passage of ten Feet six Inches in Width, extending from *Monmouth Street* to *King's Mead Street*, and contains three Houses. This Lane was intended to form a Cross, from whence it had its Name, and it is part of the new Works at the North West Corner of the Body of the City.

SPURRIERS LANE, mark'd with the Letter Q, is almost in the Shape of a crooked Billet; it is ten Feet six Inches broad, contains twenty Houses, of the meaner Sort, and seems to have had its Name from its being, in former Times, the Habitation of Spurriers. This Lane leads from *West Gate Street* to *Trim Bridge*; and the Situation of it makes it worth rebuilding, if the Citizens, within the Walls, had any Regard to their own Interest, and to the publick Utility of the City.

VICARAGE LANE, mark'd with the Letter P, runs almost parallel with the former Lane, and extends from *West Gate Street*, to *St. Mary's Rampier*; it is ten Feet six Inches in Breadth, and contains twelve Houses; one of which belongs to the Rectory of BATH; and the next below it is a new-built Edifice, for which I made a handsome Design; but the Work was executed, in a different Manner, from Draughts by another Hand. All the other Houses in this Lane are so mean, that they scarce deserve the Name of Cottages.

LOCKS LANE, mark'd with the Letter O, is likewise almost parallel with the two former Lines, and extends from *Cheap Street* to *St. Mary's Rampier*; it is nine Feet broad; contains nineteen Houses, of an ordinary sort; and is Vulgarly called *Cock Lane*.

FISH' CROSS LANE, mark'd with the Letter z, winds from the South East Corner of *High Street*, to the South End of *Stall Boat Quay*; it is eight Feet broad, and contains twelve Houses.

LOT LANE, mark'd with the Figure 1, leads from East Gate, close under the City Wall, to *Monks Mill*; it is ten Feet broad, and only four of the Houses in it open into this Passage; the others are reckoned as Houses fronting *Orange Grove*, and *Orange Court*.

BOAT

BOAT STALL LANE, marked with the Figure 2, is a narrow Passage of six Feet broad, leading from the South End of *Old Street*, to the Ferry over the River *Avon*, that makes a Communication between the City of BATH and the Villages of *Bathwick* and *Hamton*; it contains fifteen Houses; and, from the great Declivity of it, it is sometimes called *Slippery Lane*.

BERTON LANE, marked with the Figures Number 10, formerly extended from the South End of *Old Street*, to *Gascoyn's Tower*, and ran close to the City Wall; it was about fifteen Feet broad, but of late the Corporation of *Bath* have let Leases of several Parts of it, to build Houses upon! This Lane was entire upon the 24th of *June*, 1707; for Mr. *Trim*, upon that Day, described it to be so, in one of the Leases of the Houses in *Trim Street*, and it now contains sixteen Houses.

FROG LANE, marked with the Figures Number 12, is almost parallel with the former Lane, and extends from *Old Street* to *Foss Lane*; it is twenty Feet broad, contains twenty three Houses, and had its Name from the Spring of Mineral Water in it.

FOSS LANE, in antient Times, extended from the Middle of *Berton Lane*, Northwards, almost to *George Street*, from whence it took its Course to *Waldcot*, by the East Side of the *Win Yards*. This was the Roman Road that led to the Prætorium of the Roman Camp; it is thirteen Feet broad; and it contains five Houses.

LILLIPUT ALLEY leads from the *Abbey Green* to the Grand Parade; it is about ten Feet broad; and it contains seven Houses. Formerly it bore the Name of *Segar's Alley*; and it was afterwards proposed to be called *Abbey Green Street*: But a Design having been formed to extend and widen it to 30 Feet on a Medium, the Name was then changed to *Evelyn Street* till that Design was thwarted, and then *Lilliput Alley* became its most proper Appellation.

Wade's Alley joins the *Abbey Church Yard* and *Orange Grove* together, and bears its Name from our late bountiful General, who was the chief Contributor towards the Expence of making it, to prevent the Mother Church of the City from being made a common Passage; for formerly the small Doors of the *Abbey Church* were left open, to make a Communication between the *Walks* and the *Pump*: This *Alley* is nine Feet broad, and it contains seventeen Houses.

MARCHANT'S ALLEY is a narrow Passage, of six Feet six Inches broad, leading from *Horse Street* to *St. James's Street*, and containing five Cottages.

BERTON ALLEY extends from the Outside of *West Gate*, to the Bottom of *Berton Street*, and formerly ran close to the City Wall; it is now six Feet broad, contains three Houses, besides the Palace of the King of *Bath*, and is only a Foot Way; tho' formerly this Alley, and *Berton Lane*, were part of the common Road from *London* to *Bristol*, when the Gates of the City were shut, and Travellers not permitted to pass through the Body of it.

ALLEYS raised up with Earth or Rubbish becoming Terras Walks, the first so raised up and denominated, is a Walk against the Priory Wall extending from *Saint Peter's Gate* to the East End of *Lilliput Alley*: It is 27 Feet broad in the Middle; contains four fourth Rate Houses, besides the two that are appropriated for General Assembly; and the whole Line of Building is Part of the new Works at the South East Corner of the City; as such this Walk is delineated in the Plan Plate Number 14, 15; the Letter F, in that Plan, shewing us the Entrance to Mr. *Leake's Shop*, the grand Museum of *Bath*.

ST. MARY'S RAMPIER, marked with the Figure 6, in Doctor *Jones's View* of the City, is a noble Walk, upon the North Side of the Town, next the City Wall, of about twenty two Feet in Breadth, and extends from *North Gate* to *Gascoyn's Tower*; it is adorned with several Roman Antiquities placed in the Town Wall, as well as with two publick Structures, the General Hospital, and the Charity-School; and contains fifteen Houses: Part of this Walk is already paved, the rest ought to be forthwith done; since the Act of Parliament which provides for paving the Streets of the City, will oblige the People to do it, whose Lands or Houses are next the unpaved Places.

GASCOYN'S RAMPIER, marked with the Figure 7, extends from the Tower of that Name to *West Gate*, by the Side of the City Wall; it has only seven Houses fronting it; and it is about thirteen Feet broad, at the South End.

ST. JAMES'S RAMPIER, marked with the Figure 8, extends from *West Gate* to *South Gate*, by the Side of the City Wall; it is about eleven Feet in Breadth, at the East End, contains nineteen Houses; and the several Parts of this Walk, which are now unpav'd, ought to be forthwith paved.

paved. To this Walk the Duke of *Chandos's* Buildings make a handsome Appearance, as well as a House erected by the late Doctor *Bave*, which are all the Ornaments it can boast of, except a few *Roman* Antiquities fixed in the Town Wall, almost now defaced by barbarous Hands.

THE *Key*, marked with the Figures Number 13, is a large Terrass on the North Shore of the River *Avon*, and on the West Side of Saint *Laurence's Bridge*. It was made in the Year 1729, for the Purpose of landing Goods brought to the City by Water; and this Walk extending four hundred and eighty three Feet in Length, by ninety seven Feet in Breadth, in one Part, contains eleven Houses; most of which were contrived by Mr. *Strahan*, at the Instance of his *Bristol* Friend, as above.

STALL BOAT QUAY, commonly called the *Boat Stall*, and marked with the Figures Number 14, was formerly a broad, spacious Walk, upon that Part of the Shore of the *Avon* which is under the City Wall between the North and East Gates; at the South End of which there was antiently a Cross for the Sale of our River Fish; with a Ducking-Stool near it, for the Punishment of disorderly Women: And at the North End there is a Ferry, for a Communication between the City and the Villages of *Bathwick* and *Hamton*. From the little Boats kept here, on this Occasion, as well as for the Use of the Fishermen, called *Stall-Boats*, this *Quay* had its Name: It is two hundred and thirty eight Feet in Length, thirty five Feet in Breadth, and contains thirteen Houses.

AT the North End of this *Quay* the Shore of the *Avon* begins to rise, so quick, that it naturally put a Stop to the Extension of the Walk, and formed another at a considerable Distance from the River Side, that makes a noble high Strand, of near half a Mile in Length, lying almost parallel with the Stream beneath it: *Waldcot Street*, marked with the Letters ss, is a very considerable Part of this Strand; and that Street, beginning at Saint *Michael's Church* without the North Gate of the City, is about 18 Feet in Breadth, and contains 95 Houses.

THIS Strand by its Altitude and Position, in facing the rising Sun, becomes one of the finest Situations for Building in, that Nature is capable of producing; and sorry I am to say that so charming a Tract of Land should be sacrificed to antient and modern Ignorance; but so it is: For instead of

finding it covered with Habitations for the chief Citizens, it is filled, for the most part, with Hovels for the Refuse of the People; and only *Carnwell House* now remains a Specimen of the Dwellings proper for it. There are, however, some other Houses which ornament the Street, but they are few in Number to those that disgrace it.

BROAD STREET takes its Beginning South, at the same Place with *Waldcot Street*; but it is much more spacious, as it contains full five and thirty Feet in Breadth: It is marked in Doctor *Jones's* View of the City with the Letters Z t; and it extends as far Northward as *Werborough Church*, now an Ale House, over the Cistern that receives the Water to supply the several Conduits in the upper Part of the City! This Street contains 56 Houses, among which there are some that are handsome Edifices, as well old as new.

OLD STREET, marked with the Letters t Z, extends from the South Side of *St. Michael's Church* to *North Gate*, and makes part of the same Strand with *Waldcot Street*: It is 44 Feet in Breadth; contains 25 Houses; and by its being terminated at one End with a Church, at the other with the principal Gate of the City, we need only carry ourselves back in Imagination to the Time when all the Buildings were in their original State, and the Conduit, marked with the Letter v, rising up as a Tower, or High Cross in the midst of them, to conceive this Street as beautiful an Atrium before the Entrance into the City, as Art itself could form.

HIGH STREET, marked with the Letter B, wants only Regularity to make it a Picture to such as enter the City at the North Gate; People being first struck with the Front of the *Guild Hall*, and the lofty Church of *St. Peter and Paul* soaring above it; then on either Hand they see several handsome Houses, and the Street itself is fifty seven Feet broad, to give them a better Prospect of the Buildings. This Street contains fifty four Houses; and I could wish to see some of them rebuilt, to add to the Beauty of the rest.

CHEAP STREET, marked with the Letter N, is a narrow inconvenient Way, being only thirteen Feet broad; it contains twenty four Houses, some of which have a handsome outward Appearance; and while one is remarkable for having the Orders of Architecture over one another, an Order to every Story of Building, another is still more so for its having been built with Brick at a much greater Expence than Stone would have come to, for the Sake of Novelty.

WEST

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WEST GATE STREET, marked with the Letter T, is much more spacious than *Cheap Street*, as containing twenty six Feet in Breadth. It is terminated with *West Gate*, and the Rooms over it, rebuilt A. D. 1572, and just nineteen Years after King *Edward* the Sixth granted it to the Corporation of *Bath*, towards the Maintenance of ten poor People, and the Teaching of a Free Grammar-School, as above, a Structure since then enlarged and improved, to a House that greatly adorns the Street; and to a Mansion that made a Reception for the Princess *Amelia*, in the Year 1728, as well as in the Year 1734; and for the Prince of *Orange* at the latter End of the same Year: Each Side of this Street is likewise adorned with a Capital Messuage, that looks like a Palace without, besides five or six other Houses, which seem more like Mansions for Persons of Rank and Fortune, than for common Town Dwellings; and these added to the rest of the Houses in the Street, make the Number of the Whole amount to forty three.

STALL STREET, marked with the Letter I, extends from the Point where *West Gate Street* and *Cheap Street* meet, to *South Gate*; it is twenty three Feet in Breadth, and contains eighty two Houses, some of which have the Aspect of as much Magnificence as one would expect to meet with in a King's Palace.

HORSE STREET, marked with the Letter b, is a Continuation of the former Street, from *South Gate* to Saint *Laurence's Bridge*; it is twenty five Feet broad, contains forty eight Houses, and owes its present new Appearance to the Fire which, in the Year 1726, consumed the old thatch'd Hovels that formerly lined the Sides of it.

HAULWAY is still a Continuation of the Line of the two former Streets, tho', as it ascends the Hill, it turns away to the West: This Street is twenty Feet broad; and it contains fifty three Houses.

THE *Beach*, or *Claverton Street*, so named, because it leads from Saint *Laurence's Bridge*, towards the Village of *Claverton*, is twenty one Feet broad; and it contains thirty Houses.

ST. JAMES'S STREET, marked with the Figure 4, is situated at the East End of *St. James's Church*; its Position is North and South; it is twenty Feet broad; and it contains twenty six Houses, which, for the most Part, are erected on new Foundations, and on Ground that formerly bore the Name of the *Leer Lands*.

ORCHARD

ORCHARD STREET leads from *St. James's Street* to *Pierrepoint Street*; the greatest Part of it being entirely new, makes the first Street in the new Buildings at the South East Corner of the City; the whole contains 18 Houses, some of which are fifth Rate Edifices; and it is set out twenty six Feet broad at the East End, tho' it is much narrower at the West End: Its Name arises from its being erected on the Land of the *Abbey Orchard*; and in the Winter of the Year 1747 the late Mr. *Hippisley*, in Partnership with Mr. *Roger Watts* of *Bristol*, began to erect a Theatre on the East Side of it: This Building I have marked with the Letter E in the Plan, Plate N^o 14, 15; and if it should be finished according to the original Design it will be a compact, commodious, and beautiful Structure.

GREEN STREET, so named from its being built on a Bowling-Green, runs direct West from *St. Michael's Church*, without the North Gate, and leads towards *Queen Square*; it is a new-built Street, of nineteen Feet in Breadth, and contains fourteen Houses; some of which are neat and handsome Edifices.

GRATIOUS STREET is no more than a little Alley lying between *Waldcot Street* and *Broad Street*; it is about seven Feet eight Inches broad, contains fifteen Houses, and had its Name from the Builder, Mr. *Gratious Stride*, a Carpenter of the City.

TRIM STREET is a new-built Street, of twenty-nine Feet in Breadth, began in the Year 1707, and contains eighteen Houses. It is situated just without the North Side of the City Wall, is parallel to it, and the Land having been the Property of the above-mentioned Mr. *Trim*, from him the Street had its Name.

JOHN STREET is Part of the new Buildings at the North West Corner of the City; it extends from *Trim Street* to *King Street*; it is twenty Feet broad, and it contains twelve Houses, some of which are fourth Rate Edifices.

WOOD STREET is a Continuation of the Street on the South Side of *Queen Square*, both to the Eastward, and to the Westward of that open Area: The East Part of this Street is fifty Feet broad, the West Part is twenty Feet wide, and the Whole contains nineteen Houses, the chief of which are fifth Rate Edifices.

BERTON STREET is, in like Manner, a Continuation of the Street on the East Side of *Queen Square*, both to the North

North and to the South of that Square; it is fifty Feet broad, and contains twelve Houses, seven of which are fifth Rate Structures.

QUIET STREET, (so named from the meek Temper of a Washerwoman, espoused to one of the Builders) joins *Green Street* to the East, and *Wood Street* to the West; it is twenty Feet broad, contains six third Rate Houses, and is Part of my Buildings.

KING STREET is a Continuation of the Street on the North Side of *Queen Square*, both to the East and to the West of that Square; it is sixty Feet broad, and contains eight Houses, six of which are third Rate Fabricks.

GEORGE STREET, so denominated from the Sirname of one of the Builders, is a Street of thirty Feet broad, leading from the North End of *Berton Street*, to the North End of *Broad Street*, and contains, at present, five small third Rate Houses; which, for their healthy Situation, and fine Prospect, are almost invaluable.

LITTLE PRINCE'S STREET leads from the South West Corner of *Queen Square*, Southward, to *Monmouth Street*; it is twenty Feet broad, contains eleven Houses, and stands partly on my Land, and partly on Land belonging to the first Tenants of the Ground of *Beaufort Buildings*: This Street was first intended to answer *Berton Street*, as it is delineated in the Plan, Plate N^o 12, 13; by which Plan the original Design for *John Street*, *Wood Street*, *Berton Street*, *Quiet Street*, and *King Street* will appear; and among the Buildings fronting towards it there is a sixth Rate House erected by Mr. *Samuel Emes* an old experienced Master Builder of the City, and the very Person that with Credit and Reputation performed all the Rough Masons Work of *Queen Square*, as well as of the Houses round about it.

THIS Edifice, a Sample of the greatest Magnificence ever intended by me for our City Houses, was Consumed by a Fire that broke out in the next House to it, between eleven and twelve o'Clock at noon on *Thursday* the 7th of *May* 1747; and the Ruins of it having been immediately after generously purchased of the Sufferer by *William Bumpsted*, Esq; that Gentleman, by restoring it, and increasing the Offices, now enjoys the Capital and best Situated House in all *Bath* for a single Family: It is near nine and twenty Feet in Front, South, to *Queen Square*; extends more than four and fifty Feet in Depth; contains three Rooms on a Floor;

Floor; and, lying open to the West, commands the rich Vale of *Nant Badon* to the Westward, wherein the Village of *Twiverton*, immersed as it were in a Forest of Trees, is always conspicuous by the Morning Sun, and becomes a Beauty beyond the Power of Words to express; the Object being vastly enriched on one Side by *Barrow Hill* rising up on a declining Branch of *Camalodunum*, and on the other Side by *Heustridge Hill* rising up on a declining Branch of *Mons Badonca*, like immense *Tumuli*.

MONMOUTH STREET begins just without *West Gate*, and extends to the Turnpike, in the *Bristol Road*; it is a new-built Street, of twenty two Feet broad, contains thirty one Houses, among which there is one that makes a handsome Appearance, and the rest are not inferior to those in any other Out Street of the City.

KING'S MEAD STREET extends from the Square of that Name, to *King's Mead House*; it is thirty two Feet broad, contains thirty six Houses, four of which are extream good one's; but for the rest little can be said to draw ones Notice, except a very great Irregularity in them should happen to do it.

AVON STREET runs from the same Square Southward to the River; it is thirty Feet broad, and contains fifty one Houses; which, from a regular and tolerable Beginning, have fallen into an Irregularity and Meanness not worth describing.

PIERREPONT STREET leads from the *Grand Parade* to the intended *Royal Forum*; it is fifty Feet broad, contains fifteen fifth Rate Houses, and, for its Length, is the most beautiful Street in the City. The Front of the Houses on the East Side of this Street was intended to answer the Front of the Houses in the middle Pile of Building, next the *Grand Parade*; but the Front of the Houses on the West Side was designed almost as it is executed.

DUKE STREET leads likewise from the *Grand Parade*, to the *Royal Forum*; it is of the same Size with the foregoing Street, and contains eleven fifth Rate Houses: Those on the West Side of the Street were intended to be answerable in Front to those on the East Side of *Pierrepont Street*, and to return next the South, in the same Form, so as to make one grand Quadrangle of two hundred and ten Feet in Extent, on every Side, with similar Fronts of the *Corinthian Order*; and those on the East Side were intended almost

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as they are executed : These two Streets will appear in the Plan, Plate Number 14, 15 ; and if the *Venetian*, or rather Triumphal Windows, designed to adorn the Center of the Building on the West Side of each Street, had been executed ; and if the Foundation Walls had been built at proper Seasons with the Precaution and Expence usual in Publick Works, the four Lines of Building fronting these Streets would have displayed the Free Stone of *Camalodunum* to as much Advantage, as could be expected from Houses in a neat plain Dress ; and the Face of every Line had become no mean Sample even for that of a Prince's Palace.

C H A P. XI.

Of the Inferior COURTS, or small OPEN AREAS of Bath.

AMONG the Inferior Courts of the City of Bath, some are Private, and some are Publick : Of the former *High Street* yields us no less than four, wherein there are about eight Houses ; and from one of those Open Areas the Beauties of *Nant Badon*, to the North Eastward of the Body of the City, are so conspicuous, that they render that Court far superior to all the rest : The Landskip commanded by the high Situation of this Court may be very justly said to have Charms sufficient to invert the Principles of a Miser ; and to infuse a Spirit of Liberality into him to enjoy them to all the Advantage that Art is capable of Contributing : Even the last Possessor himself, the above-mentioned Mr. *Richard Collibee*, after incurring the Name of Death for his Penury, Covetousness, &c. applied to me in his old Age for the Design of an Elegant Logia for this Court to enable him to enjoy all the Pleasures resulting from the Beauties of the Country in view of it : And the Work had inevitably gone into Execution if I myself had not prevented it, to save my Neighbour from falling a Victim to such Workmen as seemed to want to impose upon him, with a View of Convincing the old Gentleman that Life and Death, by exerting their stinging Faculties, could reciprocally sting each other.

THE Streets traversing the City in a continued Line from *East Gate* to *West Gate*, produce no more than one of these Courts : But the Street running from those East and West Streets, South to the Bridge, yields three private Open Areas ; and the four Courts together contain about six Houses.

HULL's GARDEN, marked in Doctor *Jones's* View of the City with the Figures Number 16; the Court of the Prince's Lodging near the *King's Bath*, and marked with the Figures Number 17; the late Doctor *Bave's* Court on the West Side of *Bel Tree Lane*, and marked with the Figures Number 18; together with *Skrine's Court* on the West Side of *Saint Michael's Lane*, and marked with the Figures Number 19, may be reckoned among the Private Courts of the City; and in these four Open Areas there are about six Houses.

To enumerate the other Back Houses in the old Parts of *Bath*, would be running this Chapter to a very great Length: It must therefore suffice to say, once for all, that they amount to above Twenty in Number; most of which, and, in short, the Generality of back Buildings to Houses in confined Situations, only tend to hurt the Front Dwellings, without proving any real Advantage to the Proprietor of both; and when such Buildings come to be occupied by different People, what Confusion must necessarily follow?

OF the Publick Courts that which bears the Name of *St. James*, is a little Atrium before the West End of *St. James's Church Yard*; it has but two Houses in it, and it is only fourteen Feet broad; from whence a covered Way, of four Feet in Width, upon the North Side of the Church-Yard, leads to *St. James's Street*; this has six Tenements in it; and it is commonly called *Mortality Alley*.

MARCHANT'S COURT is entirely new, and leads from *High Street* to the *Quakers Meeting House*: It is fifteen Feet broad, contains thirteen small Houses, and its Situation is pointed out by the Figures Number 15.

ST. JOHN'S COURT is likewise new; it is fifteen Feet broad, contains four Houses, and was formerly the Town Mixen, 'till the Right to the Land was recovered, in Favour of *St. John's Hospital*. In the Return of the Building of this Court, next *Berton Lane*, there is a fifth House which makes the present Habitation of the King of *Bath*, whose former Palace, to the South of it, is so profuse in Ornament, that none but a Mason, to shew his Art, would have gone to the Expence of those Inrichments.

My speaking of this House leads me to explain the Defects in the Management of the Masons Trade at *Bath*. Our Free-Stone is beyond dispute a most excellent Building Material, as being Durable, Beautiful, and Cheap: It has
been

been generally worked in the Quarries upon the Hills round about the City, by Men who stile themselves Free Masons, *i. e.* Masons, whose Province it is to work Free Stone, and from thence carried, ready wrought, to the several Places, where it was to be used in Building; by which Means the sharp Edges and Corners of the Stones are generally broke. In this Condition the Free Stone Work is usually set up by other Men, who call themselves Rough Masons, *i. e.* Masons whose Province it is to work the Refuse of the Free Stone, or the common Wall Stones: And thus by dividing the Mason's Trade into two Branches, the Works in *Bath* lose that Neatness in the Joints between the Stones, and that Sharpness in the Edges of the Mouldings, which they ought to have; and which People, accustomed to good Work in other Places, first look for here.

ORANGE COURT is a very small Area, situated on the North Side of *Orange Grove*, from whence it had its Name, and contains five Houses.

THE *Shambles* is a small Court of fifty six Feet in Length, twenty four Feet in Breadth, and contains two ordinary Houses: It is situated on the East Side of *High Street*; and this Court, called the *Shambles*, from the Butchers Stalls in it, together with the Passage leading to it, and lately enlarged by the Ground of two Houses to 37 Feet six Inches in Breadth, is properly the Flesh Market of the City of *Bath*.

THE new Part of this Market is 76 Feet six Inches in Length; but its additional Breadth falls short of the Enlargement that was pointed out by me in the First Edition of this Essay: For my Opinion was, and still is to increase the Area of the *Shambles* so as to contain all the Stalls which, on Market Days, incumber the Street that makes the principal Entrance into the Town. And to render that Entrance still better, the *Guild Hall* should be removed; for which, I think, the Ground in *Stall Street*, directly overagainst the West Front of the principal Church of the City, is a proper Situation.

CHANDOS COURT is situated on the West Side of the Town, just within the City Wall: It contains the Buildings of his Grace the late Duke of *Chandos*; but it is imperfect, for want of a Garden, almost in the Middle of it, and for which I was once impowered to give a very large Sum of Money. When that Garden is laid open, *Chandos Court*

will contain six Houses; five of which we may reckon among the principal Buildings of *Bath*, as those Houses are fifth Rate Edifices.

C H A P. XII.

Of the great OPEN AREAS of *Bath*.

THE Piece of Ground at the North West Corner of the City, marked in Doctor *Jones's* View with the Letter R, and extending one hundred and sixty nine Feet in Length, by eighty three Feet in Breadth, was formerly a common Place for the Use of the Citizens to saw their Timber and Boards in; and was therefore called the *Saw Close*: But now it is destined for the Sale of live Cattle, tho' little Use is made of it for that Purpose. This open Area contains three Houses; and Time will, perhaps, establish its Use.

STALL'S CHURCH YARD, is reduced to a small Court before the *Pump House*, of fifty six Feet in Length, by fifty two Feet in Breadth; and it contains ten Houses.

THE *Abbey Church Yard* is an open Area that has little to recommend it, besides its Situation, in the very Heart of the Town. It is one hundred and twenty three Feet in Length, by fifty five Feet in Breadth; it contains twelve Houses; and it lies obliquely before the West Front of St. *Peter and Paul's Church*.

THE Houses in *Stall's Church Yard* are not only mean in themselves, but they clogg up that Part of the City which should be the most Free and Open for Use, as well as Ornament. I could therefore wish to see this and the *Abbey Church Yard* united; the Houses on the South Side of the latter set back to the South Line of St. *Peter and Paul's Church*; and all the Houses on the North and West Sides of both Areas, home to *Cheap Street* and *Stall Street*, removed: This would make not only an open Place in the Middle of the City of two hundred and fifty Feet in Length, from East to West, by one hundred and forty Feet in Breadth, from North to South; but render the *Mother Church*, as well as the *Pump House*, conspicuous to Travellers passing through the Town; and, at the same Time, make a proper Atrium to those principal Structures.

Now by the removal of the *Guild Hall*, as above, this Atrium would have, at each End of it, as well as on the South

South Side, a Publick Structure to give it the Beauty and Dignity which our Sovereign Waters, in the Midst of so many fine Works as *Bath* is adorned with, demand.

SHOULD a Scheme of this Kind happen to take Place, than which nothing is more practicable to Men of Business, Spirit, and Understanding, I would convert the center House on the North Side of our Atrium, into a Mansion House for the Mayor of *Bath*, for the Time Being, that every Side of this spacious Court might be adorned with a Publick Edifice; and that the Residence of the chief Magistrate of the City, in one of the chief Places of Publick Resort, might contribute to the Peace and good Order of it.

THE *Abbey Green* was formerly the Grand Atrium, or first Court, belonging to the Abbey of *Bath*; it was about two hundred and ten Feet in Length, by one hundred and five Feet in Breadth; and it was situated before the South Front of the Abbey House: But now the Houses, which are thirteen in Number, have reduced this open Area to one hundred and eleven Feet in Length, and to seventy four Feet in Breadth.

BEAUFORT BUILDINGS line out a Piece of Ground that is partly a Street, and partly a little open Area, of one hundred and thirty seven Feet in Length, by eighty six Feet in Breadth, situated at the Back of the Buildings, on the South Side of *Queen Square*, and consists of two and twenty Houses: The Place was so named by one of the Lessee's of the Land, the above-mentioned Mr. *Hobbs* of *Bristol*, who from having a Share in the Navigation of the River *Avon*, thus denominated it in Memory of his Grace the Duke of *Beaufort's* Father, for his getting, at his own Cost, an Act of Parliament to make that River Navigable from *Bath* to *Bristol*; and the Buildings are the Piratical Architecture of his Friend Mr. *Strahan*.

KING'S MEAD SQUARE is almost South of *Beaufort Buildings*; it is in Length one hundred and forty eight Feet, in Breadth one hundred and twenty one Feet, and contains twenty two Houses. The Name arises from its being executed on a Piece of Ground called *King's Meadow*; and the Houses of this Square, as well as those of *Beaufort Buildings*, may be very justly said to owe their Birth to the Restrictions the Builders of *Queen Square* were put under by me, in Respect to the Form and Size of their Houses, and the Uses to which they should be put, when built.

THIS Controul, so unnatural to the Taste of Mankind in general, drove the Capricious, as well as some of our poorest Workmen,

Workmen, to exercise their Building Faculties in *King's Mead Square*, and *Beaufort Buildings*; the Houses whereof bear the strongest Testimony of this evident Truth: But, nevertheless, they far exceed the common Buildings of any Place that I have yet seen. And as the Ground of *Beaufort Buildings*, and *King's Mead Square* is of the same Tenure, so Mr. *Strahan* was, of Consequence, the Architect of both; but the Builders were least observant to his Draughts in the latter Place, than in the former; and therefore *Beaufort Buildings* have a Sort of Regularity to recommend them; but the Houses in *King's Mead Square* have nothing, save Ornaments without Taste, to please the Eye.

ORANGE GROVE has all the Advantage of Situation to render it a fine Place: It is one hundred and ninety eight Feet in Length, from North to South; one hundred and sixty nine Feet in Breadth; and it contains four and twenty Houses.

So much of this Open Area as lies behind St. *Peter* and *Paul's* Church, and is of the same Breadth with that Structure, has, for its proper Name, the Appellation of the *Abbey Litten*; and the Remainder of it was called the *Grove*: *Litten* is a *Wiltshire* Word for a Church Yard; from whence it seems evident, that that Part of the Grove behind the Church was the Church Yard belonging to it; the other Part of this open Place had its Name preserved by the Trees upheld in it; and that Name had its Origin in Pagan Times, as I have already set forth.

IN the Center of this Grove there is a small Obelisk, set up by the Order of Mr. *Nash*, in the Year 1734, with Inscriptions upon the Pedestal under it, to set forth the Benefit the Prince of *Orange* received by Drinking the *Bath* Waters, as well as to give the Grove the proper Name of *Orange*, in Compliment to that Prince; whose Arms adorn the West Side of the Body of the Pedestal; but the Inscription relating to him, is cut on the East Side, and is in the following Words:

In Memoriam
Sanitatis
Principi Auriaco
Aquarum Thermalium Potu
Favente DEO,
Ovante Britannia,
Feliciter Restitutæ.
M DCC XXXIV.

This

This Inscription translated into *English* may stand thus :

In Memory
Of the Happy Restoration
Of the Health of the
PRINCE of ORANGE,
Through the Favour of GOD,
And to the Great Joy of BRITAIN,
By Drinking the BATH Waters.
M DCC XXXIV.

ON the South Side of this Open Area there is a paved Walk of two hundred Feet in Length, and twenty seven Feet in Breadth, which, not many Years ago, was the only Place of general Resort in the City for Pleasure and Exercise. Here the Company repaired in the Afternoon, when they had drank the Hot Waters, to compleat the Day with walking, while the Musick was playing to them ; and this Alley was then large enough for the Purpose to which it was applied : Three Rows of tall Sycamore Trees lined out two other Alleys, Parallel to the former, which were spread with Gravel, for the Use of the common Sort of People ; and these three Walks, with the Houses on the South Side, and the Fence on the North Side, took up the whole *Abbey Litten* ; but were generally called the *Gravel Walks*, as two of them were covered with that Kind of Sand.

IN the tall Trees of these Walks, I remember, Rooks were used to build their Nests ; but those Birds of Prey proving a great Nuisance to the Company who frequented the Alleys below, were therefore expell'd their lofty Seats : Since which this Open Area hath grown more and more in Repute ; and People of Fortune have lately preferred it to any other Place, within the Walls of the City, to take up their Abode in, during their Stay at *Bath*.

QUEEN SQUARE is situated on the North West Side of the City, on an High, Airy, and Healthy Spot of Ground, which is Held by Me, on divers Leases, for ninety nine Years, as above, and was Parcelled out again for ninety eight Years, to such as I could engage to build, in Conformity to my Designs, or near them. The Square is in Length, from North to South, between the Buildings, three hundred and sixteen Feet ; and in Breadth, from East to West, three hundred and six Feet : But the Inclosure in the Middle is
two

two hundred and six Feet in Length, on every Side; and from that Inclosure this Place was very properly denominated a Square, as the four Sides of it were set out, so as to face the four Cardinal Points, to be equal, and to be at right Angles with one another.

THE Square, according to my Design, as expressed in the Plan, Plate N^o 12, 13, and marked with the Letters A A A A, was intended two hundred Feet in Length, on every Side; and the whole Open Area, marked with the Letters B B B B, was proposed to have been three hundred and fifty Feet in Length, from North to South, and three hundred Feet in Breadth, from East to West: But, in the Execution of the Work, I found it necessary to alter the Dimensions to three hundred and sixteen Feet in Length, and three hundred and six Feet in Breadth, as above.

THIS Square was brought as near the Town as was possible; for if we suppose *Berton Street* continued on in a direct Line, Southward, it will terminate at the lower End of the Ways that lead to the West Gate of the City; and if *Quiet Street* be continued Eastward, it will answer the Line of *Green Street*, and terminate with *St. Michael's Church*, without the North Gate. These two Grand Avenues I had a View of making, tho' not so much for my own Advantage, as for the Ornament and publick Utility of the City; but the Parties interested in the Land had other Designs, which prevented Mine from taking Place; and drove me to the Necessity of reducing the Street on the South Side of the Square from one Hundred to fifty Feet in Breadth.

THE Ground of the Square was intended to be perfectly Level; tho' now it declines to the South, and to the West. This Alteration I was obliged to come into to save about 4000 l. in the Expence of the Building; which was a Sum too large to be risqued in the Infancy of any Scheme, much less in one begun by People of moderate Circumstances.

THIS Point concerning the Level of the Surface of the Square having been thus given up, we, upon the 10th of *December* 1728, began to break Ground for the Foundations of four Houses; and upon the 27th of *January* following we purposely Laid the First Stone of the Building, at the Angle C, in the Plan, Plate N^o 12, 13: Of these Houses only one Fronts principally towards the Square; the rest make the Return to the South of the Eastward Side Building of that Open Area; and they were put under a regular Front,

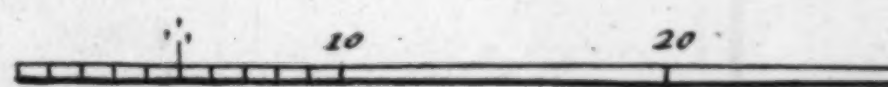
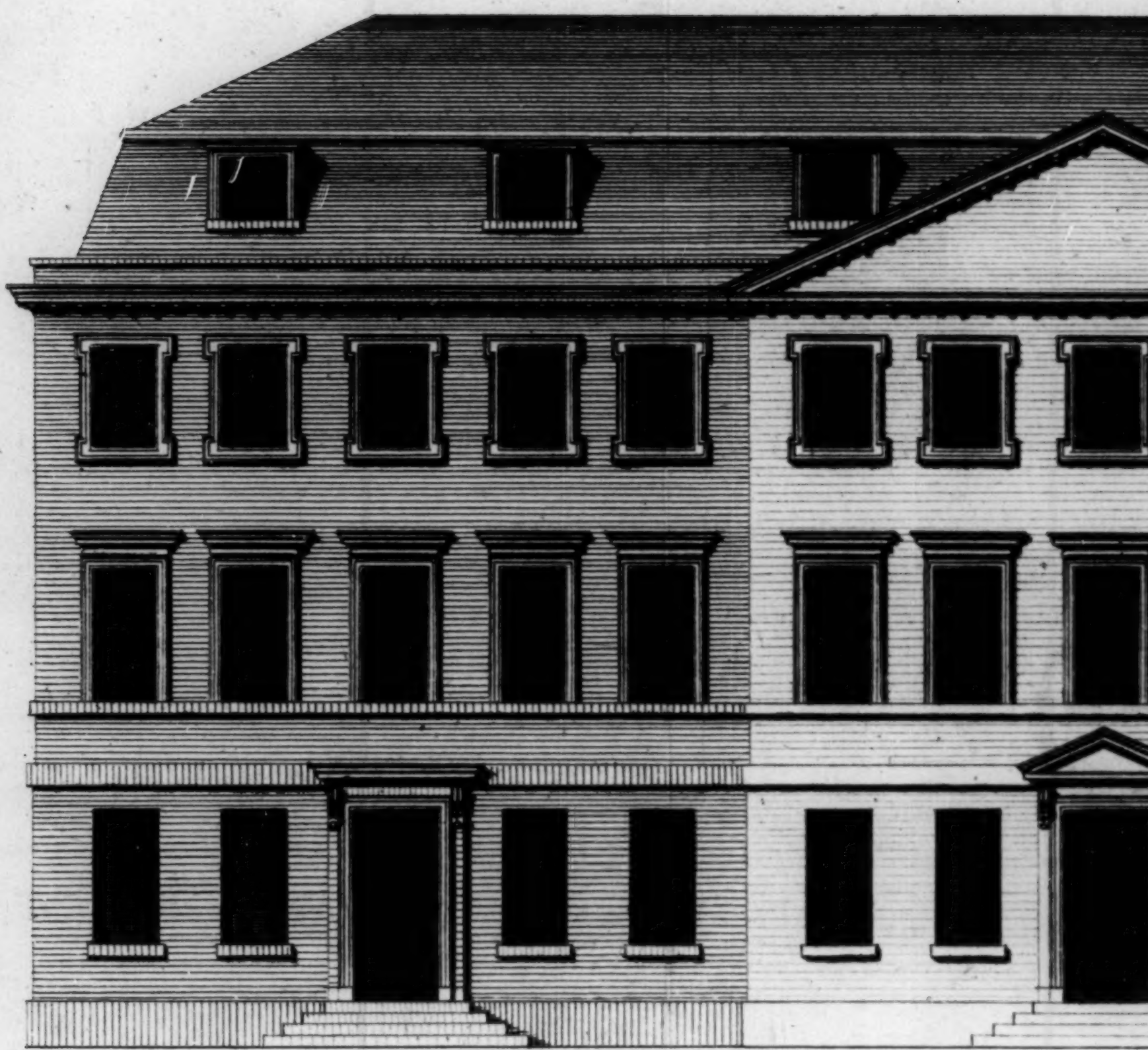
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THE Square, according to my Design, as expressed in the Plan, Plate N^o 12, 13, and marked with the Letters A A A A, was intended two hundred Feet in Length, on every Side; and the whole Open Area, marked with the Letters B B B B, was proposed to have been three hundred and fifty Feet in Length, from North to South, and three hundred Feet in Breadth, from East to West; But, in the Execution of the Work, I found it necessary to alter the Dimensions to three hundred and sixteen Feet in Length, and three hundred and six Feet in Breadth, as above.

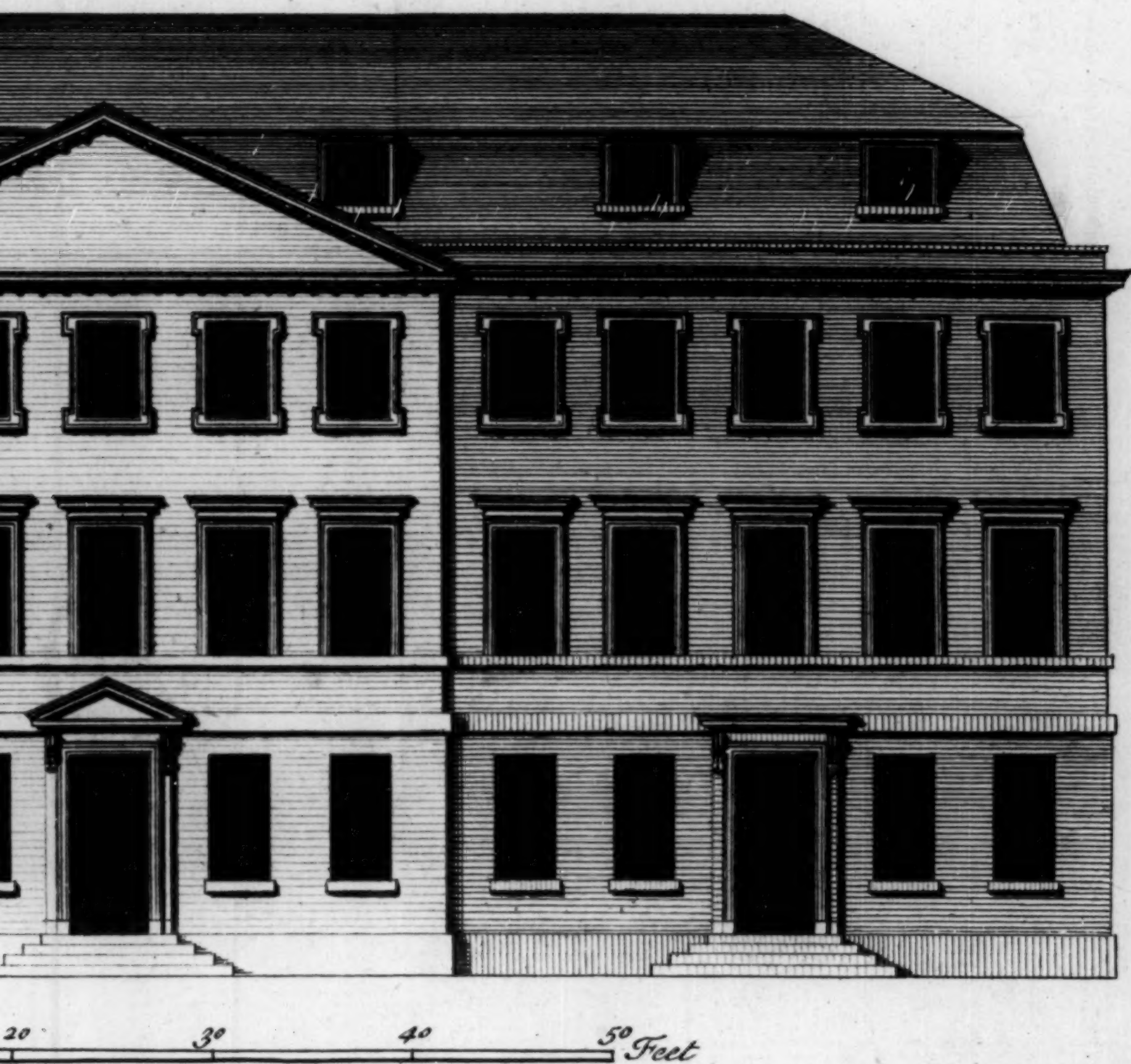
THIS Square was brought as near the Town as was possible; for if we suppose *Berton Street* continued on in a direct Line, Southward, it will terminate at the lower End of the Ways that lead to the West Gate of the City; and if *Quiet Street* be continued Eastward, it will answer the Line of *Green Street*, and terminate with *St. Michael's Church*, without the North Gate. These two Grand Avenues I had a View of making, tho' not so much for my own Advantage, as for the Ornament and publick Utility of the City; but the Parties interested in the Land had other Designs, which prevented Mine from taking Place; and drove me to the Necessity of reducing the Street on the South Side of the Square from one Hundred to fifty Feet in Breadth.

THE Ground of the Square was intended to be perfectly Level; tho' now it declines to the South, and to the West. This Alteration I was obliged to come into to save about 4000 l. in the Expence of the Building; which was a Sum too large to be risqued in the Infancy of any Scheme, much less in one begun by People of moderate Circumstances.

THIS Point concerning the Level of the Surface of the Square having been thus given up, we, upon the 10th of *December* 1728, began to break Ground for the Foundations of four Houses; and upon the 27th of *January* following we purposely Laid the First Stone of the Building, at the Angle C, in the Plan, Plate N^o 12, 13: Of these Houses only one Fronts principally towards the Square; the rest make the Return to the South of the Eastward Side Building of that Open Area; and they were put under a regular Front,



The ELEVATION, to the South, of one of the Side Buildings
 as designed by John Wood,
 P. Fourdrinier Sculp.



Side BUILDINGS of QUEEN-SQUARE in BATH,
Wood, Architect, A.D. 1728.
edrinier Sculp.

as a Sample for uniting several Houses so as to have the outside Appearance of one magnificent Structure.

THE Ground of the Square is inclosed with a low Wall bearing a Ballustrade; and in the Middle of every Side there are Gates of twenty Feet broad, with Peers on each Side of them. Next to the Ballustrade there is a Border of Flowers; a Bason, of forty five Feet diameter, makes the Center of the whole Area; and this Bason was supplied with excellent Water, by a Spring that issued out of the Ground at the Letter G, in the Plan, Plate N^o 12, 13, but that Spring was soon intercepted, by a Person who, in Violation of his Covenants with me, penetrated the Ground for Vaults in the very Line of it. The four Quarters of the Square are inclosed with Espaliers of Elm and Lime Trees; and those Quarters are planted with flow'ring Shrubs. The Walks next the Ballustrade, and from Gate to Gate, are laid with Gravel; a Verge of Grass next the Hedges separates the Diagonal from the other Walks; and those Diagonal Walks are covered with Turf, whose Verdure is always pleasing to the Eye, and very much adds to the Beauty of the Square.

THE Inclosing, Planting, Turfing, and Gravelling this open Area, in the Manner above described, was a Work of much greater Expence than the Paving the whole Surface of it would have been; and the Trees planted in it eclipse a great Part of the Basement of the Building on one Side, from such as View it on the opposite Side: But yet I preferred an inclosed Square to an open one, to make this as useful as possible: For the Intention of a Square in a City is for People to assemble together; and the Spot whereon they meet, ought to be separated from the Ground common to Men and Beasts, and even to Mankind in General, if Decency and good Order are necessary to be observed in such Places of Assembly; of which, I think, there can be no doubt.

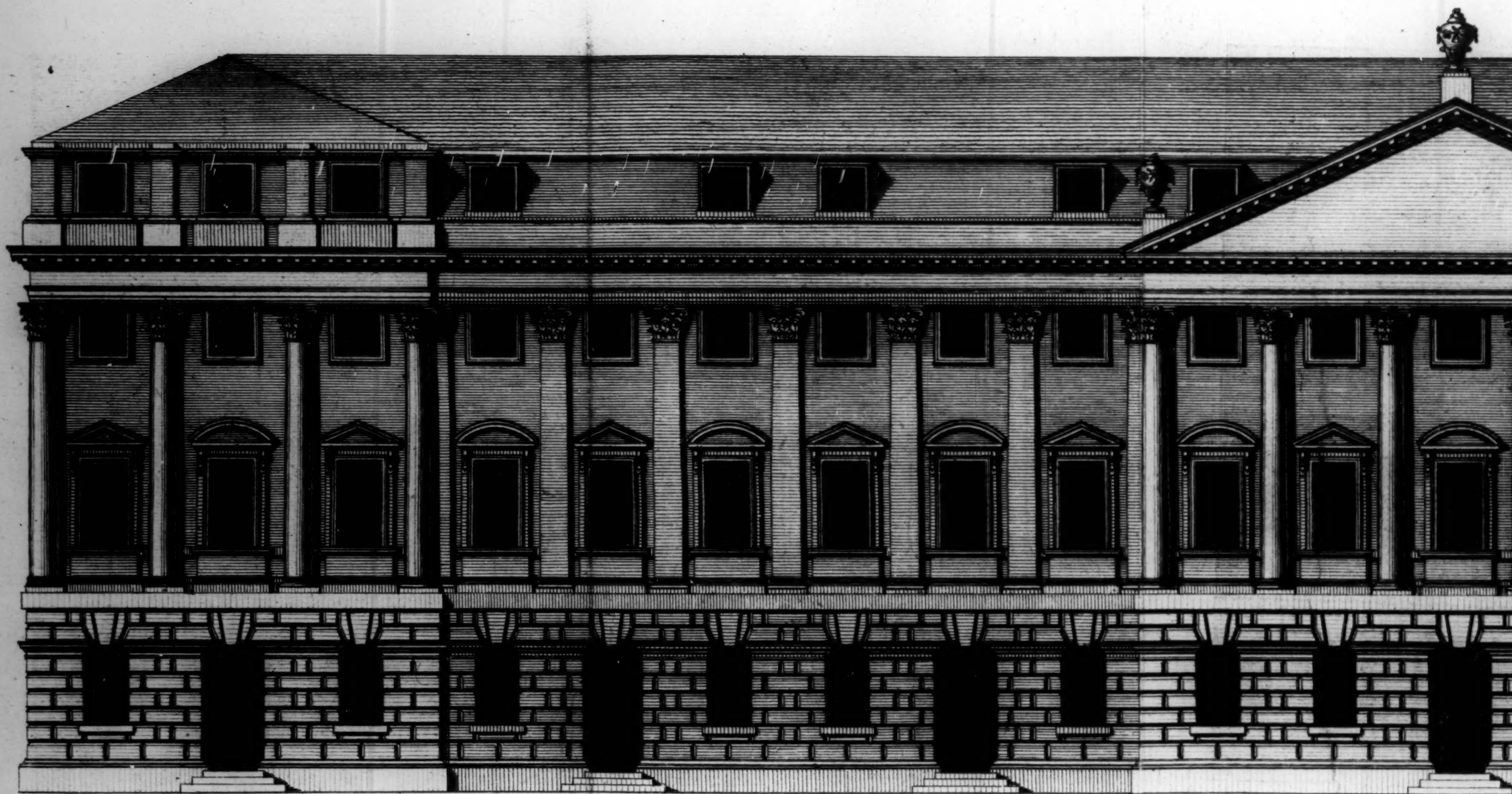
FROM the Square, we now come to the Buildings fronting it, which were so contrived, that those facing the North, East, and West Sides should have the Appearance of a Palace of five hundred Feet in Extent, when view'd from the Center of the Building fronting the South Side. The Body of this supposed Palace is of the *Corinthian* Order, upon a Rustick Basement; and is decorated with all the Ornaments the Parts of that Order are capable of receiving: And as the Aspect of this Pile of Building is direct South, so it has all the Advantage possible of Light and Shadow from the Sun,

to make it Picturesque. Besides this, it stands upon rising Ground; faces those who come from the City into the Square; and soars above the other Buildings with a Sprightliness, which gives it the Elegance and Grandeur of the Body of a stately Palace.

THE Wings of our supposed Palace were design'd with plain Basements, and the Superstructures were intended to be dress'd with such Ornaments as are proper to the *Ionick* Order.

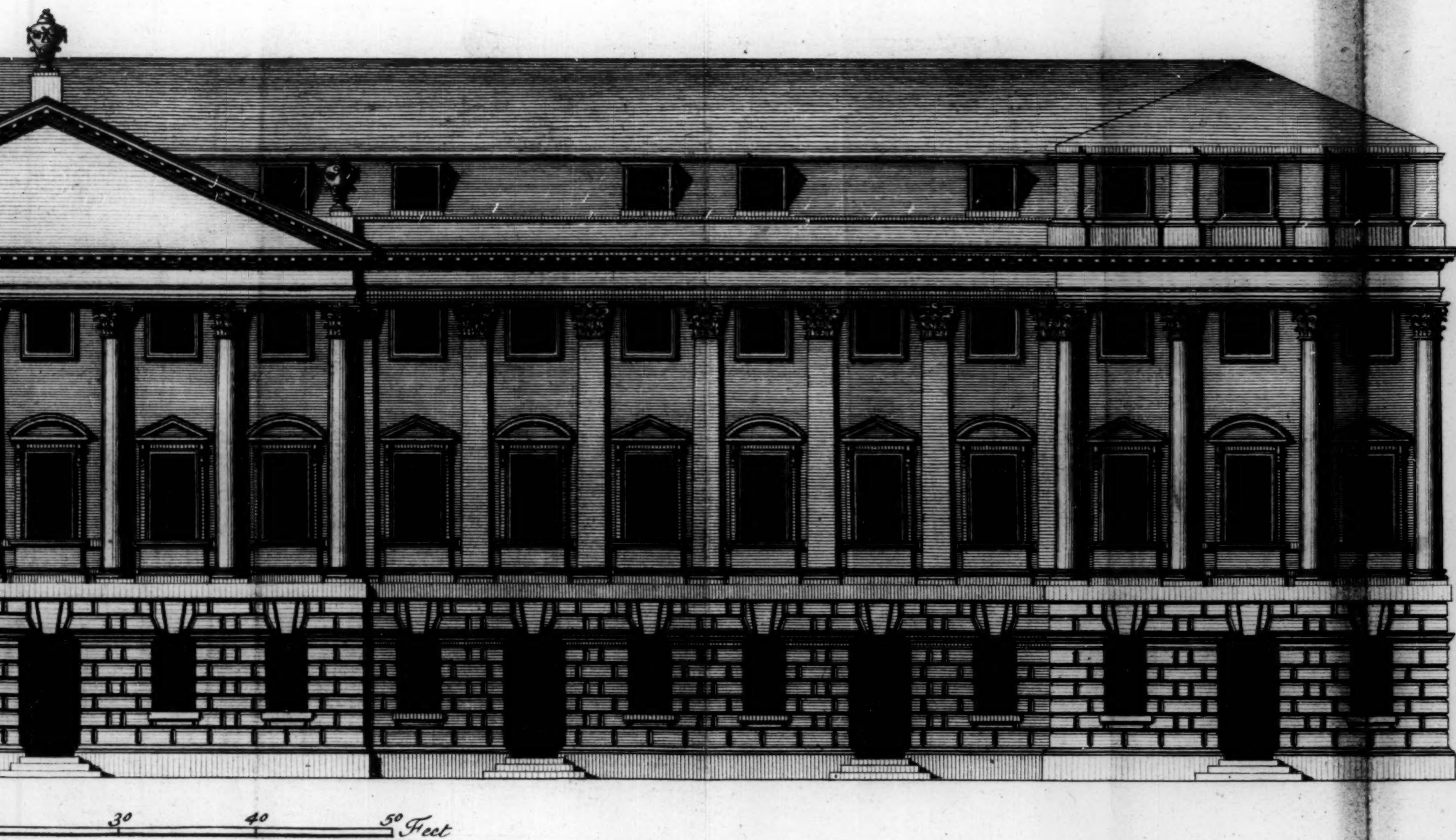
THE Building fronting the North Side of the Square, according to my Plan, Plate N^o 12, 13, was to have been two hundred Feet in Front; each Wing was to have extended next the South one hundred Feet; and each Interval, between the Wings and the Body, was to have been fifty Feet broad, making the Length of the Whole five hundred Feet, as above. And as *Wood Street* was to have been one hundred Feet broad, and terminated with the Publick Edifices, marked in the Plan with the Letters E, F; so that Street was to have made a grand Place of Parade, before the whole Front of our supposed Palace.

THE Body, and the East Wing of that supposed Palace, I got executed with very little Alteration from my first Design; but when I came to the other Wing, I found myself under a Necessity of dispensing with an uniform Building for the West Side of the Square, to that facing the opposite Side, to engage Sir *John Buckworth*, and the late Mr. *Grevile*, to build Part of it. The West Wing is now composed of three detach'd Piles of Building; and the Middle Pile is a beautiful and elegant Lodge, of fifty Feet in Front, surrounded with a Terrace; before which there is a handsome Court. The Corner Buildings are uniform; and each looks like one House of sixty seven Feet in Front. Those Buildings are too big to be supposed to be Wings to the middle House; and therefore every Pile of Building fronting the West Side of the Square is of itself a principal Fabrick. The Doors are so placed in the first Corner Pile, that tho' that Structure is divided into two Houses, and three Windows given to one, and four to the other, yet neither House claims the Pre-eminence, as to outward Appearance; a Disposition that obtained me Builders to compleat all the Houses facing that Side of the Square, in a regular Manner, under no less than five different Fronts, executed with little Variation from my own Designs, and
either



The ELEVATION, to the South, of the principal Pile of
as designed by John Wood, Architect

P. Fourdrinier Sculp.



Plan of BUILDING of QUEEN-SQUARE in BATH,
Wood, Architect, A.D. 1728.
Gardner Sculp.

either a proper Front for a Country Villa, to an Estate of a thousand, or fifteen hundred Pounds a Year.

THE Houses fronting the South Side of the Square, which are nine in Number, made a distinct Building of itself; and therefore I was under little or no Difficulty in getting that Building executed almost according to my first Design; the Basement of which was divided into seven and twenty Recesses, with Arched Heads, and the Superstructure is dress'd with such Ornaments, as are proper to the *Ionick* Order.

ALL Kinds of private Nufances are prohibited in the Building Leases of the Houses fronting *Queen Square*; the Streets are to be Cleaned and Lighted by Virtue of the same Leases; and the Inside of the Square is kept in Repair by the same Power: So that the utmost good Order may be preserved in *Queen Square*; and it may be looked upon as a perfect Sample of a well regulated Place; upon the Certainty of which, most of the Houses are now purchas'd and inhabited by People of Distinction and Fortune.

THE Houses facing this Square amount to five and twenty in Number, all fronted with white Free Stone; before which Houses there are Areas separated from the Streets by Stone Ballustrades; and there are few Things wanting to make *Queen Square*, with the Buildings about it, Correct, as to the Design; Durable, as to the Materials; and Beautiful, as to the Execution.

THE Middle of the Bason in this Square is adorned with an Obelisk of seventy Feet high, from the Foundation; of which ten Feet makes the Base, which is twelve Feet square at Bottom, eight Feet square at Top; and therefore, upon a Medium, we may call it a Cube of ten Feet: The Shaft is six Feet square at Bottom, sixty Feet high, and terminates, above, in a Point: So that the solid Content of the Base amounts to one thousand Cubical Feet of Stone; and the Shaft measures one thousand and eighty Feet more.

THIS Pillar was begun upon the 10th Day of *November*, 1738; and the very Base of it required so much Skill and Labour, that it was not compleated before the 9th Day of *December* following; for every Stone was cut to such a Size, as to bear, upon its Center, the Weight of the incumbent Work. The Shaft was built with the same Care; and the Whole was done by the Order of Mr. *Nash*, in Complement to Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of *Wales*; as will appear by the following Inscription, cut on a dark

Marble Stone, and placed on the South Side of the Obelisk, level with a Man's Eye.

In Memory
Of Honours Conferr'd
And in Gratitude
For Benefits Bestow'd,
In this City,
By His Royal Highness
FREDERICK,
PRINCE OF WALES,
And His
ROYAL CONSORT,
In the Year MDCCXXXVIII.
This Obelisk is Erected
By RICHARD NASH, Esq;

OF the same Size with this Obelisk, *Ramiffes*, King of *Egypt*, made one, and set it up in the City of *Heliopolis*, about the Time of the *Trojan War*, as *Pliny* relates: And in the Execution of our Pillar I should not have deviated from the common Form of an Obelisk, if there had been any other Authority for such Form, than the modern Examples. The *Egyptian* Name of these Kind of Pillars, as *Pliny* attests, implies a Ray of the Sun; and, consequently, the Pillar that represented such Ray must have terminated, like it, in a Point. No antient Writer, that I know of, in describing the *Egyptian* Obelisks, mentions a third Dimension: They tell us, that such erect Stones were tapering; of such and such Dimensions at Bottom, and of such and such Altitude: Now if they had not terminated in a Point, would not the Size at Top have been mentioned, as in the Description of the Pyramids, by the same Writers?

I HAVE already declared in the 7th Chapter of the First Part, that the *Phœnicians* represented the Sun by a black Conical Stone, reported by them to have fallen from Heaven; that *Venus* was represented in the same Shape in her Temple at *Paphos*; and that it was usual, as *Scaliger* observes, for the *Grecians* to make the Statues of their Gods in the Form of Pyramidal Columns, or Obelisks, terminating in a Point at Top; many of which Quadrilateral Obelisks the learned Mr. *Greaves* tells you he found standing in the East; and from hence I took my Authority for the Obelisk in the Center

of the Square; in which I shall think myself right, 'till I am better informed.

ST. JAMES'S TRIANGLE is a spacious Open Area at the South East Corner of the City; and the Grand Place of Parade which was intended on the South Side of *Queen Square*, is now, in some Measure, executed on the South Side of this Triangle. The two other Sides, that next the North West, and that next the North East, are bounded by the Walks belonging to *Simpson's* Assembly House; and the North East Side is further bounded by the River *Avon*, beyond which the Vale of *Nant Badon* opens its self with all its natural Beauties.

THE three Sides of this Triangle are unequal; and the whole Area is more than half as big again as the Area of *Queen Square*: The Ground is not, as yet, put into its proper Form; when that is done according to the Plan, Plate N^o 14, 15, it will make a Summer Garden; and the Walk on the South Side of it will serve for a Spring Walk, which are the Uses for which both were intended.

THIS Walk being five hundred and thirty eight Feet in Length upon the Front Line of the Building, my first Design was to transfer the Form of the Palace intended in *Queen Square*, to this Place, and to make the Point to view it from, the North Angle of our Triangle; and as the Walk was to be raised near eighteen Feet higher than the Surface of the natural Ground of the Triangle, so the North Wall of that Walk was intended, at our Point of View, to have had the Appearance of a strong Basement to the Building behind it; and to give it such a stately Look, that we resolved to call the Walk by the Name of the *Grand Parade*; which, upon a Medium, was designed to be five hundred and twenty five Feet in Length, and fifty two Feet six Inches in Breadth, in the Clear.

THE *Grand Parade* making thus a Ten-fold Figure, I proposed to give the Building fronting it so much Altitude, as to make the whole Face of it, from End to End, a Ten-fold Figure also. This Figure I divided into ten Parts, four of which I assigned for a middle Pile of Building, two for each End Pile, and one for each Interval between the Body and Wings.

By this Division the Building designed to have the Aspect of the Body of a Palace became two hundred and ten Feet in Front; each Structure intended to represent a Wing became

came one hundred and five Feet in Front; and each Interval between the Body and Wings became fifty two Feet six Inches in Breadth.

THESE three Piles of Building were to have been of the *Corinthian* Order; and the middle Pile I proposed to adorn with Columns and Pilasters; but the Wings were intended plain. The Terrass Wall was designed to have been divided into Recesses, with Arched Heads, to answer the Apertures in the Fronts of the Houses; the advanced Parts of that Wall I intended to Rusticate and crown with a Ballustrade; and I likewise proposed to place Obelisks on the Pedestals to answer every Break in the Front of the Building.

SUCH having been my original Design for this Line of Building, as well as for the Walk before it; and I having purchas'd the Ground for *St. James's Triangle*, the *Grand Parade*, and Part of the intended *Royal Forum*; the next Step taken by me to bring my Design into Execution was to Parcell out the Land to divers People, on Fee Farm Rents, as I had done in *Queen Square*, on Leasehold Terms; and to bind them by an Article, not only to begin upon, and proceed with all the Houses fronting the *Grand Parade* at the same Time; but to build them according to my Design, as above; though with this Difference, that the similar Wings should be of less Extent in Front, than I at first intended, having found it necessary to remove the middle Pile of Building out of the Center of the whole Line, to preserve a Regularity, and a Palace-like Disposition in the Lines of Building intended hereafter to face the *Royal Forum*.

IT was not long before I Articled with People for all the Ground fronting the *Grand Parade*, who Covenanted to build the Houses according to my Design; and they proceeded so far with those in the middle Pile of Building as to lay the Foundation, and to erect the Cellar Story conformable to it: Then a Scheme, contrived by one of the Tenants, broke out, to lay aside the Ornaments; to alter the Proportion of the Walk; and to erect the Terrass Wall with Rubble Stone, so as to have no Reference to the Building above: And this Scheme was, in Violation of the Articles, as above, pursued and executed, to the Destruction of a Design, which, on Paper, hath given Pleasure and Satisfaction to Multitudes, among all Ranks of People.

BUT notwithstanding this, the *Grand Parade* still deserves its Name; it is the principal Place of publick Resort in the City,

Chap. XII. A Description of BATH. 351

City, as the paved Alley on the South Side of *Orange Grove* was formerly; and the Building of this Parade, consisting of twelve Houses, with the Country before it, reflect a Beauty to each other, which has the Power of charming and delighting the Eye of almost every Beholder! For *Salsbury Hill*, at the Distance of two Miles, Faces the Walk; and, though Triangular at Top, appears like the Frustrum of a Conical Mountain rising up among Hills of vast Magnitude; a declining Branch of the first of which bore the *Carn*, the *Rocks of Sol*, and the *Temple of Apollo* particularly described in the 3d Chapter of the 2d Part of this Essay: And if those Works had still existed, their Tremendous Look, from the *Grand Parade*, must have inspired Mankind with a Religious Awe, as often as they should consider that the Great God of Heaven and Earth was Adored by them.

THE *Royal Forum*, according to the present Contract, is a spacious Area of 620 Feet in Length from North to South, by 310 Feet in Breadth from East to West; and this is for Ever to lie Open and Void: The Building on the North Side of it is already erected; and though it falls far short of the Original Design, it is nevertheless a Magnificent Pile of 210 Feet in extent; and it consists of nine Fifth Rate Houses, forming one uniform Structure, crowned with a Balustrade.

THE Walk before this Building is to be made just what the *Grand Parade* was intended; and a Building, composed of a triple House, is to head it to the West, to skreen it from the Westerly Winds: Two of those Houses are already erected; and when the third is built, the Walk enlarged to its proper Breadth, and extended down to the River, according to the Plan, Plate No 14, 15. the Company will have a proper Place to Assemble and take their Exercise upon during the Autumn Season; and the City of *Bath* will be thereby accommodated with such a Summer and Winter Walk, as the like are not elsewhere to be seen.

FROM what hath been already said, it will appear that the private Houses of *Bath* amount to One Thousand Three Hundred and Sixty two in Number; of which many are inhabited by Persons of Fortune: But the Bulk of the better Sort of them, are appropriated for Lodgings; and are so very convenient for that Purpose, that common Fame makes the City capable of Entertaining, at once, Twelve Thousand People; the real Number I may, perhaps, at a proper Time, endeavour

endeavour to point out, and be more particular in some other Matters, which I have as yet but slightly touched upon.

OF the Houses now constituting the contiguous Buildings of *Bath*, Two Hundred and Thirty two are situated in the several Open Areas; and within the City Wall there are not less than Five Hundred Houses, besides the publick Works, and the Stables belonging to the several Inns; which are so situated, that there is scarce a Line of Building within the Walls of the Town, but what looks into a Stable Yard!

THE Streets of the whole City have such a natural Declivity towards the River, that every hard Shower of Rain, with a little Labour in the People, is capable of washing them clean, and of carrying away the Soil; but yet Nature and Industry are seldom united in this Case, though formerly the best of the Inhabitants would not lose the Opportunity of sweeping their Doors upon every hard Rainy Day.

THE narrow Ways within the Walls of *Bath*, would be apt to make one think, that that Deficiency should be made up in the Beauty and Convenience of those Ways; but we find it quite the Reverse; for there is not a Street, Lane, Alley, or Throng, whose Sides are straight, or whose Surface is upon a true depending Line, to give them the least Beauty: Nor is there any principal Way but what lies in Common to Men and Beasts; but what has Offensive Gutters running above Ground in it; or but what has the Water from the Roofs of the several Buildings discharged into it by Spouts, to render it as inconvenient as possible. All these Defects, however, seem to be upon the point of decreasing; and if the Corporation of the City had come into the Scheme I proposed to them in the Year 1727, most of them had been removed long before now.

The End of the THIRD PART.

AN
ESSAY
TOWARDS
A
DESCRIPTION of BATH.

PART the FOURTH.

WHEREIN

The STATUTE, PATENT, and other LAWS relating to the CITY ;
with its GOVERNMENT, CUSTOMS, TRADE and AMUSEMENTS.

Are severally Pointed out.

CHAP. I.

The INTRODUCTION.

REASON as well as Experience sufficiently demonstrates that without Law there can be no Government; and without Government, Mankind cannot long subsist in Civil Society with one another: Neither can any Place, whether it be City, Town, or Village escape almost immediate Desolation, without something Material for its Support and Maintenance. The Capitals of Kingdoms depend, for the most Part, upon the Residence of the Sovereign; Maritime Places rely upon Trade and Navigation; at the same Time that Inland Cities, Towns, and Villages depend upon their Manufactures, Husbandry, and Domestick Commerce. The more the People of any Place strive to promote the Staple Commodity of such Place, the more we find it flourishes; and, on the contrary, when they neglect it, the Ruin of that Place is inevitable.

It is certainly a peculiar Happiness to the City of BATH to have Laws of its own, for the better Preservation of the Peace and good Order of it; and much more so, for having

the Execution of most of those Laws vested in a Magistracy, residing in the Place, who make a COURT of RECORD of themselves: It is likewise a great Happiness to the City to have a STAPLE COMMODITY for its Support, as independent of the Humour and Caprice of People, as, perhaps, the Staple Commodity of any other Place in the World can be: I will therefore Point out our LAWS, GOVERNMENT, CUSTOMS and TRADE, to demonstrate how much we have it in our own Power to make BATH flourish; and by a short Account of the AMUSEMENTS of the City shew how likely it is to become one of the most agreeable Places in this, or any other Kingdom.

BUT previous to this I must tell you, that our Laws are of Four Kinds; and the First having the Sanction of the Legislature of the whole Kingdom, are properly the STATUTE LAWS of the City; the Second have the Authority of the Crown, and as such they may be denominated PATENT LAWS; the Third have the Power of the Corporation of BATH for their Support, and are called BY-LAWS; and the Fourth have the general Consent of the Company who frequent the City, which, upon that Account, we may call HONOURARY LAWS. I shall therefore treat of our Laws under the Titles of STATUTE LAWS, PATENT LAWS, BY-LAWS, and HONOURARY LAWS: And as the STATUTE LAWS provide for Repairing, Amending, and Enlarging the Principal Roads leading to the City; for making the River *Avon* Navigable from *Bristol* to *Bath*, and securing the Work from the Depredations of mischievous People; for Cleansing, Paving, and Lighting the several Streets, Lanes, Walks, and Publick Places of the Town, as well as for Regulating and Licensing the Chairmen; for Keeping a Nightly Watch; for Apprehending and Punishing Vagrants; and for Preventing Excessive and Deceitful Gaming: So I shall treat of them as they regard every one of these Particulars; and under these Heads.

CHAP. II.

Of the STATUTE LAWS for Repairing, Amending, and Enlarging the Principal Roads leading to BATH.

HOW Material it was for the Welfare of BATH, as well as for the Country all around it, to have a good Access to the City, may be conceived from the great Subscription

scription that was made in the Year 1706, for repairing a single Road of a Mile in Length, viz. that which makes the Ascent to *Lansdown*; the Expence whereof was such a Demonstration of the Inability of the Country to Amend all the principal Roads leading to the Town, that they had just Reason to apply to Parliament the latter End of the next Year, for the Assistance of the Publick, to enable them to carry on a Work so great and so necessary; which they very easily obtained; the Court of Queen *Anne* having been Eye-Witnesses of the Badness of our Roads, at the latter End of the Summer of the Year 1702, as well as that of the Year 1703.

THE Laws therefore that relate to the Reparation of the chief Roads leading to BATH, are contained in no less than three Acts of Parliament: The First of which being a Private Act, was obtained in the Sixth Year of the Reign of her late Majesty Queen *Anne*, A. D. 1707: The Second, being Publick, and declaring the first to be the same, was procured in the Seventh Year of his late Majesty King *George* the First, and commenced the First Day of *May*, 1721: And the Third was obtained in the Twelfth Year of his present Majesty; commenced the First of *June*, 1739; and is to continue for twenty one Years, to be computed from the First of *May*, 1742, and to the End of the then next Session of Parliament; if the Highways shall not be effectually Mended before that Time, and the Expence thereof fully discharged.

By these Acts the *London* Road, from the Top of *Kingsdown-Hill*; the *Bristol* Road, on the South Side of the *Avon*, from the *Globe*, in the Parish of *Newton Saint Lo*; the *Bristol* Road, on the North Side of the *Avon*, from *Combes-Brook*, in the Parish of *Kelston*; the *Gloucester* Road, from the Top of *Lansdown*; the *Bradford* Road, from *New-Bridge* over *Camber-Brook*; the *Warminster* Road, from the Top of *Entry-Hill*; and the *Wells* Road, from *Dunkerton* to *Bath*, are all to be Repaired, Amended, and Enlarged, where necessary. And for this Purpose Six, or more, of the Justices of the Peace of the Counties of *Wilts*, *Somerset*, and *Gloucester*, for the Time being, or any Six or more of any, or either of the said Counties; and One, or more, of the Justices of the Peace for the City of BATH, for the Time being, are appointed Commissioners; who are required to meet four Times a Year, Yearly, or oftener, if they shall think fit, at the *Guild-Hall*, in the said City, to put the Acts in Execution;

tion ; of which Assemblies, one is to be the General Annual Meeting, and is directed to be held in *Easter Week*.

THE Commissioners thus appointed have a Power vested in them to make, at their Meetings, such Order, or Orders, concerning the Amending of the Roads above recited, as to them shall seem good : Which Order, or Orders, so to be made, is and are to be, by every Person concerned in putting the Acts in Execution, duly observed and performed. Of every particular Time of Meeting, the Commissioners are to have Seven Days Notice, by the Clerk of the Peace of the City of BATH, or his Deputy ; and in Case a sufficient Number of them shall not appear at any such Meeting, and they shall adjourn it to any other Time, then the said Clerk of the Peace, who is also appointed Clerk to the Commissioners, and Treasurer of the Tolls, is to appoint another Meeting, by affixing Publick Notice at, or upon all the Gates and Turnpikes, at least eight Days before such Meeting ; which is to be held at the House, or Place, where the last Meeting of the Commissioners was appointed to be held.

SUCH being the General Power of the Commissioners, we will now descend to their particular Directions, as enjoined by the said Acts : And First they are to nominate and appoint a convenient Number of sufficient and able Persons, residing and inhabiting in, or near, the Roads to be Amended, to be Surveyors thereof, for the Year from thence next ensuing, and cause Notice thereof, in Writing, to be given them. If any Person thus nominated shall refuse to Act, or not perform his Duty, the Commissioners may fine him, in any Sum under 5 l. and choose another Surveyor in his Stead : And in Case any Surveyor shall happen to die, the Commissioners are to appoint another in his Place.

SECONDLY, when the Surveyors shall find it necessary to fetch Materials, for Mending the Roads, from the Land of any private Person, and shall disagree with such Person concerning the Value of the Damage that shall be done to such Land, by Carriages passing and repassing over it, the Commissioners are to determine the Difference, and award such Satisfaction as they shall think reasonable, to the Party injured ; and in Case the Surveyors shall find it necessary to dig Stone or Gravel in any such Private Person's Land, for Mending the Roads, the Commissioners, at their Quarterly Meetings, are forthwith to order the Pits, out of which such Materials shall be taken, to be filled up and levelled with

with Earth, Rubbish, or such other Materials as they shall think proper.

THIRDLY, They are impowered to cause any of the Highways, directed to be Amended, to be Enlarged and Widened, provided the Ground to be taken into the Road has no House upon it; is not Part of a Garden, Orchard, Court or Yard; and don't exceed sixty Feet in Breadth. And in order to ascertain the Value of the Land that may be added to the Highways, as above, the Commissioners are directed to Impannel a Jury before them, to Assess, upon Oath, the Damages to be given for the said Ground, either for the absolute Purchase, or Use of it, during the Time of Mending the Roads: No Land that the Commissioners shall think reasonable to lay to the Highways, for ever, shall be Assessed by any Jury at a higher Price than five and twenty Years Purchase, exclusive of a Recompence for making a new Hedge and Fence to that Side of the Road, that shall be Enlarged; and also of such Satisfaction as they shall judge reasonable for any Person that may be otherwise injured, by an Enlargement of the said Roads. The Money to be thus awarded is to be paid to the Owner of the Land so taken; or left, for his Use, in the Hands of the Clerk of the Peace of the City of BATH; after which he is for ever to be divested of it; and the Ground is for ever to remain as Part of the Publick Road, unless, after the Amendment of the Highways, the Commissioners shall think it reasonable, and the Persons divested shall desire to take back their Lands; in which Case they are to have them on such Terms as a Jury shall think fit to allow them, for the Damage they shall have sustained, during the Time of their lying open to the Highways.

FOURTHLY, They are to chuse and appoint fit Persons to receive and collect the Toll to be paid for all such Horses, Carts, Coaches, Chariots, Calashes, Chaises, Caravans, Waggon, Wains, or any other Carriage drawn by One, Two or more Horse or Horses, Ox or Oxen, Mule or Mules; and for all such Sheep, Lambs, Drovers of Oxen, or Neat Cattle, or Pack Horses as shall be lead, pass, or be driven in, or through the several and respective Roads to be Amended; and for that Purpose they are to direct Toll-Houses and Turnpikes, or Gates to be erected upon the said Roads; the Property of which Houses and Gates are vested in the Commissioners; as such a Power is given them of bringing Actions, or preferring Bills of Indictment against any Person

Person who shall steal, take away, break down, or spoil the same.

FIFTHLY, They are, at their Annual Meetings in *Easter* Week, to take from the Surveyors an Account, in Writing, signed by them respectively, and delivered upon their Corporal Oaths, of all the Money received and paid by them; which Oaths the Commissioners are to administer; and then, they are to make the Surveyors, and all others concern'd in Mending the Roads, or advancing Money for that Purpose, such Satisfaction for their Trouble; and also such Satisfaction to the Clerk of the Peace of BATH for his Attendance at their Quarterly Meetings; and for such other Service as he or the Deputy shall do them, as to them shall seem good: But in Case the Surveyors shall refuse to account, as aforesaid, or not make such Payments as the Commissioners shall direct, and be thereof convicted, the Commissioners may commit them to the common Goal of either of the abovesaid Counties, there to remain, without Bail or Mainprize, 'till they perform their Duty, and appoint other Persons to act in their Places: And in Case the Clerk of the Peace of BATH shall remove from the City, or refuse to act, the Commissioners, or any seven of them are, by a Writing under their Hands and Seals, impowered to elect another fit Person in his Room; and so, *toties quoties*, as often as Occasion shall require.

SIXTHLY, They are to cause the Collectors of the Tolls, and their Assistants, as often as they shall think proper, to make and render to them, or to the Treasurer for the Time being, or his Deputy, a true and perfect Account, upon Oath, which Oath any one of His Majesty's Justices of Peace is required to administer, and take in Writing, without any Stamp thereon, of all the Money by them collected, and all other Matters and Things committed to their Charge; and pay and deliver to such Treasurer, or to his Deputy, the Balance of the same. And in Case the Collectors, or their Assistants, shall deliver in a false Account, or shall not pay the Balance to the Commissioners, to the Treasurer, or to his Deputy, as above, and be thereof convicted, the Commissioners may commit them to the common Goal of either of the abovesaid Counties, there to remain, without Bail or Mainprize, until they shall deliver a true Account, and pay the Balance thereof, as above.

SEVENTHLY, They may order the Surveyors to borrow any Sum or Sums of Money, upon the Credit of the Tolls, provided

vided the Whole don't exceed Three Thousand Pounds. The Money so borrowed is to be applied in Repairing the Roads; and if any shall remain after the Work is done, it is to be appropriated towards the Discharge of the Principal and Interest of the Money borrowed.

EIGHTHLY, They may direct the Surveyors to make, or cause proper Drains to be made, through any of the Grounds lying contiguous to the Roads to be Repaired, not being a House, Garden, Orchard, planted Walk, or Avenue to an House; and also such Ditches or Trenches as shall be judged necessary, for the better Keeping the said Roads in Repair: And in Case of Difference between the Surveyors, and the Owners of the Land, in which any Drain, Ditch, or Trench shall be made, concerning the Damages, the same is to be assessed by Three of the Commissioners, of which only One is to be of the City of BATH, who are also empowered to grant Warrants of Distress against the Goods or Estate of such Person, as shall neglect, after Seven Days Notice, to cleanse or scower, Twice a Year, any Ditch adjoining to the Highways directed to be Repaired, for the Expence which the Surveyors, upon his or her Default, shall be at in Scowering the same, and for all other Charges.

NINTHLY, They are to give Notice, in Writing, to the Owners of all Lands adjoining to the Roads to be Amended, to trim up their Hedges and Trees next those Roads; to scour their Water-courses, Ditches, and Drains; to erect Swillows or Arches under such Passages as they shall have from the said Roads into their Grounds; and to remove any other Annoyance in, and Incroachments upon any of the Highways directed to be Repaired: And in Case of Neglect in any of these Particulars, and the Surveyors shall be forced to set Workmen to do the Things directed, then the Commissioners are to grant Warrants of Distress against the Goods and Estate of the Owner or Occupier, for the whole Charge and Expence thereof: And in Case any Person shall offend again, and be thereof convicted, he shall forfeit and pay to the Commissioners, or their Treasurer, the Sum of Twenty Shillings for every Offence, over and above all the Charges, to be levied by Warrant of Distress, as above.

TENTHLY, They are also to give Notice to such as shall permit or suffer any Drain, or Sink, to run into the Turnpike Roads, as well as to such as shall throw any Filth, Ashes, or Rubbish into them, or into the Drains or Water-courses

courses belonging thereto, forthwith to remove, prevent, cleanse, and carry away the same. To ascertain the proper Persons to do these Things, the Occupier of any House or Land, through which any such Sink or Drain is made, or suffered to be made, is to be accounted the Offender; and if such Offender shall neglect to comply with the Commissioners Order, in Respect to the Removal of any of these Nuisances, for the Space of Ten Days, and the Surveyors shall set Workmen to do the same, then the Commissioners are to grant Warrants of Distress against the Goods and Chattles of the Offender, for the whole Charge and Expence thereof: And in Case any Person shall offend again, he shall forfeit and pay, for every Offence, the Sum of Twenty Shillings, over and above the Charge of Removing the Nuisance, and all Expences attending the same, to be recovered in Manner aforesaid.

IN the ELEVENTH Place, Three of the Commissioners, whereof only One is to be of the City of BATH, are, in Case of Dispute, finally to determine the Damages to be allowed to the Owners, or Occupiers of such Ground, through which it shall be necessary to carry any Materials, brought by Water to Mend the Highways, from the River *Avon* to such Ways.

TWELFTHLY, Any Three, or more, of the Commissioners are to hear and determine all Allegations which shall be laid against any Person or Persons whatsoever, renting or occupying any Land, House, or Estate, near unto any Turnpike, for Suffering or Permitting any Person to pass through any Gates, Passage, or Way, with any Horse, Ass, Mule, Coach, Chariot, Calash, Chaise, Waggon, Cart, Carriage, or any Sort of Cattle without Paying the Toll: And in Case of Conviction, that the same was done for Gain, then the Commissioners are to grant a Warrant of Distress against the Offender, for a Sum not less than Forty Shillings, for every Offence.

IN the THIRTEENTH Place, The Commissioners may compound and agree, by the Year, or otherwise, with any Person, or Persons, for Passing through the Turnpikes with any Saddle Horse, Mare or Gelding, or with any Coach, Berlin, Landau, Chariot, Calash, Chaise, or Chair, not Travelling for Hire, for any Sum, or Sums, to be paid Quarterly, or oftener, in Lieu of the Toll for Passing such Turnpikes.

IN the LAST Place, No Person impowered to Act as a Commissioner for Amending the Highways, directed to be Repaired as above, is to have any PLACE or PROFIT arising out of the Tolls or Duty; and every Commissioner is to defray his own Charges and Expences at every Meeting, for putting the Acts above Recited in Execution.

THE Surveyors being the next Persons concerned in the Management of the Reparation of the Roads, their Duty is, in the First Place, to view and survey, within one Week after their Election, the Roads to be Amended; consider the particular Defects thereof; the Method to Repair them; the Money that it will cost; and then make their Certificates thereof, in Writing, under their Hands; which they are to deliver to the Commissioners at their next Meeting.

SECONDLY, They are to appoint and require such Carts, Waggon, and Persons, who are liable to work in the Highways, by the Statutes already in Force, from Time to Time, to work in the Roads to be Amended, by Virtue of the Three Acts, as above; paying to such Labourers, and to the Owners of such Carriages, according to the usual Rate of the Country, for the Work to be done by them; and if any Difference shall happen, the same is to be finally settled by any Three next Justices of the Peace. No Person is to be compelled to travel above four Miles from his own Dwelling-House; nor to work above Two Days in any one Week during Seed-Time, Hay-Time, or Corn-Harvest.

THIRDLY, They are to dig, take, and carry away Gravel, Sand, or Stones out of the Waste or Common of any of the Parishes, Towns, Hamlets, or Villages, near the Roads to be Amended; or of any other Parishes, Towns, Hamlets, or Villages next adjoining, for the Amending thereof, without paying any Thing for the same: And where there is not a Sufficiency of such Materials in any Commons or waste Grounds next adjoining, they are to dig, or gather, in the several Grounds of any Person or Persons, (not being an House, Garden, Orchard, Yard, or Meadow, or Avenue, to or for an House) where any such Materials are, or may be found; and to carry away so much thereof as shall be necessary for the Amending the said Roads, without paying any Thing for the Same, save only such reasonable Satisfaction for the Damage, as the Owner or Occupier of the Land shall thereby sustain: They are also to have free Ingrefs, Egrefs, and Regrefs to and from the River *Avon*, with Horses, Carts,

Carts, and other Carriages, to bring, carry, and convey such Materials as shall be necessary to Amend the Highways, without paying any Thing for Passing and Repassing thro' any Person's Land, save only the Damage the Owner or Occupier of such Land may suffer or sustain thereby.

IN the LAST Place, With these Materials, Men, and Carriages, they are to see the Roads Mended, in such Manner, as the Commissioners shall direct: The Expence of which being to be defrayed by a Toll for all Persons passing with Horses, &c. upon the said Roads, brings me now to the Collectors of such Toll, and to point out their Office.

THESE Persons are to take for every Stage-Coach, or Hackney-Coach, and for every other Coach, Calash, Chaise, or other Chariot drawn by more than two Horses, One Shilling; for all other Coaches, Calashes, Chaises, or Chariots, drawn by One or Two Horses only, Six-Pence; for every Waggon, Cart, Caravan, or Waine, drawn upon four Wheels, One Shilling; for every other Carriage for Burdens, drawn upon two Wheels only, Six-Pence; for every other Horse, One Penny; for every Score of Sheep, Lambs, or Swine, Five-Pence; and so, proportionably, for every greater or lesser Number; and for every Score of Oxen and Neat Cattle, Ten-Pence; and so, proportionably, for every greater or lesser Number.

BUT all and every Person or Persons having Occasion to pass the Place, or Places, where the Toll is taken, and return the same Day, before Nine at Night, between the Months of *October* and *February*; and before Eleven at Night, during the other Months of the Year, with the same Horse, or Horses, Coach, Chariot, Calash, Chaise, Caravan, Waggon, or Waine, or other Carriages; or with the same Cattle, Sheep, or Swine, are exempted, the same Day, from Paying the Toll a second Time: And all Persons Residing in BATH, who with Horses, Coaches, Chariots, Calashes, and Chaises, shall pass through any, or either of the said Places where the Toll is Collected, for Taking the Air, or for Recreation, are, if they return the same Day into the City, to have the Money reimbursed them, by the Collectors, which they paid upon their going out of Town.

AGAIN, All Persons within the City of BATH, who, with Horses, shall pass and repass to and from the River *Avon*, to Wash or Water them; to any Field, to put any Horse to Grass, or bring him from Grass; to any or either of the
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Water-Mills, within one Mile, from any Place where the Toll is Collected, with Wheat, Malt or other Grain, for the Grinding, Brittling, and bringing back the same into the City; and the Owners of all Horses, Asses, or Mules; loaden with Coal or Wood, for Firing; as well as all and every Person and Persons, whether Resident in or out of the City, passing with Horses, Waggon, Carts, or any other Carriages loaden with Stones, Lime, or Gravel, for Pitching or Paving the Streets, or Lanes, of the City of BATH, only; or with any Dung, Mould, Rubbish, or Soil, of any Nature or Kind soever, are exempted from paying Toll, at the Place or Places where the Toll is collected, for Passing and Repassing any of the Roads to be Amended, as above.

MOREOVER, the Owners of Carts or Waggon with new Hay, in Hay-Harvest Time only, not going to any Place, Fair, or Market, to be sold; Corn in the Straw, at Harvest; Ploughs, Harrows, or any other Implements of Husbandry; and all Horses or Oxen carrying, or drawing the same; Soldiers upon their March, with the Horses, Carts, Carriages, and Waggon attending them; as well as all Persons riding Post are to pass the Turnpike Roads, without paying any Thing for their respective Passing and Repassing through the same.

IF any Person or Persons liable to pay the Toll, as afore-said, shall refuse to pay the same, for any Horse, Mule, Cart, Coach, Chariot, Calash, Chaise, Caravan, Waggon, Cart, or Waine, or other Carriage; or for any Oxen, Swine, Sheep, or other Cattle before mentioned, the Collectors are impowered to distrain and detain such Horse, Mule, &c. until the said Toll shall be satisfied and paid, together with the Damage attending such Distress, or by the Keeping thereof.

IN the last Place, all such Penalties and Forfeitures as shall be incurr'd in the Execution of the several Acts relating to the Highways, and are not particularly directed how to be recovered, are to be levied and recovered by Distress and Sale of the Offender's Goods, by Warrant, under the Hands and Seals of any Seven of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the said County of *Wilts*, *Somerset*, and *Gloucester*, or the City of BATH; or of any Seven Justices of the Peace of the County or Place wherein the Offender shall reside; which Warrant they are required to grant upon the Information, upon Oath, of any Surveyor of the Roads to be Amended, any Collector of the Tolls, or any other credible Witness.

And all Forfeitures and Penalties which shall be recovered, are to be applied towards Amending and Repairing the Roads, directed to be Repaired, as above.

THUS far touching the several Acts of Parliament that provide for Repairing, Amending, and Enlarging the principal Roads leading to BATH; by which it may be observed, that the Managers of the Work have it in their Power to make them as spacious and as good, as any of the Roads that, in antient Times, were made by the Romans, or attributed to them: For we have Stone to make a hard Bottom; Gravel to bind them together, and make a plain Surface; and Declivity enough to carry off the Water from such Ditches, as may be made on each Side of any Road, directed to be Repaired, to keep them perfectly dry, as to any standing Water.

IT may also be observed, that the Toll imposed for Amending the Roads don't extend so far as to affect People in BATH, who travel for Air or Recreation, provided they return to the City the same Day: Neither does it affect such as are concerned in Mending the Ways of the City; in Cleaning and Clearing them, and the Town, of Dung, Rubbish, or any other Soil; in carrying Manure, Mould, Rubbish, or Soil of any Nature or Kind soever, from Place to Place, as well as Implements of Husbandry, with Hay and Corn in Harvest Time, for laying up the same; in Passing or Repassing with Horses to Water and Grass; in carrying Corn to be ground at the Mills; in supplying the City with Fuel; in riding Post; or in carrying the Baggage of the Army. In short, the Laws relating to the Highways are such, that they impose nothing upon any Body concerned in the Reparation or Cleansing of them, either within the City, or without it; nor upon cultivating the Land, or gathering the Products thereof; they are no Bar to the Pleasure of Travelling for Air, or Recreation; and they only affect such as travel for Business, but so very agreeably, that the Goodness of the Roads is an Inducement for People to pass them, and pay the Toll, to avoid others, of a much shorter Length, Toll Free, but in bad Repair.

NOW, as the Legislature have given a Power to Enlarge the principal Roads leading to BATH; to remove every Nuisance that may affect them; and to render them as perfect as so many Avenues to a Gentleman's Seat: So we may expect, ere long, to see them reduced, from Place to Place, to
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strait Lines; and every obscure Turn made more easy and more conspicuous, that Horses, by meeting on a sudden, or seeing any uncommon Object, may not be frightened, to the great Terror and Danger of the Riders; to the great Detriment of the Benefit which People of all Ranks Resorting to BATH expect, when they ride out for the Sake of the Air; and to the great Bar to their Pleasure, when they travel for Recreation: And we may also hope to see not only the Bridges of the *London* Road Raised and Widened, to prevent Carriages from Falling over them in Time to come; but the last quick Ascent to the Summit of the *King's Down* made so Easy, that the best Sets of Coach Horses may no more Yield to the uncommon Strain of their Harness in surmounting the Hill; that Loaded Waggon may be drawn up it with the Number of Horses that the Law allows to prevent Seizures, in case of additional Strength, and such Quarrels on that Account as lately ended with Murder, and almost all its Train of Evils; and that the Invalids, in coming to our Hot Fountains, may no more approach the fine Vale of *Nant Badon* with that Fear and Terror the quick Descent of the Brow of this Hill fills them with, while Vagrants are Guiding their Coaches as tho' they were in the most imminent Danger of overturning, and tumbling down the little Precipice.

C H A P. III.

Of the STATUTE LAWS relating to the Navigation of the River AVON between BRISTOL and BATH.

THE making of the River *Avon* Navigable from the City of *Bristol*, to the City of *Bath*, was only an Essay towards an immense Work proposed by one Mr. *Hill*, and one Mr. *Rowland Vaughan*, in the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, for uniting that River with the *Thames*; and thereby to effect a Communication, by Water, between the two Capital Cities of *England*: A Scheme so glorious in itself, and of such vast Importance to the Nation, that the Citizens of *London* were on the Point of putting it in Execution immediately after the Civil Wars were ended; the Protector himself offering to join with them in the Undertaking; and to contribute no less a Sum than twenty thousand Pounds towards the Expence of the Work.

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THE Union of these Rivers was proposed to have been accomplished by a Channel of ten Miles in Length, to be Cut from the *Isis*, near *Cricklade*, to the *Avon*, between *Summerford* and *Malmsbury*; though afterwards a shorter and more easy Communication between the Sources of the two Rivers was discovered by the indefatigable Industry of *Francis Mathew*, Esq; who employed Mr. *Joseph Moxon*, as the best Geographer of the Age, to make a Map of the Country through which each River runs; this Map was Engraved by one *Thomas Jenner* in the Year 1660; and Prints from the Plate were then published.

By this Survey it was found and demonstrated to the Publick, that a three Mile Cut from the Source of the River *Issey*, would reach the Source of the River *Avon*; that the Ground between each River Head was Low; and that the making of a Canal from one Spring to the other was a practicable Work: The Expence of which, together with the Charge of making the Rivers Navigable to *Oxford* on one Side, and to *Bristol* on the other, was, by Mr. *Mathew* and Mr. *Baskerville*, computed at the Sum of sixty thousand Pounds.

KING *Charles* the Second was no sooner Restored than he began to Encourage the Execution of this Design; several Noblemen and Gentlemen, engaging themselves, at the same time, in it; particularly *George* Duke of *Albemarle*, *Mountague* Earl of *Lindsey*, *Philip* Earl of *Pembroke*, and *Edward* Earl of *Clarendon*: So that it was not long before a Bill was prepared and brought into the House to carry on the Work; but after it had Passed the Commons, and been twice Read with the Lords, it was unexpectedly stopt.

THIS Miscarriage was, by some, attributed to the Objections made by Sir *James Long* against a Navigable Communication between *London* and *Bristol*; and therefore those Objections were effectually answered in the Year 1664 by Mr. *Smith*, Mr. *Ayliffe*, and others; whereupon the King is said to have granted Mr. *Mathew* a Patent under the Great Seal to empower him to carry on this desirable and important Work: “But some Foolish Discourse at Coffee Houses, says Mr. *Andrew Yarranton* in his Book intituled *England’s Improvement by Sea and Land*, laid asleep this great Design, as being a Thing impossible and impracticable.”

THE *French* observing the great Advantages proposed to the *British* Nation by a Navigable Communication a-cross the Kingdom from one Sea to the other, began to think not only

only of Executing our grand Design in their own Country; but to make the Work one of the first and chief Glories of the Reign of their Great Monarch, *Lewis* the Fourteenth: And to Rob the *English* of the Invention, which they supposed to have been of no older Date with us than the Protectorship of *Oliver Cromwell*, they pretended that a Conjunction of the Seas, on each Side of their Kingdom, had been often proposed under the Reigns of *Henry* the Fourth, as well as his Successor, *Lewis* the Thirteenth. A Narrative of their Proceedings to accomplish a Work so much for the Reputation and Advantage of their Country, was Published in the Year 1669; the Substance of it was immediately after inserted in the fourth Volume of the *Philosophical Transactions*; and this making the Beginning of N^o 56, that Number bears Date the 17th of *February* 16⁶⁹/₇₀.

THE Progress which the *French* had now made in their Work, and the Rebuilding the *Royal Exchange* in so splendid a Manner to what it was before the Fire of *London*, stirred up Mr. *Mathew* to revive his Design; touching which he wrote a Book; and, publishing it in the Year 1670, Dedicated it to the King: But nothing more was done till about thirteen Years after, when Things growing ripe for Execution, Sir *James Long*'s Objections were again Renewed to defeat it: Since which time the extending the Navigation of the two Rivers, by short Steps, seems to have been the Method aimed at to effect the Union of them; and to make a Navigable Communication between *London* and *Bristol*.

IT was with this View that His Grace *Henry* Duke of *Beaufort*, encouraged the Inhabitants of *Bath* to make the *Avon* Navigable from the City to the ordinary Flowing of the Tide at or near *Hanham-Mills*, when they, upon the Overtures made by the *French* in the Autumn of the Year 1711 for a General Peace, began to think of promoting a Trade for the better Support of the Place: And His Grace's Zeal for this Essay towards an Extention of the Navigation of the *Avon* was such, that he not only procured an Act of Parliament for it, at his own Expence, but promised to join with the *Bathonians* in the Charge of the whole Work.

THIS Act was obtained in the Winter of the Year 1711; it was the Eighth Private Act of that Session of Parliament; and it impowers the Undertakers of the Work to impose a Duty, not exceeding Five Shillings a Tun, on all Goods which should be carried by Water, between *Bath* and *Bristol*,
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in Consideration of the Money which they should lay out in making the River Navigable for that Purpose.

BUT notwithstanding this, thirteen Years elapsed before any Thing was done towards putting the Power granted by the said Act in Execution; then Mr. *John Hobbs*, a Merchant in *Bristol*, formed a Scheme for Carrying on the Navigation of the River, by dividing the Property into Two and Thirty Shares, and admitting of Proprietors in the Undertaking, at a certain Sum for every Share. This Scheme took Effect; a Subscription was opened the 27th of *May*, 1724; and it was filled with the following Names.

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|---|---------------------------------------|
| 1 The Most Noble <i>Henry</i> | 16 Mr. <i>Thomas Short</i> . |
| 2 Duke of <i>Beaufort</i> . | 17 Mr. <i>William Sparrow</i> . |
| 3 The Rt. Reverend <i>Timothy</i> | 18 Mrs. <i>Sarah Hudson</i> . |
| 4 <i>Goodwin</i> , Bishop of <i>Kilmore</i> . | 19 <i>Ralph Allen</i> , Esq; |
| 5 Lord <i>Charles Noel Somerset</i> . | 20 Mr. <i>Milo Smith</i> . |
| 6 <i>Thomas Atwood</i> , Esq; | 21 Mr. <i>John Woolmore</i> . |
| 7 The Hon. <i>George Wade</i> , Esq; | 22 Mr. <i>Francis Bave</i> . |
| 8 <i>John Codrington</i> , Esq; | 23 Mr. <i>Philip Allen</i> . |
| 9 <i>Robert Corker</i> , Esq; | 24 Mr. — <i>Haslam</i> . |
| 10 <i>Thomas Horner</i> , Esq; | 25 Mrs. <i>Susanna Tynt</i> . |
| 11 <i>Thomas Tyndale</i> , Esq; | 26 Mr. <i>John Stagg</i> . |
| 12 <i>Thomas Carew</i> , Esq; | 27 Mrs. <i>Gertrude Allen</i> . |
| 13 Mrs. <i>Elizabeth Carew</i> . | 28 Mr. <i>Thomas Hendy</i> . |
| 14 <i>John Lane</i> , M. D. | 29 Mr. <i>An. Rodney Buckeridge</i> . |
| 15 <i>Charles Bave</i> , M. D. | 30 Mr. <i>James Hardwicke</i> . |
| | 31 <i>John Saunders</i> , Esq; |
| | 32 Mr. <i>John Hobbs</i> . |

THE Subscription thus compleated, Mr. *Atwood*, Doctor *Bave*, and Mr. *R. Allen* were thereupon chosen Treasurers; and the Work was so far perfected by the 15th of *December* 1727, that upon that Day the first Barge was brought up to the City, laden with Deal-Boards, Pig-Lead, and Meal.

AFTER this, Coal from *Shropshire* became one of the chief Commodities brought to the City by Water; which, tho' not so good in General, as the Coal raised in our own Neighbourhood, yet it is preferable to the greatest Part for Chamber Fires; and the Company, who frequent the City, have used it accordingly. This soon stirred up our Colliers to threaten to destroy the Locks of the River, to stop this Branch of Trade; on which an Application was made to
 I Parliament

Parliament for a Clause to make such Proceedings Felony ; and accordingly it was inserted in an Act obtained in the eighth Year of his present Majesty, entitled, An Act for rendering the Laws more effectual for Punishing such Persons as shall wilfully pull down, or destroy Turnpikes for Repairing Highways, or Locks, or other Works erected by Act of Parliament, for making Rivers Navigable, “ That if any
 “ Person or Persons, after the 15th Day of *May*, 1735,
 “ shall, either by Day or Night, wilfully or maliciously pull
 “ down, cut down, pluck up, throw down, level, or other-
 “ wise destroy, any Lock, Sluice, Flood-Gate, or other
 “ Works on any Navigable River, erected, or to be erected
 “ by Authority of Parliament ; or forcibly rescue any Per-
 “ son or Persons, being lawfully in Custody of any Officer,
 “ or other Person, for any of the Offences before-mentioned :
 “ That then, and in any of the said Cases, every Person so
 “ offending, being thereof lawfully convicted, shall be ad-
 “ judged guilty of Felony, and shall suffer Death, as in
 “ Cases of Felony, without Benefit of Clergy.”

It is also enacted, by the said Act, “ That if any Person
 “ or Persons, after the said 15th Day of *May*, shall wilfully
 “ and maliciously draw, or pluck up, any Flood-Gate, or
 “ Flood-Gates, fixed or made in any Ware or Wares,
 “ Lock or Locks, erected or made, or hereafter to be erected
 “ or made, by Authority of Parliament, in, or upon any
 “ Navigable River, for Preserving the Navigation thereof,
 “ all and every such Person or Persons so offending, being
 “ thereof lawfully convicted, shall be sent to the House of
 “ Correction, there to continue and be kept to hard Labour
 “ for the Space of one Month. And for the Discovery of
 Accomplices in any of the Offences declared Felony by the
 said Act, It is Enacted, “ That if any Person or Persons,
 “ being out of Prison, shall discover and apprehend one or
 “ more Person or Persons, who shall commit such Offence
 “ or Offences, declared to be Felony, as aforesaid, so as he,
 “ she, or they, shall be thereof lawfully convicted, every
 “ such Person or Persons, on Conviction of the Offender or
 “ Offenders, so to be apprehended, shall have his Majesty’s
 “ most gracious Pardon for the Felonies aforesaid, which he,
 “ she, or they shall have committed, at any Time or Times,
 “ before such Discovery made.”

THE said Act further Enacts, “ That from and after the
 “ said 15th Day of *May*, the Inhabitants of every Hundred

“ in that Part of the Kingdom of *Great Britain*, called
 “ *England*, within which such Offence or Offences shall be
 “ committed, by pulling down, or otherwise destroying, any
 “ Lock, Sluice, or Flood-Gate, or any Works erected, or
 “ to be erected, by Act of Parliament, upon any Navigable
 “ River, for preserving or securing the Navigation thereof,
 “ shall make full Satisfaction for the Damages that shall be
 “ thereby suffered, not exceeding, for any Offence, the
 “ Sum of Twenty Pounds: Provided always, That when
 “ any Offence shall be committed against the said Act, and
 “ any one or more of the said Offenders shall be appre-
 “ hended, and lawfully convicted of such Offence, within
 “ twelve Months next after such Offence shall be committed,
 “ any Hundred, or Inhabitant thereof, subject or liable to
 “ make any Satisfaction for the Damages that shall be sustain-
 “ ed by any of the Offences aforesaid, and who shall have
 “ made such Satisfaction, shall, upon such Conviction of
 “ any one, or more of the said Offenders, within the Time
 “ aforesaid, be repaid the Sums, they have paid for such
 “ Satisfaction.”

THESE Clauses, or some of them, the Proprietors of the Navigation thought it expedient to publish, soon after the Passing of the said Act, that People might know how the Law stood: But notwithstanding this, between the Hours of Eight o’Clock, on *Thursday* Night, and Four o’Clock on *Friday* Morning, the 15th and 16th of *November*, 1738, the Lock at *Solford* was almost destroyed by Persons unknown; who left two threatening Papers, which declared in Substance, That that Attempt was made only by Three Hundred Men, as the Beginning of much greater Mischief that was intended against the Navigation, by as many Thousand, unless an immediate Stop was put to the sending of any more Coals by Water. These Threats, instead of intimidating the Proprietors, brought them to a Resolution of Prosecuting the Offenders with the utmost Severity; for which Purpose, upon the First of *December*, 1738, they published an Advertisement, wherein they offered a Reward of Twenty Pounds, for the Discovery of every Person concerned in the Outrage committed on their Work; which vigorous Resolution has since preserved the Locks from any further Depredations, tho’ the Coal Trade is still carried on by Water.

THE Locks are six in Number; and the Duty fixed at first for Passing them with this Commodity was fifteen Pence

for every Tun of four and twenty Bushels; with Free Stone, eighteen Pence for every Tun of twenty cubical Feet; with Marble and all other Stone, Slate, Tiles, Gravel, Sand and Bricks, twelve Pence a Tun; with Timber, Boards, Wine, Cyder, Oyl, Grain and such like Ponderous Goods, two Shillings a Tun; with Hay, Straw, Wool and other Light Goods, two Shillings and Six Pence a Tun; and with Passengers, three Pence for every Person.

THESE reasonable Duties proved such an Encouragement for Extending the Navigation, that it was not many Years before a Subscription was opened in *Bristol* to carry it on from the City of *Bath* to the Town of *Chippenham* in *Wiltshire*. The Property in the New Work was proposed to be divided into ninety six Shares; and these having been subscribed for, an Application was made to Parliament for a Power to carry the Design into Execution: But a Difference arising between the Old and New Proprietors, the Bill failed; and the Matter was dropt. However upon my going to *Bristol* to direct the Building of the *Exchange* in that City, I had it in my Power to explain a few Things that had been laid to the Charge of some of my Neighbours; and the Scheme was thereupon so far Revived, that, upon the first of *March* 1741-2, I myself drew up a new Subscription; and it had been soon filled among my own Acquaintance if a Majority of the Old Proprietors had not discouraged it by an immediate Agreement to the Proposals of a *London* Tradesman for raising the Duties for Passing their Locks to double the former Price for almost every Thing but Free Stone, which remained as it was first settled, because it was imagined that the Commodity would not bear an advanced Price when carried Abroad.

EXPERIENCE having now sufficiently demonstrated that the raising the Duties has produced a contrary Effect to what the Author of the Scheme insinuated, and made the Majority of his Brother Proprietors believe, it is much to be wished that Matters may be put on their former Footing not only to encourage the present Trade by Water, and Restore it to what it was before the Duties were Raised, but to animate Men of Business and Spirit to pursue a Work that hath, for so many Years, and by all Parties of People, been esteemed of the greatest Use and Advantage to the Kingdom.

IN the Execution of the Locks between *Bristol* and *Bath*, such great Improvements were made in the Works as may be

very justly said to have rendered the Lock at *Twiverton*, being the last that was performed, a compleat Sample for future Machines to stop and bay up the Current or Stream of a River, so as to admit of a Passage at Pleasure with Vessels between the higher and lower Water: And about a Mile below this Lock, in a North West and by West Line from the Center of the Body of the City, one of *Palladio's* Designs was imitated in a Bridge executed to make a Way over the *Avon*, which, at that Place, had been always Passable by a Ford till the Bed of the River was sunk to render it Navigable there.

THE Stream is span'd by three Arches resting on Piers of seven Feet broad, and ten Feet four Inches high above the Surface of the Water in Summer Time: The middle Arch is just thirty Feet in Breadth, and each of the other Arches is two and twenty Feet wide: Every Arch rises the third Part of its Chord Line; is turned with Pent Stones of eighteen Inches in Depth; and the Bridge is fifteen Feet broad over the River, but over the Abutments it is eight Feet wider: The whole Structure extends two hundred and three Feet in Length from North to South; and the Top of the Bridge, over the middle Arch, rising Fifteen Feet above the Level of the Roads leading to it, makes the Assent each way to its flat Summit, of twenty one Feet in Length, so Steep and Quick, that the Passage over it becomes not only terrible to most People, but really dangerous: We may therefore pronounce this Bridge the Shadow of a good Design ignorantly applied; and more especially since the Arches are much higher from the Surface of the River than is really necessary, their Altitude far exceeding that of the Arches of Saint *Laurence's* Bridge at *Bath*; the former rising full a third Part more than the latter.

THIS Structure is commonly called *Newton Bridge*; and the Draughts for it were made a small Job for Mr. *Strahan*, by his Friend Mr. *Hobbs*; but Mr. *Allen* undertook the Execution of the Work for a Sum certain, and thereby prevented it from falling into the Hands of People much less capable of getting it well performed.

IN Ascending to the flat Summit of *Newton Bridge*, from the North Side of the River, we see, at the Distance of three Miles, the stupendous *Carn Hill* above described in the third Chapter of the Second Part of this Essay with much greater Advantage than from any other Part of the Country that

that I have yet been in; even with more than from the *Carn Hill* above the Rocks of *Sol*; a Valley, in a South South West Line, drawing the Eye to the Circular Mount, whose exalted Situation gives it a Majesty superior to any thing of its Kind; and such as is sufficient to bow the very Knee of such as may consider it as an Object whereby the supream God was once adored.

BEFORE such a Hill as this in the Territory of *Tusculum*, but with a high fair Tree on its Vertex, and the rest covered with a Grove of Beches of less Altitude, the Knee of all *Latium* constantly bent after it had, by the common Consent of the People, been dignified with the Name of *Carn*, and consecrated to *Diana*; *Pliny*, in the forty fourth Chapter of his Sixteenth Book, telling us, that the top of the sacred Mount was as truly Globular, as tho' it had been sheared so by Art.

C H A P. IV.

Of the STATUTE LAWS for Cleansing, Paving, and Enlightening the Streets, Lanes, Walks, and Publick Places of BATH; and for Regulating the Chairmen of the City.

THE CORPORATION of BATH, after sixty Years Experience, to be computed from the Year 1646, finding it impracticable to keep the Streets and Publick Ways of the City clean and in good Order, by their own Authority, they then applied to Parliament for a superior Power to oblige the Inhabitants to do those Things. This Application was Founded on the Complaints of the Company that Resorted to the City, and was made at the same Time with that which related to the Roads leading to it, as above; and therefore the Laws relating to both are contained in the same Acts, *viz.* the Act of the Sixth of Queen *Anne*; the Act of the Seventh of his late Majesty; and the Act of the Twelfth of his present Majesty.

BY these Acts the Power of Cleansing, Paving, and Enlightening the Streets and Publick Ways of the City is vested in the Mayor, Recorder, and Justices of BATH, for the Time being, or any Two or more of them, whom we may call Commissioners; and such Commissioners are directed to meet on the First *Monday* in *March*, Yearly, and every Year, in the *Guild Hall* in the City, and then and there nominate, elect, and appoint so many fit Persons as they shall think proper,

proper, residing within the said City, Liberties, and Precincts thereof, to be Surveyors and Scavengers of the Streets, Lanes, Alleys, and Publick Places within the said City, Liberties, and Precincts thereof, for the Year ensuing; and the Persons so nominated are, within ten Days after, to take upon them the Charge and Care of their respective Offices: The Surveyors of Surveying, Ordering, Repairing, Cleansing, and Enlightening the Streets, Walks, and Publick Places, as aforesaid; and the Scavenger of Cleansing them, under the Penalty of Ten Pound, for every one that shall neglect, or refuse to take upon him, or to execute the Office into which he is elected, to be levied by Distress and Sale of his Goods, by Warrant, under the Hands and Seals of Two or more of the Commissioners, to be granted by them, upon the Information, upon Oath, of any one or more credible Witness, or Witnesses, and to be applied and laid out for and towards the Works aforesaid.

BUT previous to the Duty of these Officers, every House-keeper, inhabiting and residing within the City, Liberties, and Precincts thereof, is enjoined, Thrice in every Week at the least, that is to say, on every *Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday*, to sweep and cleanse, or cause to be swept and cleansed, all the Streets, Lanes, Alleys, and Publick Places, before their respective Houses, Buildings, and Walls, and all other Publick Places, to the End that the Filth, Ashes, Dirt, Dust, Rubble, and Rubbish may be ready to be carried away by the Scavengers, upon Pain to forfeit Three Shillings and Four-Pence for every Offence and Neglect. They are moreover PROHIBITED from throwing, casting, or laying; or from permitting any Person to throw, cast, or lay, any Ashes, Filth, Dust, Dirt, Rubbish, Dung, or other Annoyances, in any open Street, Lane, or Alley, within the said City, Liberties, Precincts, or Places aforesaid, before his or their own Dwelling-House, Buildings, or other Publick Places within the said City; but, on the Contrary, are REQUIRED to keep, or cause the same to be kept, in their respective Houses, Yards, or Backsides, untill such Time as the Scavenger shall come by to receive and take the same entirely away, under the Penalty of Five Shillings for every Offence.

AGAIN, If any Person or Persons shall have any Straw or Hay, brought and thrown down for the Use of any Inn, or any other House, in any of the Streets, Lanes, Alleys, and other Publick Places, within the said City, the Liberties, and Precincts

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Precincts thereof, and shall not carry the same into their Yards, Backsides, or Stables, sweep and clean the Place where such Straw or Hay was thrown down, and carry away the Rubbish occasioned thereby, within one Hour after such Straw or Hay shall be unloaded, he or they so neglecting is to forfeit Five Shillings for every Offence, to be levied by Distress and Sale of the Offender's Goods, by Warrant, under the Hands of Two or more of the said Commissioners.

Now as to the Paving of the Streets, Lanes, Alleys, and Publick Places of the City, every Occupier or Owner of any House, Houses, or Lands, next adjoining to any such Street, Lane, Alley or Publick Place within the said City, Liberties, or Precincts thereof, is REQUIRED, from Time to Time, within ten Days next after Notice given by the Surveyor, or Surveyors, to be appointed as above, well and sufficiently to pitch or pave, or cause to be pitched and paved, the Street, Alley, or Lane before his or their Houses, Habitations, Lands, and Publick Places respectively, into the Middle of the Street, Lane, or Alley, except in the *Market Place*, and there only eight Feet in Width, under the Penalty of Ten Shillings for each Perch not so pitched; and so in Proportion for any greater or lesser Quantity or Space of Ground; and under the like Penalty for every Month, 'till the same shall be pitched or paved; which Penalty is to be levied by Distress and Sale of the Offender's Goods, and to be applied towards Maintaining one or more of the Scavengers to be appointed as aforesaid.

To Enlighten the said Streets, Lanes, Alleys, and other Publick Places of the City, every Householder, chargeable with One Penny or more, by the Week, to the Relief of the Poor, and whose House adjoins to any Street, Lane, Alley, or Publick Place is ENJOINED, from the 14th Day of *September*, to the 25th of *March*, Yearly, every Night, to set or hang out Candles, or Lights, in Lanthorns, on the Outside of their respective Houses, next the Street or Lane, to Enlighten the same, for the Conveniency of Passengers, from Time to Time, as it shall grow dark, until Twelve o'Clock at Night, upon Pain of forfeiting Two Shillings for every Default. Provided always, That if the Inhabitants of any Parish, paying to the Relief of the Poor, as aforesaid, or the major Part of them, shall agree to make Use of Lamps of such Sort, and so to be placed as shall be approved of by the Commissioners at their General Quarter-Sessions of the Peace
for

for the said City, that then, and in such Case, the Inhabitants are not to set or hang out Lights, as above. And if any Person shall throw down, or extinguish any Lamp that is, or shall be set up, or wilfully damage the Post, Irons, or other Furniture thereof, every Person so offending, and being thereof convicted, by the Oath of one or more credible Witnesses or Witnesses, before any one or more of the Commissioners, shall, for the first Offence, forfeit the Sum of Twenty Shillings for each Lamp so broken, thrown down, extinguished, or otherwise damaged; for the Second Offence the Sum of Forty Shillings; and for the Third, and every other Offence, the Sum of Three Pounds, to be levied by Distress and Sale of the Offender's Goods, and applied towards Repairing, Enlightening, and Cleansing the Streets; and for Want of such Distress, the Offender is to be committed to the Goal of the said City for one Month, without Bail or Mainprize.

THE Streets, Lanes, Alleys, and Publick Places of the City, thus Swept, Cleaned, Paved, and Provided with Lamps, the Surveyors and Scavengers are to observe such Orders in the Cleansing, Repairing, and Enlightening the same, as the Commissioners, or any Two of them, for the Time being, shall give; and to proceed in such Manner with the Work as they shall direct. And for Defraying the Charges and Expences thereof, as well as for Maintaining the Lamps to be set up, as above, the Act of the 12th of his present Majesty directs, That the Surveyors, or any Four or more of them to be nominated as aforesaid, shall, within fourteen Days after they are appointed, meet at some publick Place within the said City, and then and there make and settle an equal Rate or Rates, Assessment or Assessments, upon all Owners and Occupiers of Lands, Messuages, Houses, Tenements, Malt-Houses, Granaries, Buildings, Yards, Orchards, Garden Ground, and Hereditaments, situate, lying, and being within the said City, Liberties, and Precincts thereof, not exceeding Eight-Pence in the Pound, upon all such Premises, as the same were rated by the Assessment for the Relief of the Poor, in the Year then next preceding such Rates, so to be made, as aforesaid. And in Case the said Surveyors shall refuse or neglect to meet and make such Rate or Rates, every Person so offending is to forfeit and pay, for every Offence, the Sum of Ten Pounds, to be recovered and applied as aforesaid.

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THE Rates thus made are to be signed and confirmed by Two or more of the Commissioners; after which the Mayor, or any Two or more of the Commissioners, are to cause the same to be collected, by Quarterly Payments, and to appoint Two or more Persons to collect the same in each and every Parish; and if any Person so appointed shall refuse or neglect to collect such Rates, he is to forfeit and pay, for every Offence, the Sum of Ten Pounds, to be recovered by Distress, as aforesaid, and applied towards Cleansing, Repairing, and Enlightening the Streets, Lanes, Alleys and Publick Places of the City. And in Case any Person or Persons so rated, as above, shall refuse or neglect to pay such Rate, by the Space of ten Days next after Demand thereof made, the Collectors are, by Warrant, under the Hands and Seals of any Two or more of the said Commissioners, to levy the same, with the Charges they shall be at, on the Goods and Chattels of the Person so neglecting or refusing to pay the said Rates, if such Goods and Chattels can be found in the said City, Liberties, or Precincts thereof. Provided always, That if any Person or Persons shall find themselves aggrieved by any Assessment or Penalty, imposed on him or them, such Person or Persons may appeal to the next Quarter-Sessions of the Peace, to be held for the said City, who are finally to determine the same. And no Person or Persons who shall be charged in, or pay any Rate or Assessment, as above, is thereby to gain any Settlement within any of the Parishes, Precincts, or Liberties of the said City.

THE Surveyors or Collectors of these Rates are Yearly to account for the Money by them raised and collected to the Mayor, or one or more of the Commissioners, within ten Days after the Election of the new Surveyors for the Year ensuing; and such Money as shall then remain in their Hands is to be paid over to the next succeeding Surveyors; in Default whereof, the Mayor, or any Two of the Commissioners may commit such Defaulter, or Defaulters to Prison, there to remain, without Bail or Mainprize, until he or they shall have made a true Account, and paid the Balance thereof.

IN the last Place, the Commissioners, or any two or more of them are, out of the Money arising by the Rates or Assessments, as above, to make every Person concerned in the Management of the Things aforesaid such Allowance for their Care and Pains in the Execution of their respective Offices, as they shall think fit and reasonable.

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THUS

THUS the Law stands with regard to the Paving, Cleansing, Enlightening, and Repairing of the Publick Ways of BATH; from whence it is evident, that the Streets, Lanes, Alleys and Publick Places of this City may be kept in such good Order, as is really and essentially necessary for the Company that resort to it, whose Complaints, in times past, touching the Insolence and Imposition of the Chairmen, were the Cause of the Statute Laws for Licensing, Regulating, and Governing that set of People.

THE first Law that was made for these Purposes, makes part of the Act of the sixth of Queen *Anne*, for Amending the Roads both without and within the City; and that Act having been a Private one, the Law concerning the Chairmen was confined by it to the three Parishes of *Bath*; it was made Partial in favour of the Inhabitants within the Walls of the City; and the Execution of it was entirely vested in the Hands of the Mayor and Court of Aldermen at a time when the Smallness of the Place made such an universal Kindred between the People as rendered Licensing a Matter of Favour in the Behalf of poor Relations, the natural Affection for whom was such a Bar against Punishment for Offences, that the highest Insults generally passed with Impunity, under Colour that the Law required all Offences to be Proved by a credible Witness, or Witnesses.

EVEN one of the Generals of the Queen's Army was unable, in the Infancy of this Law, to obtain the least Satisfaction for being kept Prisoner in a Chair, with the Top lifted up, in a hard rainy Night till he was as Wet as if he had been immersed in Water, for Refusing to comply with the Terms that were demanded of him for crossing from Saint *Mary's Rampier* to *Trim Street*; and because he had no Servant with him to Prove the Abuse, as the Daughter of that Gentleman often declared to me.

BATH, by the above Law, as well as by the early Abuses of it, giving the Metropolis of *Great Britain* a Precedent for Licensing, Regulating and Governing her Hackney Chairmen; the Act that was Passed for those Ends in the ninth Year of Queen *Anne* became a Publick Impartial Law; and it was extended to the utmost Limits of the Bills of Mortality: The Chairmen were directed to be Licens'd by proper Commissioners to be nominated by the Crown under the Great Seal; and those Commissioners, with such Officers as they should appoint to Act under them, were directed to take

an Oath for the due Execution of their Offices: They were invested with a Power to make By-Laws for the better Government of such as they should License; these, when once approved of by the proper Judges, were to be Printed; and the Breach of them, as well as all other Offences were made Punishable either by the Commissioners themselves, or the Civil Magistrates within whose Jurisdiction any Offence should be committed.

THIS Improvement of the Law was so far a Precedent for the *Bathonians*, that when they got their Act Continued and Amended in the Seventh Year of his late Majesty, it was turned from a Private to a Publick Statute; and the whole having been further Continued and Amended by the Act of the twelfth of his present Majesty, the Publick Laws, at this time in Force, for Licensing, Regulating, and Governing the Chairmen of *Bath* most expressly directs, That the Mayor and Aldermen of the City, or any five of them, whereof the Mayor to be one, shall License all Persons that carry Glass-Chairs and Bath-Chairs; and they are obliged to license Sixty such Chairs, if fit and able Persons shall apply for the same; with such a further Number as they, in their Discretion, shall think proper: Every Licence is to continue for One whole Year, and no longer; and the Charge of such Licence is to be borne by the Person to whom it is granted, for which he is to pay Three Shillings, besides the Duty of the Stamps.

THE Chairs thus licensed are to have a Mark, or Figure of Distinction, fixed on them, in the most convenient Place to be taken Notice of, that the Proprietors of them may be known, in Case of Complaint: And the Chairmen are to keep such Stands or Places with their Chairs, as the Mayor and Justices of the City, or any Two of them, whereof the Mayor to be One, shall, by Writing under their Hands, to be affixed upon the *Guild Hall* and the *Pump-House*, direct, order and appoint.

THE Fare or Hire for any one Chair so licensed, for any Distance within the Walls of the City, is Six-Pence; for any other Distance within the Liberties of the said City, or rather within the Limits of the common Perambulations of the Citizens on the North and West Side thereof, and the Foot of *Beachen-Cliff*, *Clarverton-Down*, and *Bathwick-Down*, on the South and East Side of the said City, not exceeding five hundred Yards, the like Sum of Six-Pence; and for any

other Distance within the same Limits, not exceeding one measured Mile, or one thousand seven hundred and sixty Yards, the Sum of One Shilling.

THE Chairmen, in Carrying any Fare, are to stop as often as the Person they carry shall require; provided they are not detained more than ten Minutes in a Sixpenny Fare, nor more than twenty Minutes in a Twelvepenny Fare; and for every Half Hour's Waiting besides, they are intitled to receive Six-Pence; and so in Proportion for any longer Space of Time.

No Person is to keep, carry, or let to Hire, any Glass-Chair or Bath-Chair, within the Liberties of the City, without a Licence, in Manner aforesaid, under the Penalty of Thirteen Shillings and Four-Pence for every Offence. But any Gentleman may keep a Chair of his own, and hire Men to carry the same, provided he enters such Chair, with the Names of the Men that carry it, in the Office of the Clerk of the Peace of the City; for which Entrance, no Fee or Reward is to be paid; and in case the Chairmen so entered shall carry any other Person than such as belongs to the Family they are hired unto, they are, for every Offence, to forfeit Ten Shillings.

IF any Chairman shall refuse to carry for the Rates aforesaid, or shall exact, demand, or take more for his Hire than the said Rates, or shall utter any abusive Language, or offer any other Insult to the Person he shall carry, or not keep such Stands with his Chair as shall be directed, he is to forfeit, for every Offence, on the Oath of the Party aggrieved, or any other Witness, the Sum of Ten Shillings; one Moiety of which is to go to the Informer, and the other to the Poor of the City: And in case any Person convicted of any of the Offences aforesaid, shall neglect or refuse to pay the Penalty he incurs, if he shall be a common licensed Chairman, he is to be committed to Prison, there to continue 'till the same is paid; but if he shall be a Gentleman's Chairman, he is to be committed to the common Goal for the Space of one Month.

THE Mayor, for the Time being, and any Two or more of the Aldermen, for any of the Offences aforesaid, may, over and above the Penalty of Ten Shillings, suspend any Chairman from carrying a Chair for six Months, or 'till such Time as they shall see Cause to restore him or them to his or their Employment,

IF any Person shall refuse or neglect to pay any Chairman the Money justly due to him, or shall wilfully cut, deface, or break any Chair, upon Complaint and Proof thereof, by any one or more Witness, or Witnesses, the Mayor and Aldermen, or any Two of them, may award reasonable Satisfaction: And if the Person convicted shall refuse to pay the Sum that shall be so awarded, they may commit the Offender to Prison for one Month, or until Satisfaction be made. And if any Person shall blot out, obliterate, alter, or deface the Mark or Figure of Distinction upon any Chair, he is to forfeit, for every such Offence, the Sum of Three Pounds.

IN the last Place, Prosecutions for any Offence must be commenced within three Months next after the Offence is committed; and all Offences are to be heard, and finally determined, by the Mayor and Aldermen of the City of BATH.

THESE are the Regulations the Chairmen are under by the several Acts of Parliament now in Force; and they are obliged, as the Law stands, to carry a Person five hundred Yards for one Six-Pence, and one thousand two hundred and sixty Yards for another! An Inequality obtained for the Purposes already declared in p. 248; and therefore till the Law is altered to oblige the Chairmen of *Bath* to carry a Person half the Distance for Six-Pence, that People are carried in *London* for one Shilling, it must be Partial; Load the Publick with an unreasonable Expence; and Discourage the Use of Chairs in the City, it being a known Maxim in Business, that the higher the Price is, the less the Consumption will be.

C H A P. V.

Of the STATUTE LAW for Keeping a Nightly Watch in the City of BATH.

THE Law for Keeping a Nightly Watch in the City of BATH makes Part of the Act of the Twelfth of his present Majesty, as above; and the Motives on which it was granted were, That a well-regulated Watch, in the Night Time, would be of great Importance to the Preservation of the Persons and Properties of the Inhabitants of the City: That it would be of the same Importance to the Safety of all Persons resorting to it: And that it might be the Means
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of preventing Fires, Murders, Burglaries, Robberies, and other Outrages and Disorders.

THE Power of putting this Law in Execution is vested in the Mayor, Recorder, and Justices of the City, for the Time being, or any Two or more of them; who, as Commissioners under the said Act, are, on the first *Monday* in *October*, in every Year, to order and appoint what Number of Watchmen and Beadles they shall judge necessary and proper to be kept within each of the Parishes of the City, Precincts, and Liberties thereof, for one whole Year, commencing from the Day next ensuing the said Order; how they ought to be armed; how long they are to watch; and what Wages shall be given them for their Attendance. They are also to order and direct what Number of Constables or Tything-men shall attend every Night in each respective Parish; and to make all such other Orders and Regulations, as the Nature of each particular Service shall seem to them to require.

IN the next Place, they are to nominate and choose such honest and able-bodied Men to be employed as Watchmen, as they shall think best qualified for the Service; to order, and set down in Writing, at what Stands they shall be placed; and in what Manner, and how often they shall go their Rounds; with such other Orders and Regulations concerning the Watchmen and Beadles, as the Nature of each particular Service shall appear to them to require. And in Case of Death, neglect of Duty, or Misbehaviour in any of the Watchmen; or if it shall be found necessary to repeal, amend, or alter any of the Nominations, Appointments, Orders, or Regulations by them made at their yearly Meetings, the said Commissioners, or any two or more of them, may, at any intermediate Time of the Year, supply the Place of such Watchmen as shall die, or be removed; and make such Orders and Regulations, for the better Government and Direction of the said Watchmen and Beadles, as they shall think proper.

THE Orders, Nominations, Appointments, and Regulations to be made, from Time to Time, concerning the Watchmen and Beadles, as above, are to be fairly written, and signed by the Commissioners, and then delivered to all and every the Constables of the several Parishes within the City, Liberties, and Precincts thereof.

THE Watchmen to be thus appointed are, by the Act, directed, in the Absence of the Constable, during the Time
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of their keeping Watch and Ward, to apprehend all Night-Walkers, Malefactors, Rogues, Vagabonds, and all disorderly Persons whom they shall find disturbing the Publick Peace, or shall have just Cause to suspect of any evil Designs; and to deliver the Person or Persons so apprehended, to the Constable of the Night, who is to carry him, her, or them, as soon as conveniently may be, before one or more of the Commissioners, to be examined and dealt with according to Law.

BUT in Order to restrain this Power, and to prevent Persons of Character and Reputation from being apprehended, detained, or otherwise used ill, the Act directs, That one or more of the Inhabitants of each of the Parishes of the City, as shall be judged necessary by the Commissioners, or any two or more of them, at their Yearly Meetings, shall attend every Night by Turns, and shall keep Watch and Ward within their respective Parishes, between the Hours of Nine in the Evening, and Seven in the Morning, from the First Day of *October*, to the First of *April*; and between the Hours of Ten in the Evening, and Four in the Morning, from the First of *April*, to the First of *October*. These Inhabitants are, in their several Turns, or Courses of Watching, to use their best Endeavours to prevent Fires, Murders, Burglaries, Robberies, and other Outrages and Disorders; and for that End they are impowered to ARREST and APPREHEND all Night-Walkers, Malefactors, and suspected Persons, who shall be found wandering or misbehaving themselves, and shall carry the Person or Persons so apprehended, as soon as conveniently may be, before one or more of the Commissioners, to be examined and dealt with according to Law. They are moreover, Twice, or oftener, at convenient Times in every Night, to go about their respective Parishes, to see that the Watchmen perform their Duty; and in Case any Watchman shall misbehave himself, or neglect his Duty, they are to give Notice thereof to the Commissioners, or any Two or more of them; to the End that they may be forthwith summoned for the Examination and Punishment of such Offence: Every Inhabitant, thus appointed Beadle or Watchman of the Night, refusing, or neglecting to do the Duty thus directed, or acting contrary to it, is, for every Offence, to forfeit Twenty Shillings, to be levied by Distress and Sale of the Offender's Goods.

Now for raising Money for Paying the Wages of the yearly Watchmen and Beadles, and other Charges incident thereunto,

thereunto, the Act directs, That the Commissioners, or any Two or more of them, shall, at their yearly Meetings, as above, direct what Sum or Sums shall be raised and levied upon each respective Parish within the said City, Liberties, and Precincts thereof, for answering the Purposes aforesaid; and order the Church-wardens of each respective Parish to make an equal Rate and Assessment upon all and every Person and Persons, who do, or shall inhabit, hold, occupy, or enjoy any Land, House, Shop, Ware-House, or other Tenement, within their respective Parishes; Regard being had in Making the said Rates, to the Abilities of, and likewise to the Rent paid by, the said several Inhabitants and Occupiers so to be rated and assessed: Which Rates so made, and all Arrears due upon the same, are to be collected Quarterly, by the Constables, for the Time being, of the several Parishes; or by such Collectors as the Commissioners, or any Two or more of them shall direct and appoint: And if any Person shall refuse or neglect to pay the Sum so rated and assessed upon him, her, or them, the Collector, or Collectors, by Warrant, under the Hand and Seal of the Mayor, or any Two of the Commissioners, to be obtained upon his or their Oath, of such Neglect, or Refusal, are to levy the same, with the Charges of the Distress, on the Goods of the Party so neglecting or refusing: And for Want of such Distress, the Offender, or Offenders, is, or are, to be committed to the common Goal of the City, there to remain, without Bail or Mainprize, for one Month, or 'till Payment thereof before the End of that Time.

IF any Collector to be appointed, as above, shall neglect or refuse to take upon him or them the said Office, or duly to execute the same, he and they shall respectively forfeit not only the Sum of Ten Pounds, to be levied by Warrant of Distress, under the Hands and Seals of Two or more of the Commissioners, and Sale of the Offender's Goods, but be liable to be appointed into the said Office the Year following; and so on, Year after Year, 'till he shall serve the same. Upon every such Refusal, or in Case of Death, the Commissioners, or any Two of them, are to appoint other Collectors, in the Room of such as shall refuse to take upon them the said Office, or shall die after such Appointment: And if such new Collectors shall refuse to take upon them the said Office, he or they becomes liable to the like Penalties, appointed as above, for any Constable or Beadles who shall
refuse

refuse to take upon him, or them, the said Office of Constable or Beadle.

THE Collectors thus appointed are to collect the Rates or Assessments Quarterly; and every Collector is to enter, into a Book to be by him kept for that Purpose, every Sum by him received, together with the Peoples Names from whom, and the particular Times when he received the same; which Book he is to produce, whenever required, to the Commissioners, or any Two or more of them; or to such Person or Persons as they shall appoint, and then pay the Money by him received, into the Hands of the said Commissioners, or such other Person or Persons as they, or any Two of them, shall direct; to the End that no Collector may have above Ten Pounds at any one Time in his Hands, for above the Space of twenty Days. If any Collector shall neglect to make such Entries, as above; refuse to shew his Book, when required; or keep more Money in his Hands than Ten Pounds, longer than twenty Days, in each and every of the said Cases the Offender is, for every Offence, to forfeit Twenty Shillings; to be levied in Manner aforesaid.

MOREOVER, every Collector, upon Payment of every Sum of Money into the Hands of the Person or Persons appointed to receive the same, as above, is to take a Receipt, in Writing, for the same; for which he is to give no Fee or Reward; and such Receipt he is to produce to the Commissioners, upon settling his Yearly Accounts, who are to allow the same as a sufficient Discharge for all and every such Sum or Sums of Money so by him paid: And every Collector is, within eight Days next after the End of every three Months, after his taking upon him the said Office, to produce to the Commissioners, or any Two of them, or such Person or Persons as they shall appoint to receive the same, the Book in which he makes his Entries, together with an Account, in Writing, of all such Persons as shall neglect or refuse to pay the said Rates; to the Intent that the same may afterwards be levied by Distress and Sale of the Offender's Goods, as aforesaid.

THE Commissioners, or such Person or Persons as they shall appoint, thus becoming Treasurers of the Money collected for Keeping a Nightly Watch; the said Treasurer or Treasurers is, or are to pay all and singular the Orders and Draughts on them to be made by the several Collectors, in Discharge of the Watchmen and Beadles, and other inci-

dent Charges, in Relation to the Watching of the several Parishes of the City: And the said Collectors are not only to keep regular and plain Entries of all and singular the Receipts and Payments which they shall make, but to produce their Books to the Commissioners Quarterly, or oftener, if required; and get their Accounts audited and pass'd, between the First Day of *September*, and the First Day of *October*, Yearly, by the said Commissioners, or any Two of them.

THE Commissioners, or any Two of them, have a Power vested in them to mitigate, compound, or lessen any of the Fines or Penalties aforesaid, provided such Mitigation do not extend to remit above Three-fourths of the said Fines and Penalties. And if any Person or Persons shall find him, her, or themselves aggrieved, by any Judgments pronounced, at any Time, by the Commissioners, such Person or Persons may appeal to the said Commissioners at the next Quarterly Sessions to be held for the City of BATH; who, after examining Witnesses upon Oath, are finally to determine the same; to issue Warrants for the Payment of the said Penalties and Forfeitures; and the Determination thus made is to conclude all Parties.

ALL the Fines and Penalties aforesaid are to be thus applied: One Half is to be paid to the Person or Persons who shall inform and prosecute for the same; and the other Half to the Collector or Collectors of the Parish where the Offence shall be committed, to be by him paid, and applied for and towards the Expence of Watching and Enlightening the Streets.

IF there shall be any Deficiency in any one Year's Rate in any of the Parishes of the City, either by Houses, Shops, Ware-Houses, Buildings, or other Tenements being empty, or by the Insolvency of any Inhabitant, Tenant, Occupier, or otherwise, so that the Charges attending the Watching cannot be discharged in that Year; then the Deficiency so happening is to be paid out of the next Year's Rate: And if there shall be any Surplus Money collected, the same is to be carried on to the next Year's Account, to be applied only to the Uses of Watching the said City.

IN the last Place, no Person or Persons by being rated, and paying towards the Expence of Watching the City of BATH, is thereby to gain any Settlement within any Parish of the said City, Liberties, or Precincts thereof; and if any Suit or Action shall be brought or prosecuted against
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any Person or Persons for any thing done, or to be done, in pursuance of the Act of the Sixth of Queen *Anne*, as it was continued and amended by the Act of the Seventh of his late Majesty, and the Act of the Twelfth of his present Majesty, or in relation to the Premises, every such Action or Suit is not only to be commenced within Three Months; but must be laid and brought in the County, City, or Place where the Cause of Action shall arise, and not elsewhere.

C H A P. VI.

Of the STATUTE LAW for Apprehending and Punishing Vagrants in the City of BATH, and some of the next adjoining Parishes.

AS by the Act of the Twelfth of his present Majesty, for Keeping a Nightly Watch in the City of BATH, ample Provision is made for Clearing the Town of Vagabonds, during the Recess of the Night; so by another Act of the same Date, for Establishing and Well-governing an Hospital in the said City, for poor Cripples, and other indigent Persons, particular Care is taken to rid the Town of loose and disorderly People in the Day Time: For by that Act, It is Enacted, That it shall and may be lawful for the Constables, Petty-constables, Tything-men, and other Peace-officers of the said City, and of the Parishes of *Waldcot* and *Widcomb*, and also for the Beadle or Beadles of the General Hospital or Infirmary, and they are thereby required to seize, take, and apprehend all and every such Person or Persons who shall be found wandering, begging, or misbehaving him, her, or themselves in the Streets or other Places of the said City and Suburbs thereof, within the said Parishes of *Waldcot* and *Widcomb*, and them to carry before the Mayor, or some Justice of the Peace for the said City, if apprehended within the said City or Liberties thereof; or before some Justice or Justices of the Peace for the County of *Somerset*, if apprehended within the said Parishes of *Waldcot* or *Widcomb*, without the Liberties of the said City of BATH; which said Mayor and Justices of the Peace for the said City, and Justices of the Peace for the said County, shall, upon the Oath of One sufficient Witness, which Oath, the said Mayor, or any of the said Justices, is and are thereby impowered and required to administer, or upon his own View, or the Con-

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feſſion of the Perſon or Perſons ſo found wandering or begging, commit ſuch Perſon or Perſons to the Houſe of Correction for the ſaid County of *Somerſet*, there to remain for any Time not exceeding the Space of Twelve Calendar Months, and to be kept to hard Labour, and receive Correction as looſe, idle, and diſorderly Perſons.

THE ſaid Act alſo Enacts, That the Expence of carrying and conveying any Perſon or Perſons ſo apprehended as aforeſaid, ſhall be borne and paid in ſuch Manner, as by the Act for paſſing Vagrants is directed and appointed.

THE Power given by this Act was applied for to answer the End of thoſe who firſt propoſed to Found a General Hoſpital in the City for the Relief of real Objects, whoſe Caſes require the Aſſiſtance of our Hot Mineral Waters; and therefore it ought to be ſtrictly put in Execution to deter commons Beggar from flocking to *Bath* as they do at preſent.

C H A P. VII.

Of the STATUTE LAWS for Preventing Exceſſive and Deceitful Gaming.

NOTWITHSTANDING the Law is general, which, in the Twelfth Year of his preſent Maſteſty, made the moſt prevalent Games, at that Time in practice, fraudulent and deceitful, yet it particularly regarded *Bath*, and was made at the Inſtance of the Corporation, whoſe View was to rid the City of another Set of People, of much worſe Conſequence to it than the Nocturnal Vagabonds, or Diurnal Vagrants; namely thoſe that had no viſible Eſtates, Profeſſions or Callings to maintain themſelves by, but did, for the moſt part, ſupport themſelves by a ſtrict attendance at the Gaming Tables under the ignominious Character of Decoy Ducks.

THE Statute Law to expell thoſe People, after reciting Four others for Suppreſſing Lotteries; and after taking Notice that ſeveral Perſons had, for many Years paſt, carried on and ſet up certain fraudulent Games, to be determined by the Chance of Cards and Dice, under the Denomination of the Games of the Ace of Hearts, Pharaoh, Baſſet, and Hazard, and thereby defrauded ſeveral of his Maſteſty's Subjects, ignorant of the great Diſadvantage Adventurers in the ſaid Games were under, ſubject, and liable to; it declares them Lotteries; and directs, that all and every Perſon or
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Persons who shall set up, maintain, or keep the said Games, shall forfeit and lose the Sum of Two Hundred Pounds, to be levied by Distress and Sale of the Offender's Goods: Which said Forfeitures, when recovered, after deducting the reasonable Charges of Prosecution, are to go and be applied, One-third thereof to the Informer, and the remaining Two-thirds, if the Offence shall be committed in the City of BATH, is to be applied for the Use of the Poor of the new Hospital, or Infirmary there; if in any other Place, for the Use of the Poor of the Parish.

THE said Act further declares, that every Person who shall play, set at, stake, or punt at either of the said Games of the Ace of Hearts, Pharaoh, Basslet, or Hazard, in any Place, (except the Royal Palaces, where his Majesty, his Heirs, or Successors shall then reside) and shall be thereof convicted, shall forfeit and lose the Sum of Fifty Pounds; and to render the Prosecutions under this Act perfectly easy, no Conviction before, or Judgment of, any Justice or Mayor, is to be set aside by any Court of Quarter-Sessions, upon an Appeal, for Want of Form, in Case the Facts alledged shall be proved to the Satisfaction of the Court; and if confirmed after an Appeal, the Appellant is to pay treble Costs: Nor can the Conviction before, or Judgment of, any Justice or Mayor, be removed to any of his Majesty's Courts of Record at *Westminster*, until the same has been first removed to the Court of Quarter-Sessions, as aforesaid; and until the Party prosecuted shall give the Prosecutor One Hundred Pound Security to prosecute the same, with Effect, within six Kalendar Months; and to pay treble Costs, in Case the Conviction shall be confirm'd.

ANY Person who shall be convicted of setting up, or playing at any Game deemed a Lottery, and shall not have sufficient Goods and Chattles whereon to levy the Penalties aforesaid, or shall not immediately pay the said Penalties, or give Security for the same, the Justice before whom such Person is convicted, is to commit the Offender to the common Goal of the Place where the Offence shall be committed, for any Time, not exceeding six Months: And if any Justice or Mayor shall neglect or refuse to put the Law in Execution, he is to forfeit and pay, for every Offence, the Sum of Ten Pounds, besides full Costs of Suit; one Moiety whereof is to go to the Person who shall sue for the same, the other to the Poor of the Parish where the Offence is committed:

Prosecution in this Case is to be commenced within six Months; but in all other Cases within three Months after the Fact is committed.

THIS Law was scarcely made before it was eluded by the Invention of divers fraudulent and deceitful Games; and a certain GAME, called PASSAGE, was daily practised and carried on to the Ruin and Impoverishment of many: To prevent which, at the Meeting of the Parliament in the Thirteenth Year of the Reign of his present Majesty, a Clause was inserted in the Horse Racing Act declaring the GAME of PASSAGE, and all and every other Game and Games invented, or to be invented with one or more Die, or Dice, or with any other Instrument, Engine, or Device in the nature of Dice, having one or more Figures or Numbers thereon, Backgamon, and the other Games then Played with the Backgamon Tables, only excepted, Games or Lotteries by Dice, within the Intent and Meaning of the Act of the preceding Year for preventing Excessive and Deceitful Gaming; subjecting, at the same time, all and every Person and Persons who shall set up, maintain or keep any Office, Table, or Place, save and except as in the Gaming Act is provided and declared, for the Game of Passage, or for any other Game or Games as aforesaid; and also every Person or Persons who shall Play, Set at, Stake or Adventure at the said Game or Games, to the same Penalties and Forfeitures that are inflicted upon People offending against the said Gaming Act; together with double Costs of Suit.

THIS Amendment of the Law soon gave Birth to a new GAME called ROULET, or ROLY-POLY, which the Legislature looked upon to be so pernicious that they, in the Eighteenth Year of his present Majesty, made every Person or Persons, of what Condition soever, who should, after the 24th of *June* 1745, keep any House, Room, or Place for Playing; or permit or suffer any Person or Persons whatsoever within any such House, Room or Place to Play at the said Game, or at any other Game with Cards or Dice, already prohibited by the Laws of this Realm; and also the Person and Persons Playing, subject to the Pains and Penalties of the Gaming Act of the Twelfth of his present Majesty, and liable to such Prosecution as is directed by the said Act.

THEY likewise Amended an Act made in the Ninth Year of her late Majesty Queen *Anne*, for Recovering Money lost
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at Play on the Oath of the Winner; and then impowered the Person or Persons appointed to Hear and Determine Informations upon all the Statutes against excessive and deceitful Gaming, to summon any Person or Persons, other than the Party accused, to give Evidence for the Discovery of the Truth of the Matter in any Information exhibited before them; and in case of Neglect, or Refusal to appear, or appearing and not giving Evidence, or giving false Evidence, every such Person or Persons so offending is subjected to a Forfeiture of fifty Pounds to be levied by Distress and Sale of the Offender's Goods and Chattles; and for want of such Distress, to six Months Imprisonment without Bail or Main-prize.

No Person or Persons is or are rendered incapable of being a Witness, other than the Parties, Plaintiff and Defendant in the Cause, touching any Offence committed against the Gaming Acts, by reason of having played, betted, or staked at any prohibited Game: And no Privilege of Parliament is to be allowed to any Person or Persons whatsoever, against whom any Prosecution or Proceeding shall be commenced, or had, for keeping any Publick or Common Gaming House; or any House, Room or Place for playing at any Game or Games prohibited by any of the Gaming Acts.

It is next Enacted, That if any Person after the 24th of June 1745 shall win or lose at Play, or by Betting, at any one Time, the Sum or Value of ten Pounds, or within the Space of four and twenty Hours the Sum or Value of twenty Pounds, such Person shall be liable to be Indicted for such Offence within six Months after it is committed, either before his Majesty's Justices of the *Kings Bench*, or those of Assize, Goal Delivery, or Grand Sessions; and being thereof Legally Convicted, shall be Fined five times the Value of the Sum won or lost for the Use of the Poor of the Parish where the Offence shall be committed, such Charges as the Court shall judge reasonable for the Prosecutors and Evidence, being first deducted: Any Offender before Conviction discovering another, so that such Person be thereupon Convicted, is to be discharged from the Penalties incurred by his Offence; and the Person so discovering is to be admitted an Evidence to prove the same; the Act concluding with a Proviso, that nothing contained in it shall be construed to extend to Repeal or Invalidate the Act of the Ninth of her late Majesty Queen *Anne*, for the better preventing excessive and deceitful Gaming.

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THUS far touching our STATUTE LAWS; which, upon a strict Review, will be found to answer most of the good Purposes for which they were obtained: And therefore if the Power of having spacious, good, and clean Roads without the City; a Navigable River; well-paved Ways within the City; and these not only cleaned, lighted and watched in the Night-Time, but scowered of Vagabonds and disorderly People by Day and Night: If the Power of having well-regulated Chairmen for Persons of Fashion to carry on their Intercourse in all Weathers; and for the Invalids to take the Benefit of the Hot-Waters and Air, when necessary: And if the having Places of General Publick Resort, where People of Distinction may with Safety assemble, BE REAL ADVANTAGES, then BATH may be truly said to be a happy Place; and the Citizens, even by these Laws, have it in their Power to make it flourish, and become one of the most agreeable Towns in this, or any other Kingdom.

C H A P. VIII.

Of the PATENT LAWS of BATH.

AS the Rights, Liberties, Franchises, and Privileges, together with the other Customs, Exemptions, and Jurisdictions, as well by Prescription, as by Reason and Virtue of divers Charters, Grants, and Confirmations, of old Time, made by the Kings of *England*, to the Citizens of BATH, their Heirs and Successors, are for the most Part, said to be comprized in the CHARTER granted by Queen *Elizabeth*, to the said Citizens, upon the fourth Day of *September*, in the two and thirtieth Year of her Reign, A. D. 1590: So from that CHARTER I shall extract the Patent Laws relating to the City: And First, BATH is for ever to be and remain a SOLE CITY of itself; and the Citizens and Inhabitants thereof are, for ever, to be a Body Corporate and Politick, in Deed and in Name, by the Name of Mayor, Aldermen, and Citizens of the City of BATH; by which Name they are to have perpetual Succession: To be capable of purchasing and selling Lands: To plead, and be impleaded; answer and be answered; defend, and be defended, in any Courts, and before any Judge and Justice whatsoever: And this Body is to consist of one Mayor, four Aldermen, at the least, and not exceeding ten at the most, and twenty chief

chief Citizens, or Counsellors, to be called the Common-Council of the said City.

Secondly, THE Body Corporate thus constituted is to have proper Officers, to wit, a Recorder; a Common Clerk, or Prothonotary; two Bailiffs; a Chamberlain; Constables, and other inferior Officers and Ministers, as in antient Times; two Serjeants of the Mace; and a Clerk of the Peace: They are likewise to have a Council-House in the *Guild Hall* of the City; and to have and hold therein one COURT OF RECORD, to be holden and kept every *Monday* throughout the Year, before the Mayor, Recorder, two Aldermen, and the Common Clerk; or before four, three, or two of them at the least, whereof the Mayor or Recorder is to be one; the Serjeants of the Mace attending as Attornies. The Mayor, Recorder, and two Aldermen are also constituted Justices of the Peace of the said City, the Liberties and Precincts thereof, for the Conservation of the same, according to the Statutes and Ordinances of *Winton*, *Northampton*, and *Westminster*; with Power to keep, or cause the Ordinances and Statutes of Labourers, Artificers, Servants, Ostlers, Vagabonds, and other Rogues to be kept; together with all other Ordinances and Statutes made and set forth, for the good and quiet Rule and Regiment of his Majesty's Peace and People, in all and singular their Articles, according to the Form, Force, and Effect of the same; and to correct and punish all those whom they shall find Offenders against the Form of the said Ordinances and Statutes, in such Sort, and as according to the Form and Effect of the said Ordinances and Statutes it shall and ought to be done. The said Justices are also impowered to make all those who shall threaten any of his Majesty's People with the Hurt of their Body, or Burning of their Houses, find and give SUFFICIENT Security to keep the Peace, and be of good Behaviour towards his Majesty, and all his People; and to commit them to Prison, 'till they shall give such Security: Likewise to enquire, by the Oath of Honest and Lawful Men of the said City, of all those who ride armed in Conventicles, against the Peace of the King, and to the Disturbance of his People; as well as of all Labourers, Artificers, Servants, Ostlers, Vagabonds, Rogues, and other Persons whatsoever, who shall offend in the said City, the Suburbs and Liberties thereof, contrary to the Form of the Statutes and Ordinances aforesaid; and not only to take, view, and control all Indictments whatsoever,

concerning the Premises, but to proceed, hear, and determine of, in and upon the same, in such Manner and Form as the Justices of the Peace in the County of *Somerset*, are authorized to proceed, hear, and determine, in and upon such and the like Indictments taken before them, or any of them, in the said County. They are also authorized to enquire, have, handle, judge, and determine of all and singular other Trespases, Offences, Defects, and Articles, which do belong and appertain to the Office of a Justice of Peace, committed, or to be done, within the said City of BATH, or the Suburbs thereof, so fully and largely, and in as ample Manner and Form as any other Justices of Peace may, or shall have Power to hear and determine in any other County of the Realm of *England*; and therefore the Justices of Peace of Labourers and Artificers in the County of *Somerset*, and all other Justices, are prohibited from meddling with any of the aforesaid Things, Causes, Matters, Defects, Offences, and other Articles whatsoever, belonging, or appertaining to the Office of Justices of Peace of Labourers and Artificers, for any Cause whatsoever, rising or happening within the said City of BATH, the Suburbs, Liberties, and Precincts of the same, or in any of them, but only in Default of the aforesaid Mayor, Recorder, and two Aldermen, and their Successors.

Thirdly, THE Office of Mayor, two Justices out of the Body of Aldermen, Bailiffs, Chamberlain, Serjeants at Mace, Constables, and other inferior Officers, is to be borne for one Year, if the Parties shall so long live, and behave themselves well in their respective Offices: And the Office of an Alderman, Counsellor, Recorder, Common-Clerk, and Clerk of the Peace, is to be borne so long as the several Persons bearing those Offices shall behave themselves well therein.

Fourthly, THE Charter, after appointing the first Mayor, eight Aldermen, Recorder, and Common-Clerk by Name, directs, That the twenty chief Citizens, or Counsellors, shall be chosen by the Mayor, and the greatest Part of the Aldermen, with the Recorder; and that all Vacancies happening in the Corporation, or among their Offices, by Expiration of Terms, or Removal, shall be thus supplied: For the Office of Mayor, the major Part of the Corporation are, upon the *Monday* next before the Feast of St. *Michael* the Archangel, Yearly, for ever, to elect and name one of themselves to be Mayor, who is to enter upon his Office within one Month

Month after such Election; also two of the Aldermen to be Justices; two of Themselves to be Bailiffs; any Citizen to be Chamberlain; and likewise such Persons as they shall think proper to be Constables, and other inferior Officers: Upon the *Monday* next after *Michaelmas* Day they are to choose Serjeants of the Mace; and as often as a Vacancy shall happen by Death, or Removal, a new Mayor is to be elected by the greatest Part of the Corporation, out of themselves; a new Alderman by the same Persons, out of the Citizens of the said City; a new Recorder by the same Persons; a new Counsellor by the Mayor, and the greater Part of the Rest of the Corporation, with the Recorder, out of the Citizens of the said City; a new Common-Clerk, who is also to bear the Office of Clerk of the Peace, by the Majority of the Corporation; and a new Bailiff by the same Persons.

Fifthly, THE Persons so elected, as above, are to be thus further qualified and sworn: Every new Mayor is to take a Corporal Oath, before the Mayor he is to succeed, in the Presence of two of the Aldermen, and six of the Common-Council, well and faithfully to execute the said Office; every new Counsellor is to take the same Oath, before the Mayor, two of the Aldermen, and the greater Part of the Common-Council; and the Chamberlain, Serjeants at Mace, Constables, and other inferior Officers, are to be sworn, to the like Effect, before the Mayor, two Aldermen, and six of the Common-Council: But the Bailiffs, whose Oath is still the same, are, the *Monday* after their Election, to be sworn before the greater Part of the Corporation: The Recorder is to be an Honest and Discreet Man; Learned in the Laws of *England*; and is to execute his Office by himself: And he that bears the Office of Prothonotary, and Clerk of the Peace, is to be an Honest and Discreet Man; and is to execute his Offices by himself, or Deputies.

Sixthly, IF any Person who shall be elected and named into the Office of Mayor, Alderman, Chamberlain, Bailiff, Constable, or other inferior Office, shall refuse to serve the same, the Corporation, or the major Part of them, may not only commit such Person to the Goal of the said City, there to remain until he shall execute the said Office, but impose and tax such reasonable Fine upon him, as they shall think proper, and detain him in Goal 'till he pays the same, for the Use of the City.

Seventhly, THE Serjeants at Mace are, from Time to Time, to attend the Mayor, Aldermen, and Bailiffs; and every where within the said City, Suburbs, Liberties and Precincts thereof, to bear or carry before the said Mayor, for the Time being, Maces of Gold or Silver, garnished with the Arms of *England*.

Eighthly, THE Mayor, with the greatest Part of the Corporation, may, as often as they shall think proper, call together and hold a certain Convocation of the said Corporation, in the Council-House aforesaid; in which they may handle, propose, consult, advise, and determine of the Statutes, Laws, Articles, or Ordinances, touching or concerning the City, or Citizens of the City of BATH, or the good Regiment, State, and Government of the same, according to the SOUND DISCRETION of the greatest Part of them, for the Time assembled: And all such Laws, Institutions, Ordinances, and Constitutions, as they, in such Convocation, shall, from Time to Time, make, agreeable to the Laws and Statutes of the Realm of *England*, for the good Rule and Government of the Corporation, and other Citizens, Officers, Ministers, Artificers, Residents, Dwellers, and Inhabitants of the said City, or such as shall resort to it, for the publick Good, common Utility, good Regiment, and Victualling thereof, and also for letting the City Lands, together with the Pains and Penalties for the Non-Observance of the same, are to be OBSERVED, SUFFERED, and PAID: And all such Penalties as shall be incurr'd are to be applied to the sole Use of the Corporation.

Ninthly, THE Corporation may, as often as they shall think necessary, not only make Perambulations, and Walk thro' and over the Bounds of the City, for the Supervising, Knowing, and Limiting their Liberties about, within, and without the said City, and the Suburbs and Precincts of the same, in whatsoever Places, Lands, Tenements or Lordships they shall be within the said City, or in the County of *Somerset*, without the Let of any Person whatsoever, as by Squares, Metes, Bounds, Limits, Lands, Stalls, Patches, Stone Walls, Hedges, Waters, Bridges, Ditches, Houses, Crosses, or by any Means howsoever they were antiently limited and bounded; but, if they shall think proper, they may pull down, pull up, break, and uncloise all such Hedges, Stone-Walls, Ditches, Stalls, Houses, and also all other Inclosures whatsoever, in the same their Perambulations, in
order

order freely to pass and go thro' the same, without making any Satisfaction for the Damage which any Person may sustain thereby.

Tenthly, THE Corporation may, from Time to Time, make, of the Inhabitants of the said City, Free Citizens and Burgeses; bind them, with an Oath, to serve and obey them, the Corporation, in all their Lawful Commandments; to do and perform all other Things which may be Lawfully done, to the Utility and Profit of the said City; and to use all Lawful Means to maintain and defend the same City, Liberties, and Franchises thereof. Moreover, all Persons dwelling and inhabiting in the said City of BATH, the Suburbs, Liberties, and Precincts thereof, or within any Part thereof, are to be at Scot and Lot with the aforesaid Citizens; to be Partakers with them in all and all Manner of Burdens, Charges, Aid, Tallage, and Taxes whatsoever; and no Inhabitant is to CHALLENGE, or have Liberty or any Freedom within the said City, unless such Inhabitant be commonly, and for the most Part Resident and Dwelling within the same City; nor is any Stranger, which shall not be a Freeman of the City, to sell, or put to Sale within the same City, or the Liberties thereof, any Merchandize or other Victuals or Things whatsoever, except in the Market, or Fair, without Licence of the Mayor of the said City, for the Time being.

In the Eleventh Place, THE Justices of the COURT OF RECORD, as above, may hold therein, by Complaints therein to be levied or prosecuted, all and all Manner of Complaints, Actions, Suits, and Demands, of all personal Trespasses done, or to be done, with Force and Arms, or otherwise, in Contempt of his Majesty: All other Trespasses whatsoever upon the Case, Misdemeanors, and Offences whatsoever, done, moved, rising, had, or perpetrated; or hereafter to be done, moved, had, or perpetrated, within the said City, OR THE SITE OF THE PRIORY THERE, or the Suburbs, Liberties, and Precincts of the same, or within any Parcel thereof: And of all Debts, Accounts, Covenants, Detinue of Goods and Chattels, taking and detaining of Beasts and Cattle, and other Contracts whatsoever, rising, happening, or which hereafter shall happen to rise, of any Causes or Matters, personal, within the said City, AND THE PRECINCTS OF THE LATE PRIORY THERE, or of any of them, and the Suburbs, Liberties, and Precincts of the same, or within any Parcel thereof,

thereof, although the same Trespasses, Debts, Accounts, Covenants, Deceits, Detaining, or other Contracts do attain unto, or exceed the Sum or Value of Forty Shillings: All which is to be heard and determined by such and the like Processes, Ways and Means, according to the Law and Custom of the Realm of *England*, as shall be agreeable to the said Law of the Realm; and in such ample Manner and Form as it is used and accustomed, or ought to be done, in in any other of his Majesty's Courts of Record, in any City, Borough, or Town Corporate, within the said Realm of *England*: And further, the Bailiffs of the said City, for the Time being, the Serjeants of the Mace, or any other Ministers of the Corporation, are to make, do, and execute, within the said City and the Liberties thereof, all Juries, Panels, Inquisitions, Attachments, Precepts, Commandments, Warrants, Judgments, Processes, and all other Things whatsoever, necessary to be done, touching the said Causes, or any other Causes whatsoever, concerning the said City, as to them shall be commanded, in such Sort as the Law requireth; and as in like Cases it is used, or ought to be done, in any other Court of Record, as aforesaid.

Twelfthly, THE Corporation are to have a Prison, or Goal in the said City of BATH, for the Keeping of all the Prisoners, attached, and to be attached, or committed, or adjudged to the Prison, or Goal, in any Sort howsoever, within the Liberties of the said City; and the Bailiffs are to be the Keepers thereof; who are not only to have Returns as well of Affizes, as of all and all Manner of Writs, Precepts, Warrants, and Processes of his Majesty; of Summons's, Extracts, and Precepts of the King's Justices Errants, as well of the Pleas of the Forest, as of the Common-Pleas, or of any other Justices whatsoever; and of Attachments, as well of the Pleas of the Crown, as of others rising or happening in the said City of BATH, the Suburbs or Precincts thereof: But Execution or Executions of the same, either by themselves or Deputies. So that no Sheriff, or Under-Sheriff, Bailiff, or other Minister of his Majesty, is to enter the City, Suburbs, or Precincts thereof, for the doing of his Office, or any Thing belonging to it, unless it be in Default of the Corporation, or their Ministers, for the Time being. And further, the said Corporation are to have Cognizance of all and all Manner of Pleas, and Writs of Debts, Accounts, Trespasses, Covenants, Trespasses upon the Case, Deceits

Deceits and Detaining of Chattels, Charters, and Muniments; and of all other Pleas, Matters, Causes, Suits, Quarrels, Demands, Contracts, and Actions, personal, whatsoever happening or rising in the said City, the Suburbs, Liberties, and Precincts thereof, to be holden before the Mayor, Recorder, two Aldermen, and Common-Clerk of the said City; or before any four, three, or two of them, in the Absence of the Rest; together with all and all Manner of Profits, Commodities, and Advantages arising by such Complaints, without any Impediment in what Courts soever the said Pleas, Matters, Causes, Quarrels, or Demands shall be begun, maintained, or prosecuted.

In the Thirteenth Place, THE Corporation are to have a Leet, or View of Frank-pledge, of all Men being Citizens, Inhabitants, or Residents within the said City, the Suburbs or Liberties thereof, OR WITHIN THE PRECINCTS OF THE LATE PRIORY, or within any Parcel of the Premises, to be holden and kept Twice in the Year, in the *Guild Hall* of the said City, before the Steward and them, the Corporation, at such Days and Times as shall be agreeable to the Laws and Institutions of *England*: And all and whatsoever belongeth to View of Frank-pledge, together with all Summons's, Attachments, Arrests, Issues, Amerciaments, Fines, Redemptions, Profits, and Commodities of the Steward, or Stewards of Leet, or View of Frank-pledge, Nominations, Donations, and Constitutions, from Time to Time, forever: And all other Things whatsoever belonging, or in any wise appertaining to a Leet, or View of Frank-pledge, which by any Means may, or ought there to belong to his Majesty, his Heirs, or Successors. The Corporation are likewise to have a Court of Piepowder, to be holden before the Bailiffs of the said City, or one of them: Also to have and keep within the said City, and the Liberties, Suburbs, and Precincts thereof, Yearly, in every Week, Two Markets, on the Days of *Wednesday*, and *Saturday*; together with all such Fairs as they have used within the said City, or the Suburbs thereof, to be kept at such Days and Places, as heretofore have been there accustomed and used; with all Commodities, Advantages, and Emoluments appertaining and belonging to the same Fairs and Markets. The Corporation are further to have Assize of Bread, Wine, and Beer, and all other Victuals in the said City, the Suburbs and Liberties thereof, and the Amendment of the same being broken; and also the

Correction

Correction and Punishing, and the Amerciaments of Fines of all Persons there offending, in Abuse of Weights and Measures. Finally, the Victuallers, as well Fishers as other Inhabitants in the said City and the Liberties thereof, or any others coming, or which hereafter shall come to the said City with Victuals, are to be under the Rule and Government of the Mayor and Aldermen of the City for the Time being; which Mayor is to be Clerk of the Market; he is to do and execute every Thing that belongs to that Office; and the Clerk of the Market of his Majesty's Household, is absolutely prohibited from having any Thing to do with the Assize of Bread, Wine, Beer, Weights, or Measures, within the said City, Suburbs, or Precincts thereof; or from Entering the same, to do any Thing which belongeth to the Clerk of the Market, any Statute or Ordinance to the Contrary thereof notwithstanding. For these Reasons the said Mayor, or the Recorder, or either of them, with one or both of the other Justices, are impowered to enquire, by the Oath of Honest and Lawful Men of the said City, of all Trespassers, Foresters, Regretors, and Extortions done and committed, or which hereafter shall happen to be done or attempted by any Person or Persons whatsoever, or in any Manner or Sort howsoever in the said City, the Suburbs or Liberties thereof; of Ostlers, and all such as shall offend, or hereafter attempt, or presume to offend, in the Abuse of Weights and Measures, and Selling of Victuals; to take, view, and control all Indictments whatsoever concerning the Premises; and to proceed, hear, and determine of, in, and upon the same, in such Manner and Form as the Justices of Peace for the County of *Somerset*, are impowered to proceed, hear, and determine, in, and upon such and the like Indictments taken before them, or any of them, in the said County.

In the Fourteenth Place, THE Justices of the City, or any or either of them, are impowered to commit such Prisoners, whose Offences are not to be enquired, prosecuted, punished, or determined within the said City, to the common Goal of the County of *Somerset*, there to remain until he or they shall be thence delivered, according to Law: And they are also impowered by themselves or Officers, to take, arrest, and examine all Felons, Thieves, and other Malefactors found within the said City, or the Suburbs and Precincts thereof, and to carry or send them to the same common Goal of the said County of *Somerset*, there safely to remain and be kept, until they

they shall be thence delivered according to the due Process of the Law.

In the Fifteenth Place, THE Corporation are to have all Fines, Redemptions, Forfeitures and Amerciaments whatsoever, of all and singular Offenders and Malefactors, resident and not resident within the City, for all Trespasses and Offences whatsoever, or for other Causes and Matters perpetrated, or hereafter to be committed, within the said City, the Suburbs, Liberties, and Precincts of the same; and also all and all Manner of Penalties of Recognizances forfeited, and to be forfeited, of all and all Manner of Citizens or Inhabitants of the said City, resident or hereafter happening to be resident, and their Successors, or otherwise, by whatsoever Means, or for any other Cause or Matter whatsoever; and also of all others dwelling in the said City of BATH, or the Suburbs or Liberties thereof, forfeited, or to be forfeited to his Majesty, or his Successors, within the said City, the Suburbs, or Precincts thereof, to be levied, perceived, required, and taken by the Mayor, or the Bailiff or Bailiffs, of the said City, or other their Ministers, for the Use of the Corporation of the said City, without any Let of any Person whatsoever. The Corporation are also to have all and all Manner of Waifs, and Estrays; the Goods of Felons and Fugitives; and the Goods and Chattels of Persons attainted, or to be attainted; put, or to be put to Exigent; condemned, or to be condemned; adjudged, or to be adjudged; attainted, or to be attainted; and convicted, or to be convicted; as well as of all Fugitives, and Men out-law'd for Felony, Murder, or Petty-Treason; of Felons themselves, and Deodands; and also all other Forfeitures, Facts, and Offences aforesaid, or touching and concerning the same, from Time to Time, rising, happening, or growing, of all and singular Men, being Citizens, Residents or Dwellers, within the said City of BATH, or the Suburbs or Precincts thereof. And if any Person, who for his Offence, ought to lose Life or Member, shall Flee, and will not stand to his Judgment, or shall commit any other Offence, for which he ought to lose and forfeit his Goods and Chattels wheresoever Justice ought to be done upon him, whether it be in the Court of his Majesty, or any other whatsoever, the same Goods and Chattels being, or hereafter happening to be within the said City of BATH, the Suburbs or Precincts thereof, shall become the Property of the said Corporation, and their Successors, for ever; and

the Mayor, for the Time being, by the Bailiff or Bailiffs, or any other, or others, in their Name, are to put themselves in Seisin of the said Goods and Chattels; and the same may and shall have Power to seize, take, receive, and retain, to the Use and Behoof of the said Corporation, and their Successors, without let of his Majesty, his Heirs, or Successors, or any of the Ministers of the Crown, although the same Goods and Chattels shall be first taken in the Behalf of the Crown.

In the Sixteenth Place, THE Mayor of BATH, for the Time being, is, from Time to Time, for ever, to be Coroner within the said City, the Suburbs, Liberties, and Precincts thereof; who is vested with full Power to do and execute, within the same, all Things which do appertain, or ought to be done or executed by the Laws and Statutes of the Realm, belonging to the Office or Offices of any Coroners within any County of *England*: And all other Coroners are divested from acting or meddling with any Thing belonging to the Office of Coroner, happening or arising within the said City, the Suburbs and Liberties of the same.

In the last Place, THE said CHARTER confirms to the Citizens in general, and to the Corporation in particular, divers Privileges and Advantages: To the First their being not only free and discharged through all the King's Dominions, wheresoever they shall come or be, from all Toll, Custom, Passage, Pontage, Stallage, Pickage and Carriage, for all their Merchandizes, Goods, or Chattels whatsoever, in such like Manner as before the Date of the said CHARTER they were used to have been discharged: But their being exempt from being put with any Foreigner in any Assizes, Juries, Attaints, or Inquisitions, whatsoever, before the Justices at the Assizes in the County of *Somerset*; or before any other Justice, or Minister whatsoever of his Majesty, his Heirs, or Successors. To the Second, the said Charter grants and confirms the City, with its Appurtenances, and all the Waters and Baths, together with certain waste Grounds and Soils within the said City; and also divers Lands, Tenements, Rents, and Reversions, commonly called Katherine-Lands, Chamber-Lands, Alms-Lands, Hospital-Lands, and Church-Lands; or by whatsoever Name or Names they are, or may be known, called or named; and also divers other Lands, Tenements, and Hereditaments, Markets, Fairs, Liberties, Franchises, Freedoms, Exemptions, Discharges, Prescriptions, Privileges,

Privileges, Customs, and Jurisdictions whatsoever, within the said City, the Suburbs and the Liberties thereof, as the said Corporation then had, held, occupied, possessed, used, and enjoyed the same, or as they were granted to them, or the Citizens of the said City, by any other Names whatsoever, under the same and such-like Rents and Services, by which, and as of old Time, they were holden of the Crown, and by no other. And also that the Corporation might purchase, in Fee Simple, for Term of Life, or Years, or otherwise, of the Crown, or of any Person or Persons whatsoever, any Estates which are not holden of the Crown in Capite, or by Knights Service, without any Licence of the King, or of the Lord or Lords of whom the said Estates shall be purchased, so as the said Estates do not exceed the yearly Value of Twenty Pounds, above Reprizes; and without paying any Fine for any Licence of Alienation, or otherwise, to his Majesty, in his Hanaper, or in any other Manner; the Statute of Mortmain, or any other Act, Ordinance, Provision, or Restraint theretofore made, set forth, ordained, or provided; or any other Cause, or Matter, whatsoever to the Contrary, in any wise notwithstanding.

By these Patent Laws it is easy to see, that our Magistracy is invested with a Power, equal to the Power of the Magistracy of any other City of the Kingdom, to preserve the Properties, and Peace of the Inhabitants: To have a well-regulated Market for Provisions of all Kinds, and those to be sold by just Weights and Measures: But above all, to have the Citizens, with every other Person residing in the Place, a well regulated People; and thereby, in the Words of the CHARTER, make BATH a CITY of perpetual PEACE and QUIET, to the Fear and Terror of the Evil, and the Reward of the Good: For this was the End and Design of the said Charter; and one of the Queen's Motives for granting it was, that her Peace and other Deeds of Justice might be here kept and done without further Refuge of Delay.

Now the artful Blending of the Franchises of the City, with those of the Hundred of *Bathforum*, as above, is at this time attended with such a Delay of Publick Justice in that Part of the Tything of *Waldcot* which lies within the common Perambulations of the Citizens of *Bath*, that unless that District shall be firmly United to, or entirely Separated from the City, the Inhabitants of between two and three Hundred Houses will remain liable to all the Inconveniencies attending

a doubtful Jurisdiction; they will be unable to know to what Authority to submit; and honest Men, by submitting to one may suffer Persecution from the other, while the Knaveish sort of People are passing with Impunity.

MR. *William Sherstone*, the Author of this Mischief, was, besides being Mayor of the City, and Occupier of the Farm of *Berton*, a very eminent Clothier: He was Elected and Returned no less than five different Times Member of Parliament for the Borough, viz. A. D. 1584, 1597, 1601, 1603, and 1605; he was eight Times Mayor; and he became an absolute Purchaser of the Farm of *Berton* in the Year 1621. His Ability therefore to get an Extent of Territory included in the Royal Grant to the City in the Year 1590, must appear undoubted; and more especially since a Grant of such a Nature is always private, and could not come to the Knowledge of such as it would affect to stir them up to oppose it before obtained.

BUT how private soever such an Extent of Territory may have been kept at first, it nevertheless appeared such an Infringement upon the Law in *Magna Charta*, for the Preservation of the antient Tithings of the Nation, that the Commonwealth of *England* would not admit of it when they renewed the Charter in the Year 1650; since in the Copy that I have seen of their Renewal of Queen *Elizabeth's* Grants to the Citizens of *Bath*, neither the Bounds of the City, nor the Power of making Perambulations, as above recited, in p. 251, are inserted to give the Magistracy of *Bath* a Jurisdiction beyond what they enjoyed before the Year 1590; and if I am rightly informed, the Clause omitted by the Commonwealth was not Renewed by King *Charles* the Second, when he granted the City her present Charter, or rather confirmed the Grant made to the Citizens before his Restoration.

CAPTAIN *Henry Chapman*, one of the Aldermen of *Bath*, describing the City in the Year 1673, declares that it was not without Suburbs, the fourth Part of it having been supposed to be so, and all together was computed at not much more than fifty Acres: Our Author adding that the yearly Poor Rate for the three Parishes was under thirty Pounds; and that the City was adorned with three Churches dedicated to St. *James*, St. *Michael*, and St. *Peter* and *Paul*: So that *Bath* was then composed of no more than three Parishes; no Part of the Parish of *Waldcot* appears to have been claimed as part of

Chap. VIII. A Description of BATH. 405

of the City; and if the common Perambulation of the Citizens had been its real Bounds, *Waldcot Church*, by being within it, would of Course have been reckoned among the Churches of *Bath* by one of her Aldermen, and the Captain of her Trained Band, whose Military Office required him to know every Inch of Land belonging to the City.

CHAP. IX.

Of the BY-LAWS of BATH.

NO less than fifty-six Years elapsed, from the Date of Queen *Elizabeth's* CHARTER, before the Corporation of BATH thought it expedient to put their Power in Force, to form a Body of By-Laws, for the better Government of the City, and Victualling thereof: But immediately after that Year was pass'd, they assembled themselves together; and, upon the 7th Day of *September*, 1646, made Laws for Constituting a common Citizen, and Governing him, as well as other Inhabitants following Trade; for giving Dignity to the Magistracy, and Governing the whole Corporation; for Managing their Estates; for Regulating the Baths; for Cleansing the Streets, and Removing all Nufances, to which they were subject; for Preventing improper Meat to be brought to Market; for Expelling and Restraining certain Inhabitants; for Rewarding the Officers employ'd to bring Offenders before the Magistrates; and for appropriating Felons Goods.

THE Constituting a common Citizen, is either by Servitude, or Purchase, or by both: If by the former, the Servitude is to be for seven Years, under a Freeman of the City; who is to cause the Indenture of Apprenticeship to be registered, in the Book of Record kept for that Purpose, within one Month after the Sealing of the said Indenture, paying for the same Four-Pence; in Default whereof, the Apprentice is not to be made Free of the City, after he has served his Term; and if any Mayor or Justice shall make any such Person Free, he is to forfeit for every Offence Thirteen Shillings and Four-Pence for the Use of the Poor of the City: Nor is any Person, whose Indenture was enroll'd, to be made Free, without paying the Sum of Seven Shillings and Eight-Pence, to be thus divided; Four Shillings for the Use of the Chamber, Six-Pence for the Mayor, Four-Pence for each Justice, Four-Pence for the Town-Clerk, Two-Pence for

for the Cryer, and Two Shillings for the Use of the Citizens in general, to be put in their Account of the Lands belonging to them, commonly called the Town-Common: When the Freedom of the City is obtained by Purchase, the Fee is not to be less than Five Pounds; besides One Shilling to the Mayor, Eight-Pence to each Justice, Four-Pence to the Town-Clerk, and the like Sum to each Bailiff, to the Chamberlain, to each Constable, to each Serjeant at Mace, and to the Cryer, and Two Shillings to the Citizens; making together Five Pounds Seven Shillings and Four-Pence: And when the said Freedom is obtained by Servitude and Purchase, as in the Case of Neglect to inroll the Indentures, the Fine is Arbitrary, and at the Discretion of the Corporation. All Fines for Freedom are to be paid to the Chamberlain before the Persons are made Free, or sufficient Security is to be given to the Corporation for the Payment of the same, before the End of the then present Mayor's Year; who has Power to make one Man Free, or he is rather to have the Money which one Man shall give the Chamber for his Freedom.

THE Freedom thus obtained is to be lost by any Person who shall depart and live out of the City by the Space of a Twelve Month and a Day, or more, and shall not every Year, on *Whitsun-Monday*, pay unto the Chamberlain of the City, in the *Guild Hall*, Four-Pence for Burgeſs Money, Twelve-Pence for the Continuation of his Freedom, and such Dues with his Company, as shall become due and payable, according to their Orders in that Case made and provided: But nevertheless, the same Freedom is to be regained upon the Payment of all Arrears, or so much thereof as the Corporation shall think proper to take.

Now for the better Governing the Freemen and Inhabitants following Trade in the said City of BATH, it was Ordered, Established, and Decreed, That no Freeman, or other Inhabitant whatsoever, shall, at any Time, open his Shop, or Shop-Window, or sell any Wares or Commodities upon any *Sunday*, or *Sabbath-Day*, upon Pain to forfeit, for every Offence, Three Shillings and Four-Pence to the Use of the Poor of the Parish where the Offence shall be committed: And if any Freeman shall slander, reproach, or abuse, by Word or Deed, any of the Aldermen or Common-Council of the said City, upon Proof thereof, the Party so offending is to forfeit and pay to the Poor of the City the Sum of Six Shillings and Eight-Pence for every Offence.

To give Dignity to the Magistracy, and for the better Government of the Corporation, it was also Ordered, Established, and Decreed, That the Summons of the Mayor to meet at the *Guild Hall* shall be observed by every Alderman or Common-Council-Man under the Penalty of Three Shillings and Four Pence to the Use of the Poor of the City for every Offence, to be adjudg'd by the Mayor and Justices for the Time being: That no Alderman or Common Council-Man shall abuse or slander, by Word of Mouth, or otherwise, any other Alderman or Common Council-Man under the Penalty of Five Shillings to the Use of the Poor of the City for every Offence: That no Person, after he hath been chosen Mayor of the said City, shall wear any Nobleman's or Gentleman's Livery without the Leave and Licence of the Mayor and Aldermen under the Penalty of Ten Pounds to the Use of the Poor of the said City for every Offence: That every Mayor, who, at the Expiration of his Office, shall be chosen a Justice, for the Year ensuing, is to have Precedence above the other Justice to be then joined with him; but if two Aldermen shall be elected Justices, neither of which had been Mayor the Year before, then the Senior Aldermen is to have the Precedence: That as often as any two of the Common-Council shall be elected Bailiffs of the City, the Senior Council-Man shall have Precedence of the Junior: That such as have served this Office, or the Office of Chamberlain, shall have Precedence, according to their Seniorities, of such of the Council as have not: And that no Mayor shall permit the Court of Justice to be made Use of for acting Interludes and Plays in, under the Penalty of Ten Shillings to the Corporation for every Offence.

FOR the Management of the Estates of the Corporation, it was Resolved and Ordered, That every Mayor, once in his Mayoralty, together with the Justices of the said City, for the Time being, shall enquire and take Account of all the charitable Gifts which are, or shall be given to the said City; and shall do their best Endeavour to see the same employed, according to the Wills of the Givers thereof. The Mayor shall, moreover, cause all such Gifts to be new entered in the Book, for that Purpose, with the Name of the Giver, what was given, how it ought to be, and how it is employed, and in whose Hands it is put or placed: He is likewise to see the Bonds, or other Securities for the said Money, as also the Register-Book, deposited in a Chest within

in the *Guild Hall*, among the Evidences of the said City, under four Keys; and in Case of Failure in any of these Particulars, he is to forfeit, for the Use of the City, the Sum of Ten Shillings. And if any Person or Persons who shall have any of the said Money in their Hands; and shall not return the same at the Expiration of the Time it was lent for, such Person or Persons is never to have any of the said Money lent him again. It was likewise Resolved and Ordered, That the Corporation shall meet at the *Guild Hall*, on the *Monday* next after the Four Quarter, or grand Festival Days of the Year, by Nine of the Clock in the Morning, to contract for and grant Leases of the Lands belonging to the City; and whoever absents himself, without a reasonable and just Excuse, is to forfeit, for the Use of the City, Six Shillings and Eight Pence. No Lease is to be made or pass'd at any other Time than at such Quarterly Meetings; nor is any Lease to be made for a longer Term than three Lives absolute; ninety nine Years determinable on three Lives; or for twenty one Years absolute, except to a Member of the Corporation, who is to have forty two Years absolute, in any Lease granted to him; and every Lease to be thus granted is to have a Covenant therein, that the same shall not be assigned to any Person whatever, without a Licence, in Writing, first obtained from the Corporation. In the last Place, the Chamberlain is to receive the Rents and Profits of divers Houses and Lands within the said City, then lately conveyed from Mr. *William Sherstone*, and Mr. *John Sharshfield* to the Corporation; and after paying the Rents reserved to his Majesty, Eight Pounds to the Church-Wardens of *St. Michael's*, without the *North Gate*, towards the Reparation of the Church, and Three Pounds to the Church-Wardens of *St. James's*, they are to give the Remainder of the said Rents to the Church-Wardens of *Stall's Church*.

TOUCHING the Regulation of the Baths, it was Established and Decreed, That no Man or Woman should go into any one of the Baths, by Day or Night, without a decent Covering on their Bodies, under the Penalty of Three Shillings and Four Pence. That no Person shall presume to cast or throw any Dog, Bitch, or other live Beast, into any of the said Baths, under the like Penalty of Three Shillings and Four Pence. That no Person shall thrust, cast, or throw another into any of the said Baths, with his or her Clothes

on,

on, under the Penalty of Six Shillings and Eight Pence. That no Person or Persons shall disorderly or uncivilly demean themselves in the said Baths, on Pain of forfeiting Five Shillings. And that no Person out of the Baths shall misuse or abuse any Person within them, during their Time of Bathing, on Pain likewise of forfeiting Twenty Shillings: All which Forfeitures are to go to the Poor of the City. It was also directed, that for the Use of the *King's Bath* there should be eight Men, and six Women Guides; with four of each Sex for the *Cross* and *Hot Bath*; that these Guides shall be elected Yearly upon the *Monday* next after the Feast Day of Saint *Michael* the Arch-Angel, by the Mayor and Common-Council of the City, or by the greater Part of them for the time being; and that every Guide shall hold his or her Place, on Condition of not applying for Business, but waiting for Employ 'till sent for by the Bathers.

CONCERNING the good Order and Decency of the Streets, it was Resolved and Ordered, That no Person shall water Horses, or any other Beasts, at the common Conduits of the City, or within twenty Feet of them, under the Penalty of One Shilling. That no Person shall wash any Bucks of Cloaths, or any other noisome or unfit Thing or Things at the said Conduits, or in the open Streets of the City, under the Penalty of One Shilling. That no Person shall tie, or cause to be tied, or fed, or suffer any Kind of Beast to stand or be in any of the said Streets (except at Farriers Doors) above the Space of one Quarter of an Hour, under the Penalty of Four Pence. That no Person shall cast or lay any Soil, Dung, Filth, or Carrion in or near any open Street, Way, or Place within the said City, or the Suburbs thereof, which shall be offensive or noisome to such Street, Way, or Place, on Pain of forfeiting One Shilling for every Offence. And that no Butcher shall kill any Calf, Sheep, Swine, or any other Cattle, in any of the open Streets, nor hang out any Flesh newly killed, so as to soil and annoy the said Streets, under the Penalty of One Shilling: All which Penalties are to go to the Poor of the City. It was also Ordered, That no Person keeping Pigs or Swine shall suffer them to go abroad in any of the Streets of the said City, under the Penalty of One Shilling for every Pig that shall be found wandering abroad, for the Use of the Poor of the Parish: And that every Householder shall sweep and make clean the Street before his House every *Saturday*, on Pain of forfeiting One Shilling for

every Offence, to be applied towards Repairing and Cleansing the said Streets.

To prevent improper Meat from being sold in the City, the Corporation prohibited Pork from being brought into the Market 'till St. *Michael's Day*; and Ram Mutton from St. *Laurence's Day* to *All-Saints Day*, under the Penalty of Six Shillings and Eight Pence for every Pork or Ram so brought for Sale: Ewes (barren ones excepted) are also prohibited, from the Feast of St. *Andrew* to *Lady-Day*, upon Pain of forfeiting Ten Pence for every Ewe exposed to Sale: And the Butchers of *Bath* are not to bring any live Beasts of any Kind into the City upon a *Sunday*, to kill the same, under the Penalty of Three Shillings and Four Pence for every Offence; all which Forfeitures are to go to the Poor of the City.

For Expelling and Restraining certain Inhabitants, it was further Ordered by the then Corporation, That no Inhabitant shall take into his or her Dwelling-House, Inmates or Under-Tenants, without the Consent of the Body, upon Pain of forfeiting Five Shillings per Week for the Use of the Poor of the Parish, for every Offence. And in Pursuance of that Part of the CHARTER, which directs, That no Foreigner shall sell, or put to sale within the City, or the Liberties thereof, any Merchandize, or other Victuals or Things whatsoever, except in the Market or Fair, without Licence of the Mayor, It was Ordered, That no Person or Persons whatsoever, using any Trade, Mystery, or manual Occupation, shall keep any Shop in the said City, or Suburbs thereof, before he or they shall be made Free of the said City, upon Pain of forfeiting Five Shillings for every Week so offending, for the Use of the Poor of the said City.

LASTLY, for fetching Offenders before the Magistrates, and for appropriating Felons Goods, It was Ordered, That every Person against whom a Complaint shall be lodged, shall pay to the Officer who shall be sent for such Person Four Pence for his Trouble; that all Felons Goods, not exceeding the Sum of Twenty Pounds, shall be the Property of the Bailiffs; and that the Overplus, shall go to the Corporation.

THESE By-Laws were confirmed immediately after the Commonwealth of *England* had granted the Citizens a new Charter; the Corporation meeting for that Purpose on the 28th of *October*, A. D. 1650; and upon the 28th of *March*, in the Year 1676, it was further Ordered by that Body of Citizens, That no Person shall take Tobacco in any of the Baths,

Baths, sing any Songs, or make any Noise or Disturbance in them, upon Pain of forfeiting, for every Offence, Three Shillings and Four Pence, for the Use of the Poor: That any Bath-Guide who shall know the Name of any Offender in these Cases, and not give Notice thereof to the Mayor, or one of the Justices of the City, shall be expell'd from his or her Employ for a Month: And that to prevent the Antidating of Indentures of Apprentices, such Indentures are not only to be made by the Town-Clerk of the City, but the Name of every Person Bound must be registered by him in a Book to be kept for that Purpose.

THERE are some other subsequent By-Laws; but as those I have seen don't relate to the Publick, it can be of no Use to repeat them here: And as the Corporation, out of a high Respect to the Company resorting to the City, have not as yet attempted to make any By-Laws for the better Government of them, as their CHARTER empowers them to do; the Strangers themselves thought it expedient, from time to time, to frame Laws for their own Government, and thereby make up the Deficiency in the Laws relating to BATH.

C H A P. X.

Of the HONORARY LAWS of BATH.

GENERAL Society among People of Rank and Fortune was so far from being established at *Bath* the Beginning of the present Century, that the Nobility would not Associate with the Gentry at any of the Publick Entertainments of the Place: But when proper Walks were made for Exercise, and a House built for Assembling in, Rank began to be laid aside, and all Degrees of People, from the Private Gentleman upwards, were soon united in Society with one another: Nor could that Union be Dissolved, or in the least Infringed upon, when a Second Assembly House was Erected and Opened the Beginning of *April* in the Year 1730; the Company then in Town Resolving to make Use of both Houses Alternately; and that the Subscription to the Balls should be divided between the Occupiers of those Houses.

THIS Harmony immediately produced one Law to Restrain Gentlemen from wearing Swords at *Bath*; and another Law to prevent Ladies from appearing at the Balls with long white Aprons before them.

IT was the Insolence of the Chairmen that gave rise to the first of these Laws; it having been usual with those turbulent People to provoke Gentlemen to draw their Swords upon them; and then, by Defending themselves with their Chair Poles, the Danger of Murder frightened the Ladies to such a Degree, that the Publick Assemblies for Diversion seldom ended without the utmost Confusion: And as the Honorary Law to prevent such Disorder on one Side, was attended with a Statute Law, twice Amended, to prevent it on the other, it is to be wished that that Law could be further Amended by a Power for the Magistracy to order proper Constables to attend at the Places of general Assembly not only to prevent Disputes and Quarrels among the Chairmen; but to hinder such as shall be disguised in Liquor from Acting in their Employ during the time of their Intoxication, as they now frequently do, to the great Terror, and real Danger of such as they Carry: For every Body in *Bath* must be sensible of the narrow Escape the Nobleman of the first Rank had, who, in the Autumn Season of the Year 1748, Caned his Chairmen upon the *Grand Parade*, for their Inability so much as to hold up the Head of the Chair while his Grace was quitting it.

THE Honorary Laws I have already mentioned were succeeded by others that were Framed and Established upon the Completion of the *Grand Parade*; and that they may now appear in their full Force and Energy, I will here insert a Copy of them, as they were first Printed and Published in the Spring Season of the Year 1742, under the Title of:

“ BY GENERAL CONSENT DETERMIN'D.

I.

“ THAT a Visit of Ceremony at coming to BATH, and
 “ another at going away, is all that is expected or desired
 “ by Ladies of Quality and Fashion:—Except Impertinents.

II.

“ THAT Ladies, coming to the Ball, appoint a Time for
 “ their Footmen's coming to wait on them Home; to prevent
 “ Disturbances and Inconveniences to Themselves and
 “ Others.

III.

“ THAT Gentlemen of Fashion never appearing in a
 “ Morning

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“ Morning before the Ladies in Gowns and Caps, shew
“ Breeding and Respect.

IV.

“ THAT no Person take it ill that any one goes to ano-
“ ther's Play, or Breakfast, and not to their's:—Except
“ Captious by Nature.

V.

“ THAT no Gentleman give his Tickets for the Balls to
“ any but Gentlewomen.—*N. B.* Unless he has none of
“ his Acquaintance.

VI.

“ THAT Gentlemen crowding before the Ladies at the
“ Ball, shew ill Manners; and that none do so for the Fu-
“ ture:—Except such as respect no body but Themselves.

VII.

“ THAT no Gentleman or Lady take it ill that another
“ dances before them:—Except such as have no Pretence
“ to dance at all.

VIII.

“ THAT the Elder Ladies and Children be contented with
“ a Second Bench at the Ball, as being past, or not come to
“ Perfection.

IX.

“ THAT all Whisperers of Lies and Scandal be taken for
“ their Authors.

X.

“ THAT all Repeaters of such Lies and Scandal be shun'd
“ by all Company:—Except such as have been guilty of
“ the same Crime.

“ *N. B.* Several Old Women and Young Ones; of
“ questioned Reputation, are great Authors of Lies in this
“ Place.”

THESE Laws were forthwith Amended, Enlarged, and
Reprinted; and as I have already Recited them in the Se-
cond Chapter of the third Part of this Essay; it is needless to
repeat them here: So that having now given you the Sub-
stance of the several Kinds of Laws for the Preservation of
the Properties, Peace, and good Order of the Inhabitants of
the City of BATH; for Rendering the City perfectly com-
modious;

modious; and for Keeping a well regulated Market in it; it must from thence appear, that if good Laws can render a People happy, the Inhabitants of *Bath* may, by the Laws which they now enjoy, stand in Competition for that Blessing with the Inhabitants of any other City in the Kingdom: And to effect their Happiness no Time should be lost in endeavouring to get the Defects in the Laws relating to the City supplied; and particularly those Defects in the Statute Laws for Licensing and Regulating the Chairmen, which prevented the Commissioners from Discovering the Ruffians that committed the Insult mentioned in an Advertisement, Published a few Years ago in the following Words.

“ *Bath, May 18th 1743.*

“ Whereas on the 12th Instant, between the Hours of
 “ Twelve and One o’Clock, several Gentlemen and Ladies
 “ were greatly insulted, by having Dirt thrown upon them,
 “ by some Persons unknown, in, and near the Church Yard:
 “ And Mr. *Nash* having promised a Reward of Two Guineas for the Discovery of such Person or Persons, so as he
 “ or they may be thereof Convicted:

“ The CORPORATION of this City,
 “ to shew their Resentment of such insufferable Insolence,
 “ do hereby promise a Reward of Twenty Guineas, to any
 “ Person or Persons who shall make such a Discovery, as
 “ aforesaid: And as a further Encouragement for a Discovery, the Corporation will not only apply for a Pardon for
 “ any Person concerned, who shall inform against their Accomplices, but will give to such Person so informing, on
 “ the Conviction of the others, the Reward of Twenty
 “ Guineas.

“ ROBERTS.

“ By Order of the Corporation.”

THE Case was this: A most Noble Duke, with several other great Personages, staying at one of the Assembly Houses to Amuse themselves for an Hour or two after the Publick Ball was over, a proper Number of Chairmen, eager for Employ, as they always are, waited with their Chairs at the Door in Expectation of carrying them Home; but the Night proving Clear, Light and Warm, His Grace, as well as the Gentlemen and Ladies with him, refused to make use of
 Chairs,

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Chairs, and determined to Walk to their respective Lodgings; in the Way to which they were, as the Advertisement sets forth, soon Insulted, by some invifible Hands, which every Body believed to have been those of the disappointed Chairmen.

C H A P. XI.

Of the GOVERNMENT, CUSTOMS and TRADE of
BATH.

BY the various Laws relating to BATH, the Government of the City appears to be in the Corporation, their Officers, Ministers, and Titular Monarch. The Corporation, with their Steward, are to hold a Leet, or View of Frankpledge, Twice a Year; the Mayor, Recorder, and two Justices, are Justices of the Peace within the City, in as full a Manner, as the Justices in the County of *Somerset* are, within the same County; the same Persons are Judges of our Court of Record; and they are vested with a Power of directing the Paving, Repairing, Cleansing, Lighting, and Watching the Publick Ways of the City; the Mayor and Aldermen have the Government of the Chairmen; the Mayor is Coroner within his Liberties; and the Bailiffs have the Control of the Market, with Power to hold a Court of Piepowder, for hearing and determining all Matters of Dispute that may arise, concerning the Sale of Provisions; and the Titular King has the Government of all the Publick Assemblies, with an absolute Power vested in him to Rebuke whoever may, thro' Inadvertency, infringe, in the least, upon the Bounds of Decency and good Manners: An Undertaking so nice and delicate, that till the Humours of the Place are, by the various Ceremonies of Initiation, perfectly known, no Monarch can discharge it so as to induce People to submit to his Decrees.

Now to render the whole Government of BATH as compleat as the Nature of Things will admit, the Corporation should be composed of the chief Citizens, Men of Character and Distinction, of known Probity and Virtue, of Sense and Experience, that know the World, and how to behave in it: The Aldermen should not be elected out of the lower Class of the Corporation, if more capable Men for the Office can be found among the other Citizens; such as
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can govern without Insolence, and yet have Spirit to execute Justice, and Integrity to maintain Truth; since when they are once in this Office they soon become Justices of the Peace, and of the Court of Record: And the Mayor should be chosen out of the whole Corporation, not for his Seniority in the Body, but for his Ability and Capacity to execute his Office: For all this the CHARTER requires.

THE CUSTOMS of BATH

are of two principal Kinds; the first regarding the Inhabitants chiefly, the second the Strangers Resorting to the City during the Seasons; and among those that relate to the Inhabitants, the universal Custom of keeping Guns and Dogs brought upon them, even from Times immemorial, a Proverbial Saying, That you may know a *Bath* Man in any Place beyond the Limits of the City by his Gun and his Dog: A Custom no less Scandalous than Fatal to the People, as the Loss of Limbs and Lives have too abundantly testified within our own Memory; and a Custom that calls aloud for a Statute Law to inflict the severest additional Penalties, or Corporal Punishment, upon such as shall persevere in it without a proper Qualification.

THE extraordinary Love which the *Bathonians* have for Dogs, induced our Ancestors to lay aside the old *British* Custom, spoken of by Mr. *Aubrey* in his Introduction to the Survey of *Wiltshire*, of permitting poor Industrious Boys to turn their Spits, for the small Perquisites of licking the Dripping Pans; and, in their stead, employing a Species of Lazy Dogs to perform the Business at the Expence of great Quantities of additional Food.

THE Animals thus employed have not only exceeding long Backs, but short bandy Legs; and some of them are naturally so Idle, that, to avoid their Work, they will sneak into the most obscure Holes and Corners; where they will lie perdue for Hours, without suffering themselves to be decoyed from their Lurking Places by any Stratagem whatsoever.

OF these ugly, deformed, lazy Animals, the City is now Blessed with about three thousand in Number by some Computations; but by other Reckonings with many more; and I have been well informed that one of our wealthier Townsmen is at this Day so fond of Turnspit Dogs, that he keeps no less than eight or ten of them for his Amusement!

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THE Turnspit Dogs of *Bath* are remarkable as well for their Daily Assembling together in one Part of the City or another, as for their extraordinary Actions at those Meetings: Actions which seem to indicate something between them more than a bare Assembly; and they are such as commonly draw on them Persecution from the Chairmen with a Vengeance, as though those robust People were determined to Fright the little Animals out of the superior Understanding they appear to be endowed with.

NOW whether this Custom of Persecuting the Turnspit Dogs; with the Custom among their Persecutors of what they call Ragging one another, or such as they are inclined to Insult, are Breaches of the Quiet of the City, or Amusements for the Publick, let others determine.

THE Customs that particularly relate to the Strangers begin with welcoming them to the City, first by a Peal of the *Abbey Bells*; and, in the next Place, by the Voice and Musick of the City Waits: For these Civilities the Ringers have generally a Present made them of Half-a-Guinea, though some will give them a Guinea, others but Five Shillings; and the Waits seldom miss their Fee of a Crown, Half-a-Guinea, or a Guinea, according to the Rank of the People they salute. These Customs, though disagreeable to some, are nevertheless generally liked, or they would not continue; and the greatest Inconvenience attending them, is the Noise of the Bells to the Invalids; but then, it is of this Use to them, that they have the Pleasure of knowing, directly, the Name of every Family that comes to Town; for upon the first Sound of the Bells, every Body sends out to enquire for whom they ring.

AFTER a Family is thus welcomed to BATH, it is a Custom for the Master of it to go to the Publick Places, and subscribe Two Guineas at the Assembly-Houses towards the Balls, and Musick in the Pump-House, for which he is entitled to three Tickets every Ball Night: His next Subscription is a Crown, half a Guinea, or a Guinea, according to his Rank and Quality, for the Liberty of Walking in the private Walks belonging to *Harrison's* Assembly-House; the like Subscription to the Bookseller, for which he is to have what Books he pleases to read at his Lodgings; and his last Subscription is Five Shillings or more to a Coffee-House, for Pen, Ink, and Paper, for such Letters as he shall write at it, during his Stay at BATH in that Season. The Ladies too

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subscribe

subscribe to the Bookseller; and to a House by the Pump-Room, for the Advantage of reading the News, &c.

THE next Custom is the Collections which are made every Season among the Strangers, towards Maintaining the General Hospital, the Charity-School, and the Curates of the Abbey-Church; to all which very liberal Contributions are commonly made. And upon leaving the City, it is become a Custom, not only for every Family to make the Pumper, the Serjeants of the Baths, the Porters of the Assembly-Houses, with the Servants of the Houses where they Lodge, as well as of the Inns where their Horses stand, such a Gratuity, as each Person's particular Service deserves: But to bestow their Alms on a Set of Lazy, idle People, whose Business is to pray for their good Journey, then to Quarrel about the Division of their Bounty; and when divided, to Ease themselves of it, as soon as possible, at the Gin-shop, or Ale-House.

SUCH are the present prevailing Customs of BATH; and when we reflect that the Institution of the famous Games among the Grecians was partly for the Promotion of Trade, as well as for the Manly Exercises; and that Matters of Business were transacted at the Feasts and Festivals of the Antients, even in the very Courts of their Temples; it will not appear strange, that the City of BATH, from the great Resort to it in all Ages, should be a Place eminent for Trade, and the Mart of the Country all around it.

THAT Religious Assemblies were held in divers Places near the Hot Springs for People to celebrate their Feasts and Festivals, and carry on their Commerce, seems undeniable from four Specimens still remaining: The First is a Fair formerly held in the Heart of the City, upon the 2d of *February*, or the Feast Day of the Purification of the Blessed Virgin *Mary*, but now changed to the Day after; the Second is a Fair held in the Street of the *Sun*, upon the 3d of *May*, or the Feast of the Invention of the *Holy Cross*; the Third is a Fair held in the Heart of the City, upon the 29th Day of *June*, or the Feast of Saint *Peter and Paul*; and the Fourth is a Fair held on *Mons Badonca*, upon the 10th of *August*, or the Feast of St. *Laurence*.

SACRED History informs us that the Jews, at the Feast of the Passover, kept Bankers Tables in the Courts of the Temple at *Jerusalem*; and not only Exchanged Money at those Tables, but Sold Doves, Sheep, and Oxen in the Courts

Courts wherein they stood: But what the antient *Britons* who Assembled together near the Hot Springs of *Bath* Exchanged, or Sold, in the Forum of the City, or in the Courts of any of her Temples, seems no where Recorded in History; though there is the highest Probability of our having had Craftsmen here, like those of *Ephesus*, dextrous in making such Things as might serve the Superstitious for Honouring the Gods, because making a peculiar sort of Rings for the Finger, and turning Silver to the Colour of Gold at the Hot Springs continues, to this Day, a small Part of

The TRADE of BATH.

Now to this Tinging Quality of the Hot Waters we may fairly attribute the Invention of that Metal which, from Times immemorial, had the Name of *Bath* prefixed to it; and, like *Corinthian* Brass, represented the purest Gold: It was a compound Metal; and one *Parfit* of *Wells* excelling in the Mixture the Beginning of the present Century, the Metal had then the Name of *Wells*, instead of *Bath*, put before it for its proper Appellation: It was probably the very Metal the *Britons* made their most valuable Money of in *Cæsar's* Days; since pieces of Brass, and Iron Rings then pass'd by Weight, as the common Currency of the *Britanick* Island; and *Mendip Hills* near *Bath* have been famous from all Antiquity for producing *Lapis Calaminaris*, the Ingredient where-with Copper is made Yellow, and turned into common Brass; to which *Arsenick*, &c. being added, the compound produces the Modern Bath Metal.

THIS Manufacture has been long Extinct in the City; a Loss great, and I fear irreparable: Had it continued, how many Hundreds might have been Employed and Maintained by a Branch of Trade that every Stranger would have Encouraged by way of Curiosity? I once Dined with a Trader at an Ordinary at the *White Heart Inn* in *Bristol*, who informed the Company that he supplied the Retailers at *Bath*, Yearly, with six Dozen double Dozen of Thimbles made with the Metal that bore the Name of the Place: He explained that his Number amounted to Ten Thousand Three Hundred and Sixty Eight; and then assured us that there were other Traders to *Bath*, besides himself, that vended vast Numbers of Thimbles in the City.

I have already mentioned the Inscriptions admitted as sufficient Proofs that the Second and the Twentieth Legions of

the *Roman* Army had their Quarters at *Bath*; from one of those Inscriptions I have declared it probable that the *Romans* fixed a Publick Fabrica in the City for making Publick Arms; and I have offered the Name of *Spurrier's Lane* now retained in one of the inferior Streets, or Ways of the Town, as a sufficient Demonstration that the same Business was carried on in *Bath*, in succeeding Times, where our Warriors wore Spurs of a most extraordinary Length and Thickness.

THE Copies of two of the above mentioned Inscriptions found a Place in Mr. *Camden's Britannia*, immediately after they were dug up in the Year 1592; and a Copy of the third, with Remarks upon it, was added to *The Life of Alfred the Great*, written by Sir *Henry Spelman*, Knight, and Published by Mr. *Hearne*, A. D. 1709: Doctor *Gale* likewise inserted Copies of all three Inscriptions in his Commentary upon *Antoninus's Itinerary*, Printed just after the Publication of the *Life of Alfred*; and among the Learned there are some who have thus Read them,

Caius Murrius,
Caii filius, Arnienfis,
Foro Juliensis,
Modestus Miles
Legionis Secundæ, adjutricis piæ, fælicis
Julii Secundi,
Anni Viginti quinque Stipendio Octo,
Hic situs est.

THIS was the first Inscription that was dug up in the Year 1592; the word *Octo* was supplied on the Supposition that *Caius Murrius* was of the usual Age of Seventeen when he Inlisted; and the other Inscription that was found at the same time ran thus:

Dis Manibus.
Marcus Valerius Marci
filius Latinus Coh. Equitum
Miles Legionis Augustæ annis
triginta quinque, Stipendio viginti,
Hic situs est.

By this Inscription it appears that Soldiers were admitted into the *Roman* Army at fifteen Years of Age; and the Stones whereon both Inscriptions were Engraved, are now remaining
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in the North Wall of the Garden which makes *Chandos* Court incompleat. The Inscription that was dug up in the Year 1708, may be seen in a Wall at the East End of Saint *Peter* and *Paul's* Church; and it has been thus Read.

Julius Vitalis,
Fabricienfis
Legionis Vicesimæ Valerianæ Victricis,
Stipendiorum
novem, Annorum viginti novem,
Natione Belga,
ex Collegio
Fabrifiensium elatus,
Hic situs est.

By this Inscription we see that a Native of the Country round about the Hot Springs of *Bath* was so well skilled in the Art of making Weapons of War, as to have been preferred to the high Office of Fabricensis to the very Legion over which the great *Agricola* was appointed Commander, and probably by that General himself when he had recourse to his Political Scheme to sooth the *Britons* into a Subjection to the *Roman* Power: It is a Circumstance next to Demonstration, that we had Manufactories for Works in Iron and other Metals at or near the Hot Fountains, situated as it were in the Heart of the *Belgic* Kingdom: And as Mr. *Hearne* takes notice that the Expression *ex Collegio Fabricæ elatus* denotes that the Fabrica, to which *Julius Vitalis* was Fabricensis, was in a Neighbouring City, from thence I made no Scruple in declaring it probable that the Publick Fabrica for making the Publick Arms of the *Romans* was in the City of *Bath*; that is in the City as it was reduced to the Size and Form of a *Roman* Camp.

THE City, as it was so reduced, lies South Westward from the Place where the Monument of *Julius Vitalis* was dug up; and if the Fabrica was in *Spurrier's Lane*, that part of the City is not above a Mile from the Grave of the Fabricensis; and it answers that Part of the *Roman* Camp marked in the Plan, Plate 5, 6, with the Letter S, which was a noble Open Area destined for the Market, Altar, &c.

THE fellow Area to this being marked with the Letter T, and destined for the Tribunal, Treasury, &c. now contains *Locks Lane*, so named from a Manufactory for making Locks in

in that Part of the City: And *Bynebury Lane* seems to have been so denominated from its having been a Place appropriated for the making of Malt; its Situation answers the Street in the *Roman Camp* that divided the Tents of the *Triarii* from those of the *Principes*; and as the Street called *Principia*, now bears the Name of *Cheap Street*, importing a Mart or Publick Place for the Sale of Goods, from the whole together, it seems undeniable that our Ancestors at *Bath* were People of great Business; and who can doubt but that they, in the earliest Times, formed themselves into a Guild, as we have a *Guild Hall* still existing in Testimony of it?

IN the Age preceding the *Norman Conquest*, the Lay Inhabitants of *Bath* seem to have Maintained themselves chiefly by Husbandry; for by *Dooms-Day Book* it appears that in the Time of *Edward the Confessor*, there were Sixty four Burghesses in the City that held their Lands and Tenements immediately under the King, besides thirty other Inhabitants who held their Estates by different Tenures; the whole Place then paying Tribute according to twenty Hide Lands: But this Hidage King *Henry the First* remitted, and in the Year 1111, gave it to *John of Tours*, as above, for the better Support of the Pontifical Dignity of the See of *Bath*.

TRADE formerly produced three Companies of Artificers in the City, Weavers, Taylors, and Shoemakers; and tho' the Cloathing Manufacture flourished so exceedingly in *Bath* at the time of the Restoration, as to maintain Sixty Broad Looms in the single Parish of *Saint Michael*; yet the whole Body of Inhabitants then Paying Scot and Lot did not amount to two hundred and forty Householders, as Mr. *Prynne* attests in his *Brevia Parliamentaria Rediviva*, Section 10, Page 318. The Weavers Company has been for some time extinct; but nevertheless the Increase of Artificers in *Bath*, since the last Age, has been such, that on the 13th of June 1746, the preceding Year's Income of the Common was divided among no less than four hundred and nineteen Freemen of the City.

By some of these Men, and many others, a Domestick Commerce is carried on in *Bath*; and thereby the Inhabitants, as well as Strangers Resorting to it during the Seasons, are supplied with almost all Sorts of Things they can want, or desire: In effect, the City is become a Mart to the whole Country for many Miles about it; even to *Bristol* itself for some

Chap. XI. A Description of BATH. 423

some Things; and there are now reputable Tradesmen, in abundance, settled in it, who every Day seem more and more to strive how they shall furnish their Shops with Goods, from the best Markets, to be able to Retail them upon as reasonable Terms as the same sort of Goods can be bought for in the Shops of any other City in the Kingdom.

THIS Domestick Commerce is, for the most part, no more than a natural Consequence attending the Business which makes the chief Trade of the City, namely, the Cure of Sick and Diseased People: For by this, Hundreds of Houses are Occupied; the Occupiers Maintained; above forty Gentlemen belonging to the Faculty of Physick sufficiently Employed; and perhaps more Families supported by their Attendances at the Baths and Pumps; by Carrying Chairs; and by Washing Linnen, &c. than the whole City consisted of one hundred Years ago.

BESIDES all this, Artificers in the most Curious Works begin to find such Encouragement in the City, as to induce them to settle in it; so that *Bath* now boasts of her Painters, Carvers, Engravers, Jewellers, Guilders, &c. that Branch of Engraving which relates to Seals, is already become no inconsiderable Fibre of the Business of the City; and Modern *Bath* may probably become as Eminent for her Sigillarium, as Antient *Rome* herself was for the Street that bore that Name, and contained the Habitations of all her fine Engravers.

THE Art of Engraving Seals was brought to *Bath*, about seventeen Years ago, by Mr. *John Wicksted*; and he fixed his Machine at *Hamton*, removing it afterwards to the Junction of the lower Parts of *Widcomb* and *Lyncomb*, where it now remains in a small Building, for which I made a Design on the 15th of *August* 1737, every Way suitable to the Taste and Spirit of our Artist; but a Proposal by his Engineer, and others, to erect it with common Wall Stone to be first Plastered, and then Painted to imitate Brickwork, was such an Instance of Whim and Caprice, that when I got the Draughts I had made into my Possession, I never parted with them again.

SIGILLARIUM was the Name resolved on for the Fabrick; and the Building, as Designed by me, was to have been two and thirty Feet Square; of the *Dorick* Order; one Story high; and Covered with a Pyramidal Roof, in the Vertex of which the Funnels of the Chimneys were to rise up, like those

those of *Lilliput Castle*: Every Front was to have been adorned with a Tetrastyle Frontispiece: And the Inside of our little Structure was to have been divided into a Kitchen, Parlour, Engine Room, Musæum, Work Shop, several Closets for Family and other Uses, and a small Stair Case to lead to three little Chambers to be taken partly out of the Altitude of the smallest of the Rooms below, and partly out of that of the Roof of the Building.

THE Spot of Ground destined for this Edifice, lies about the Midway between the Hot Springs, and the Antient Free Stone Quarries at the Back of *Camalodunum*: Those Quarries were subterraneous Caverns from time to time dug in the Brow of the Mountain: And they have been remarkable; for Ages past, not only for the Manufacture of Wrought Stone for Buildings; but for small Ornaments to Embellish them, as well as Court Yards, Gardens, &c. The above-mentioned *Thomas Greenway*, after Building a House in Saint *John's Court* so profuse in Ornament as to tempt the King of *Bath* to make part of it his Palace, particularly applied himself to small Ornaments in Free Stone, such as Crests, Vases, Fruits, &c. and several that served their Apprenticeships to him pursued the Business, till they brought it to such a Perfection as to Merit publick Encouragement, and render their Works a rising Branch of the Trade of *Bath*.

ORNAMENTS of a larger Kind, such as Chimney Pieces, Door Cases, Window Cases, Pedestals, Peers, Obelisks, Ballustrades and the like, are commonly made by the same Artificers, and sent abroad to a great Distance from *Bath*; to which if we add the Exportation of our Free Stone in Rough Blocks, the whole together will make no inconsiderable Part of the Trade of the City.

THE Exportation of Block Free Stone, was a Branch of the Trade with that Building Material in which Mr. *Allen* engaged himself upon the Completion of the Work that rendered the River *Avon* Navigable between *Bath* and *Bristol*: He first Purchased some of the Quarries on *Camalodunum*, with the Land about them; and then determined to make such a Road between the Summit of the Hill and the River *Avon*, as the Gentlemen in the North of *England* had made between their Collieries and the River *Tyne*, that heavy Carriages might be drawn along it with such little Strength, as would reduce the Transportation of the Stone to the Water Side, to half the Price of carrying it down in common Waggon.

OF

OF the Roads and Carriages in the North, the late Mr. *Hedworth* sent proper Models to *Bath*; and Mr. *Allen* had the good Fortune to meet with a Person whose natural Genius for Mechanicks enabled him to improve upon the Original, and to Execute the intended Road, as well as the Carriages to be Worked upon it, so as to answer the Purpose for which both were Designed, whereby Block Stone came to be delivered at the *Avon* Side for seven Shillings and Six-pence a Tun, of twenty Cubical Feet; which was half a Crown a Tun cheaper than it had been Sold for.

ACCIDENTS frequently happening in the Old Subterraneous Quarries, Mr. *Allen* began to dig for Stone in a new Quarry, open from the Top; the Refuse of which was of such Use that part was burnt into Lime; part served for building common Walls; some was cut out into Slabbs for Paving Floors with; and the rest was converted into Steps and such other Things as were proper to be made with a harder Stone than ordinary: Or at least such were the Uses to which the Refuse of the Quarry was originally destined; and therefore to blend the good and bad Stone together, as the People employed in raising it are too apt to do, when they can find their opportunity, is disgracing a Material which, in Truth, is fit for the Walls of a Palace for the greatest Prince in *Europe*.

MR. ALLEN entering into the Free Stone Business with a View of reducing the Price of the Material to encourage the Consumption of it; upon the same Principle he immediately after embarked in the domestic Masons Trade of *Bath*, and proposed to lower the Rates for all Manner of Workmanship not only by a Saving to the Workmen of all the Time they lost in going between their Habitations in or about the City, and the Quarries in the external Brow of *Camalodunum*; but by finding them constant Employ, and Paying them their Wages regularly every Week.

To facilitate this Scheme it was resolved that Houses should be erected on the Top of the Down, for all such as should be concerned in Digging, Raising, and Transporting the Unwrought Stone down to a common Yard by the Water Side; and that the Masons employed in Working it should have proper Sheds in that Yard to Work under, as well as Houses near it to Live in: In pursuance of this Resolution I made Designs for two small Towns to receive the two Sets of People thus to be employed; and Mr. *Allen* carried a considerable

siderable Portion of each into immediate Execution : So that by Working Masons entering into his Service under these Advantages, Workmanship by the Piece, and Measure, was considerably reduced ; and the Prices of Free Stone Work, for the Home Consumption, was lowered about a tenth Part.

A SMALL House covered with Stone, and standing against the Side of *Bowden Hill* in *Wiltshire*, within a few Yards of the *London* Road, proved a Sample for Roofing the Houses built by Mr. *Allen* for his Workmen, as well as for the Porters to the Gates of his Carriage Road ; and those Houses being of two different Kinds, the first contains two compleat Stories of Building between the Base and Crowning ; and the second consists of a whole and half Story elevated upon a full Basement, and contained between that and the Crowning Ornaments.

NOTWITHSTANDING all the Methods that were taken to Reduce the Prices of Stone, and the Workmanship of it, Mr. *Milo Smith*, one of the Proprietors of the Navigation, soon became a Competitor with Mr. *Allen* in the Trade he had embarked himself in, though he did not long continue so ; and his Works dropping, the Quarries at last became the Property of the Person he opposed ; whose Designs in the Stone Business have from time to time been very much defeated partly by the Troubles and Disappointments inseparable to all manner of Trade ; partly for want of Freight for the Exportation of Block Stone ; and partly by the chief Master Masons of the Country Reducing their Prices still lower than he himself had abated them to obtain Work, and thereby keep as much of the Domestick Trade of *Bath* in their own Hands as possible.

BESIDES all this the Introduction of the Free Stone into *London* met with great Opposition ; some of the Opponents maliciously comparing it to *Cheshire* Cheese, liable to breed Maggots that would soon Devour it ; and the late Mr. *Colen Campbell*, as Architect, together with the late Messieurs *Hawksmoor* and *James*, as Clerks of the Works of *Greenwich Hospital*, were so prejudiced against it, that at a Publick Meeting of the Governors of that Building at *Salters Hall*, in the Spring of the Year 1728, they Represented it as a Material unable to bear any Weight, of a Coarse Texture, bad Colour, and almost as Dear as *Portland* Stone for a Publick Work in or near *London*.

I WAS

I WAS present when this Representation was made; and having suspected it, I caused a *Bath* Mason to attend with a Sample of each Sort of Stone, and the Governors ordering the Patterns to be laid on the Table before them, Mr. *Campbell* himself, by mistaking one Stone for the other, gave such a notorious Proof of his Partiality, as led the Governours into an Enquiry concerning the Masons Trade, that enabled them to Contract for their new Work in *Portland* Stone upon Terms full three and thirty per Cent. below what they had formerly paid!

THIS great Abatement entirely defeated Mr. *Allen's* Proposals for carrying on the Masons Work of the Hospital with his Stone; and the Reflections cast upon the Free Stone of the Hills of *Bath*, brought him to a Resolution to exhibit it in a Seat which he had determined to build for himself near his Works, to much greater Advantage, and in much greater Variety of Uses than it had ever appeared in any other Structure.

WITH this View several Designs were formed, wherein the Orders of Architecture were to shine forth in all their Glory; but the Warmth of this Resolution at last abating, an humble Simplicity took place, and the first part of the Seat that was carried into Execution in Pursuance of it, was the Westward Wing of Offices marked in the General Plan with the Letter E; then the Square Pavilion C was erected; after that the Mansion House, marked with the Letter A, was begun, raised up, and compleated; and, in the next Place, the three Piles of Building were United before the Foundations were Laid for any of the remaining Parts of the Seat.

THE Body of the first of these Fabricks is composed of a Principal and half Story, and extends one hundred and seventy two Feet, eight Inches in Front; by thirty four Feet four Inches in Depth on the Plinth Course of Stone: It consists, or was to have consisted of a Hay House in the Center, of twenty Feet high, with a Pigeon House over it of the same Altitude; four Six Horse Stables; three Coach Houses, with a Harness Room behind them, at one End; a Barn at the other End; and proper Granaries in so much of the half Story as was to be over the Stables, Coach Houses and Harness Room.

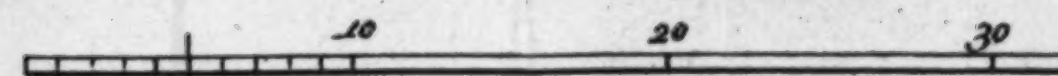
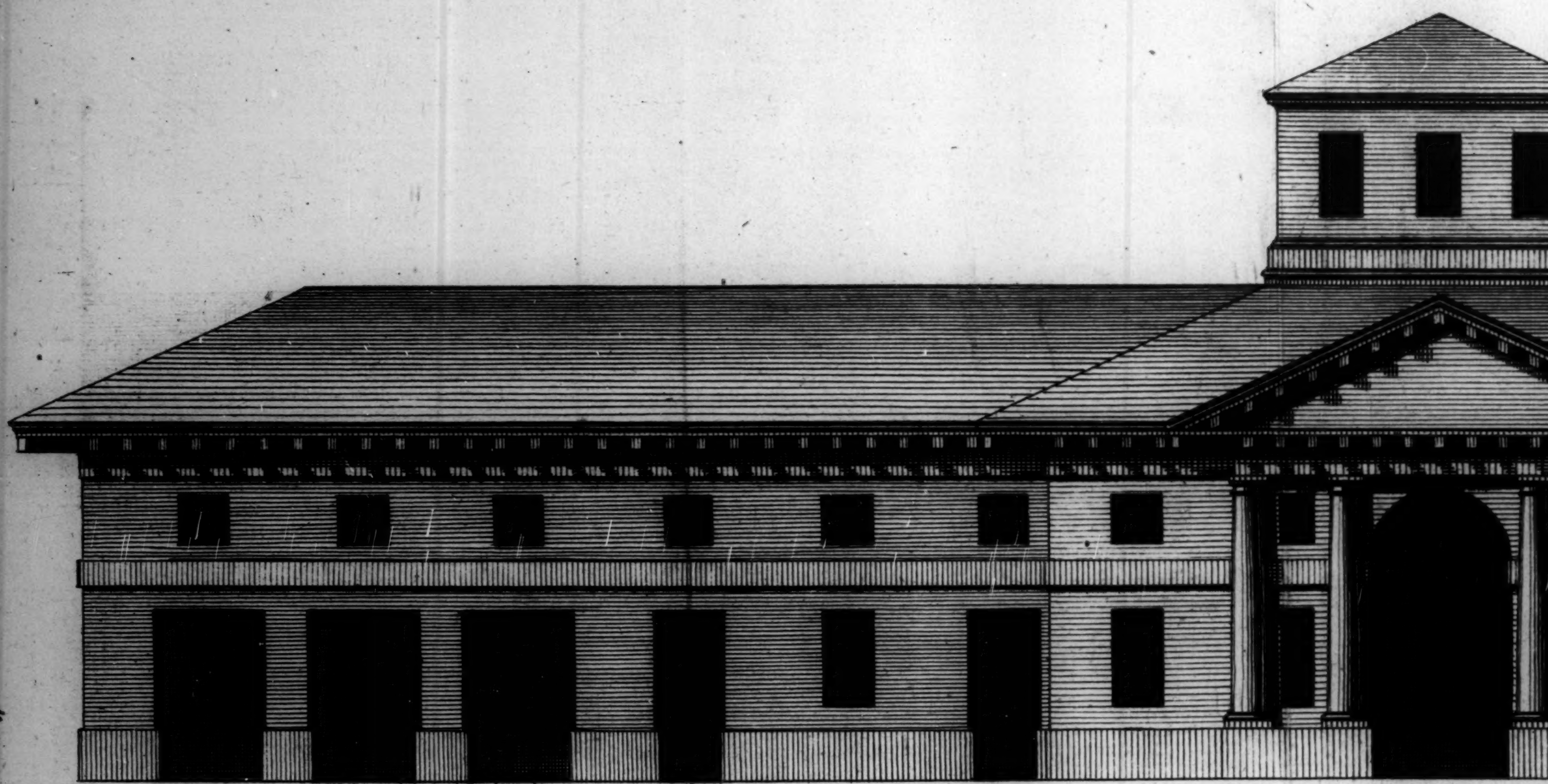
THE Stables and Hay House are Arched, or Vaulted over, and were, from the very first, Designed to be Arched with Stone, Mr. *Hanbury's* Stables at *Ponty Pool* in *Monmouthshire*,

which I went purposely to see, furnishing us with the Example; but the Coach Houses, and Harness Room were always intended to be covered with a Timber Floor, whose Surface was to rise thirteen Feet and a half above the Surface of the Floor below: To the Granaries we were to ascend from the Ground Floor by three different Stair Cases; and the whole Edifice was to have been Roofed with Timber, Covered with *Cornish* Slate: But in the Execution of the Building the manner of Roofing was entirely altered, Mr. *Allen* resolving, at all Hazards, to make use of nothing but Stone for a Covering to this Wing of Offices.

Of the external Walls, only that which Fronts towards the South is Faced with wrought Free Stone; and this was to have been performed in such a manner as to exhibit the *Dorick* Order, under its plainest Dress, but so high as to include the Principal and half Story, tho' separated by a Fascia: A Tetrastyle Frontispiece was therefore introduced in the Middle of the whole Line before such an advanced Part of the Building as was sufficient to contain two of the Stair Cases, one on each Side of the end of the Hay House, and, at the same time, appear as a proper Basement to the Pigeon House, which was to have Crowned the Center of the Edifice with Magnificence and Beauty: For the Basement extends fifty Feet; and a Square of that Size in the middle of this Fabrick was to have been Covered with a Pyramidal Roof, divided into two Parts, to discover the Body of the Crowning Ornament.

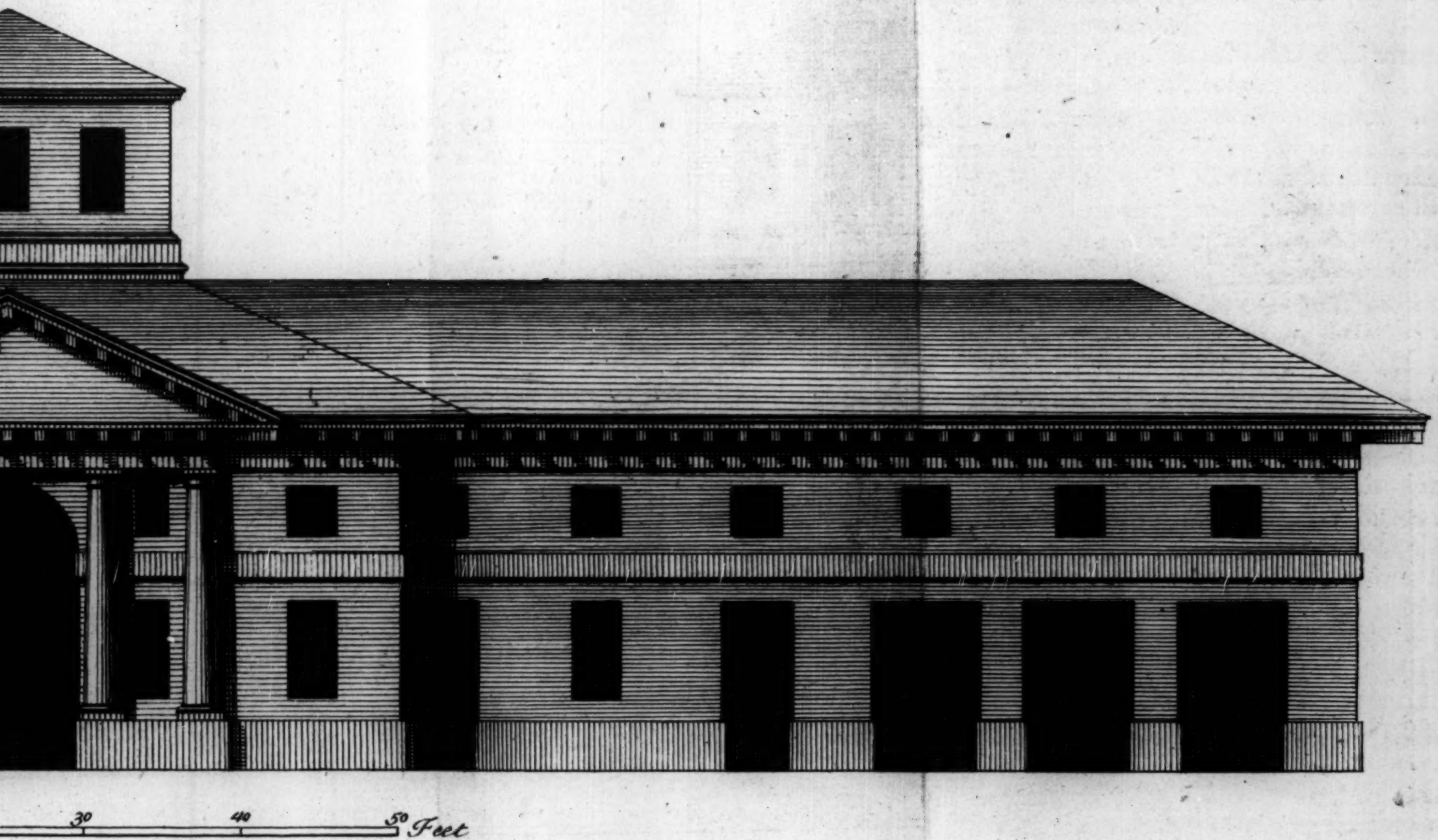
THIS essential Part of the Building was omitted in the Execution of the Work; and the Ceiling Joysts intended for the Roof having had such a Projection given them in the Design as would have been sufficient to enable People, in rainy Weather, to Walk, in the Dry, from one Part of this Wing of Offices to the other; when the Ends of those Joysts came to be represented in Stone, they were contracted to small Corbells of little Use, and less Beauty if they are considered as part of the Crowning Ornaments to Columns of the *Dorick* Order.

THE Sides of the Stables are divided into Recesses, Arched over, Six in every Side; and in these the Racks and Mangers are placed for the Horses to Eat out of, as well as the Bins for holding their Daily Food: This makes the Curiosity of the Stables; and they want nothing but Recesses at the ends, like those on the Sides, with a little more Magnitude to render



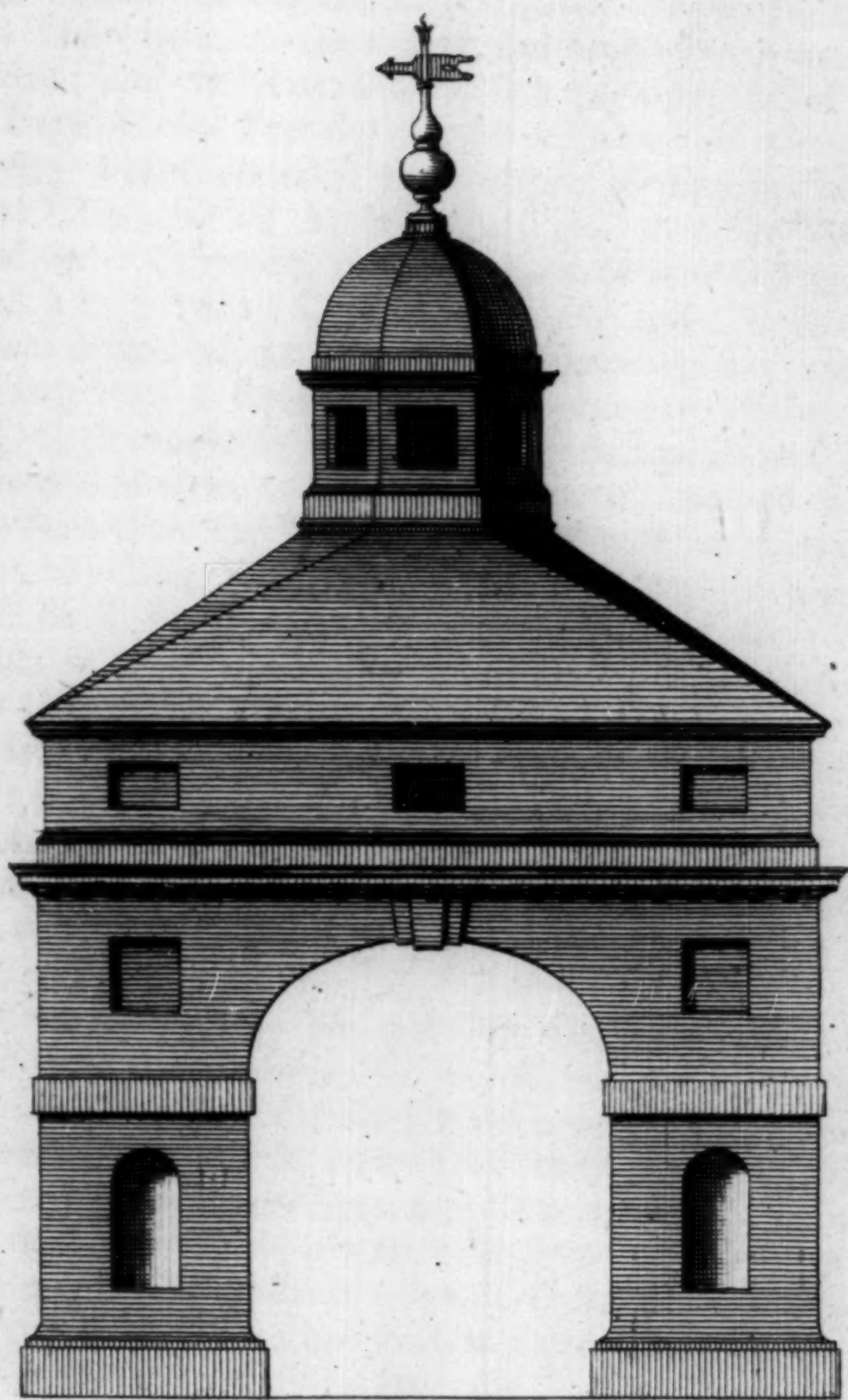
The ELEVATION, to
Of the Westward Wing of Offices to Mr. Allen's House, in the
with the Roof as it was Original

I. Wood Arch.



ON, to the South,
use, in the Widcomb of Camalodunum, near Bath;
Originally Designed.

P. Fourdrinier Sculp.



10 20 30 Feet

The ELEVATION, to the North,
of the Square Pavilion to Mr. Allen's House,
In the Widcomb of Camalodunum, near Bath,
For Coaches to Stop under, &c.

Wood Arch.

P. Fourdrinier Sculp.



render them as Beautiful within as Stables need to be, since they are entirely lined with wrought Free Stone.

THE Pavilion, marked in the General Plan with the Letter C, is four and thirty Feet Square; and it was erected partly for Coaches to stop under, and partly for Pigeons to reside in: The whole Fabrick is built and finished with wrought Free Stone; and the lower Part of it being composed of four hollow Legs of nine Feet Square, by thirteen Feet and a half high, every Front contains an Aperture of sixteen Feet in Breadth: These are all Arched over; and then the Body of the Structure is Crowned, at the Altitude of two and twenty Feet and a half, with a Cornice, which is again surmounted by a Plain Attick of six Feet high, supporting a Pyramidal Roof rising from a Square Basis, and, contrary to the original Design, terminating in the same Figure against an Octangular Pedestal Turrit, of ten Feet Diameter, covered with a Dome: And then the Whole is finished with an Ornament consisting of a Base, Ball, Balluster and Vane, which increases the Altitude of the Pavilion to about nine and fifty Feet; and raises it nine and thirty Feet and a half above the Vaulted Ceiling under which Coaches are to stop.

WITHIN this Superstructure the Pigeons are magnificently Housed; and their particular Cells are all made with wrought Free Stone: So that if a Beautiful Habitation is really an Allurement to this Species of Birds, as some pretend, Mr. *Allen's* Pigeons will, in all Probability, never desert their present Place of Abode.

THE tamer Poultry are not less Beautifully Housed at *Widcomb* than the Pigeons; for almost half the low Building that Unites the two Fabricks I have been describing, makes their Habitation; which consists of three Rooms Fronting Southward, with three Apertures, Arched over, to every Room; and the Whole is built with wrought Free Stone so near the manner in which it was first Designed, that the Variations would have been but small if a particular Convenience had not made it necessary to place the Pavilion lower than it was originally intended, by two Feet and six Inches, whereby the Beauty proposed by a Continuation of the Basement Lines of every Part of the Seat, was inevitably lost.

FROM hence no Scruple was made in placing the Mansion House even higher than the Westward Wing of Offices; and therefore the Bottom of the Plinth of the former was fixed about fifteen Inches above the Level of the Bottom of the Plinth of the latter.

THE Fabrick thus elevated Extends upon the Plinth Course of Stone one hundred and forty seven Feet in Length, by eighty Feet in Breadth, inclusive of the Projections in the Front and Rear; and it consists of a Basement, Principal, and Chamber Story, with Garrets taken out of the Altitude of some of the Rooms of the latter.

ABOUT eight hundred Tun of Free Stone, in large Blocks, was buried under Ground to make the Foundation Walls, or Stereobata of this Structure as firm and secure as the Nature of the Soil to be built upon seemed to require; and then the Walls of the Ground or Basement Story, or rather those that make the Stylobata of the House were erected, both Inside and Outside, with wrought Free Stone: The several Rooms and Passages were Arched, or Vaulted over with the same Material; and the Stairs were likewise made of Stone: So that the Defects in other great Houses from Plaistered Walls in the Basement Story are effectually removed in this; and the Walls of the first Story of Mr. Allen's House, by being of smooth Stone, will always appear Neat, Firm, and Dry.

BUT a greater Advantage than all this accrues to the Building from its Free Stone Walls; for by their being erected with large Stones, in equal Courses both within and without, they become equally strong on both Sides, and thereby able to support the incumbent Work, without being liable to buckle under the Weight of it while every part of the Building is sinking down to a Solid Bearing.

TWELVE Feet is the clear Altitude of the Rooms in the Basement Story; but a narrow Passage running thro' the Middle of the House, from one end to the other, is lower by a Foot: The Chimneys in the several Rooms are dressed with Architraves Crowned, or intended to have been Crowned with their proper Freezes and Cornices, all in Free Stone: And with the same Material the Door Cases next the Passage were made, Architraves being Worked upon their external Faces, as the proper Dress for the Apertures.

THIS Passage by being divided into five different Parts, regularly finished with Free Stone Ornaments, becomes the Beauty of the Inside of the Basement Story; the Rooms of which receive their Light by Square Windows in the North Front, but by Oblong Windows in the South Front: And that Free Stone might appear as well in the Bottom of every Room as on the Top, and against the Sides, the Floor of the

the whole Story is Paved with it, tho' of a harder Kind than that of the Walls; it is part of the first Bed of the open Quarry; and, from its Calcined, or rather Shelly Nature, the Workmen call it Ragg-Stone, or the Ragg of the Quarry: It is the very Strata of Stone that makes the Roof of the Subterraneous Quarries; and the next Layer under it, commonly called the Picking Bed, is generally as much Softer than the good Free Stone, as the Ragg is Harder.

THE Basement Story was first divided into a Servant's Hall, a Room for the House Keeper, a second for the Butler, and a third for Footmen; a small Beer Cellar, a Strong Beer Cellar, and a Wine Vault; a Laundry, Bake-House, Kitchen, Scullery, Larder and Pantry; a Milk Room, Dairy and Scullery to it; and, in the last Place, an Apartment was reserved for Water Closets, if such Conveniences should be wanting within the Body of the House.

ASCENDING from the Basement to the Principal Story we enter a Hall, extending from the Front to the Rear of the House; and to the Eastward of that Room there is a Parlour, Study, Store Room, Chapel, and Back Stair Case; to the Westward a Dining Room, Drawing Room, Bed Chamber, Dressing Room, and principal Stair Case; and to the Northward a Porticoe, or rather, as it is now used, a grand Pavilion, from which there is a Prospect as Beautiful as a compact City at the Bottom of a Rich Vale, surrounded with Fertile Hills can possibly furnish the Eye with.

THE Altitude of this Pavilion, as well as that of the Chapel, is determined by the Base of the Roof of the House; but all the other Rooms are covered over at sixteen Feet in height: The Walls, both Inside and Outside, are all built with Free Stone, and the fixed Ornamental Parts of the Hall, Parlour, Dining Room, Chapel, Stair Cases, and Passages next them were all compleated at first with that Material; though afterwards the Stone Ornaments of the Parlour and Dining Room were cut off; and the Walls of those Rooms were lined with Wood.

BY this Depredation Free Stone Work became more predominant in the Inside finishing of the Chamber Story, than in that beneath it; for the upper Part of the Chapel, the two Stair Cases, the Passages between them, and a Gallery of twenty Feet high extending over the Parlour, across the Hall, and over the Dining Room are all compleated with Stone; while the Walls of five Bed Rooms in the same Story,

Story, of twelve Feet in height, those of two Dressing Rooms, and those of three or four Closets are first Lined with the same Material.

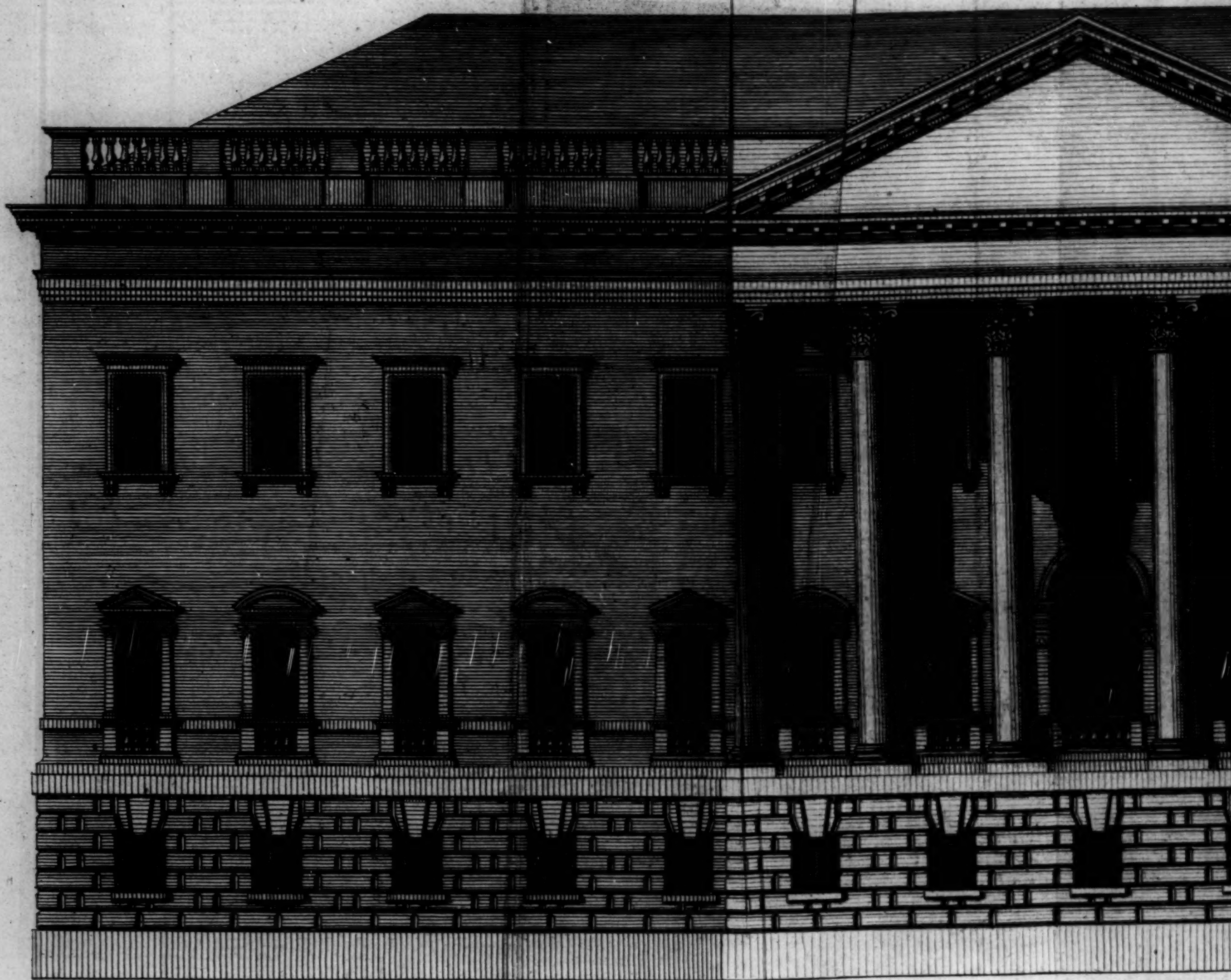
THE Inside of the Chapel is of the *Ionick* Order, sustaining the *Corinthian*; the Parlour was finished in the *Ionick* Order; and the Hall, Dining Room, principal Stair Case and Gallery were all compleated in the *Corinthian* Order.

FOR the Sake of Novelty the Outside of the Building shews in its Rear an Hexastyle Frontispiece composed of *Ionick* Columns supporting a *Corinthian* Entablature, divested of its Beauty for the Convenience of such Windows as would give a Prospect to the Garrets; but in the Front the Architecture is more compleat; and Mr. *Colen Campbell* having boasted of the Juistness of the Hexastyle Porticoe Designed by him before *Wansted* House in *Essex*, it was determined that a juster Hexastyle Porticoe should be executed before this House, and with Columns of a larger Size; and for this End I Designed it with Columns of three Feet one Inch and a half Diameter, which exceeds those at *Wansted* by an Inch and a half; made the Intercolumnations of that Kind which *Vitruvius* calls *Systylos*; and gave two compleat Intercolumnations to the Flank of our Porticoe, instead of the compleat Interval and small Portion of another at *Wansted*.

THE Entablature of this Order is continued all along the Eastward End of the House, but Sacrificed at the Westward End for the Sake of the Garret Windows; and the whole Fabrick being Crowned with a Ballustrade, it was once intended to have been United to the Pavillion, to the Westward of it, by a Winding Gallery adorned with a Row of Columns on each Side of it, as well as with a Pedestal supporting a Vase or some other Ornament in every Intercolumnation, as Specimens of such Kind of Things to recommend the Sale of them.

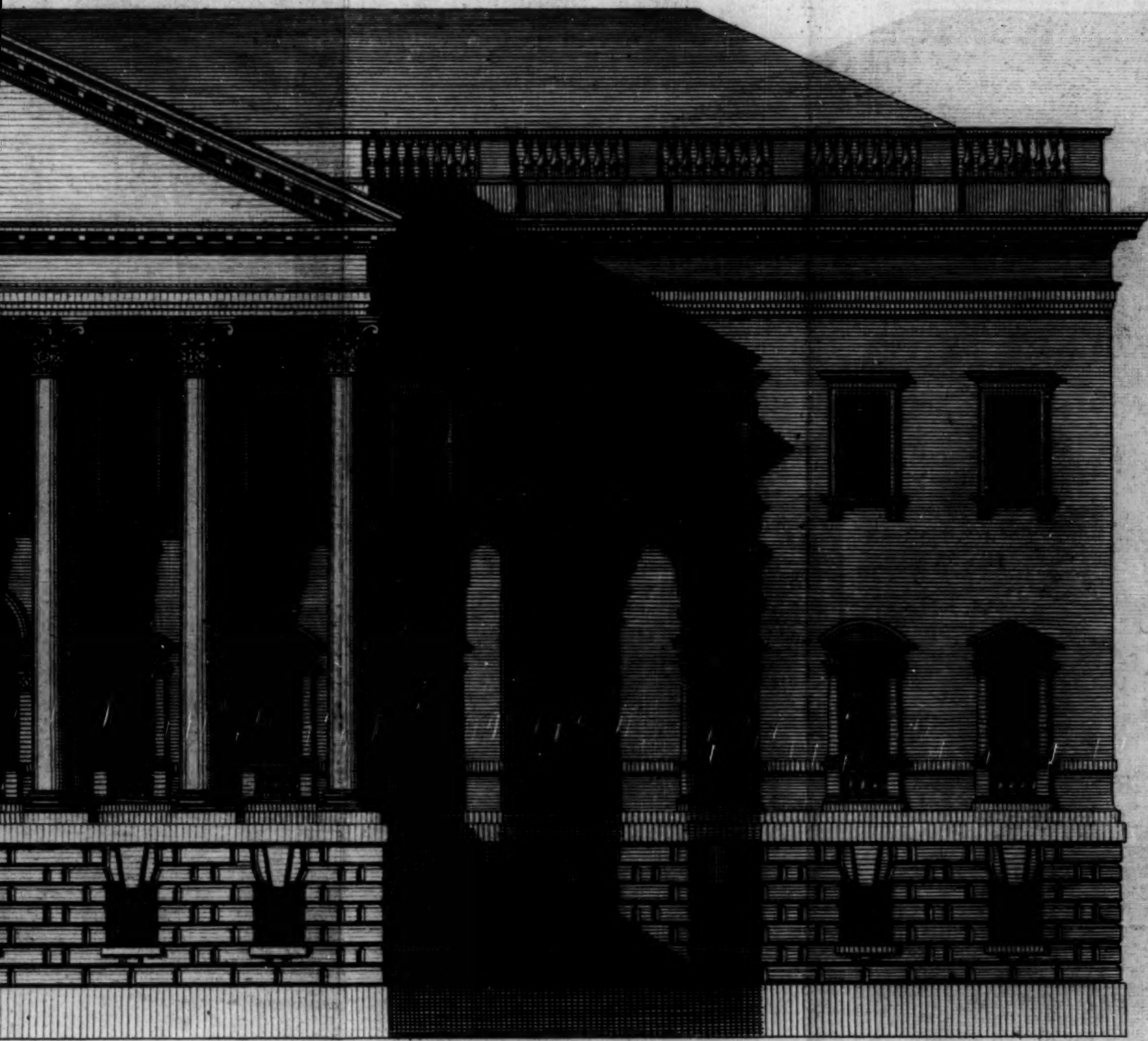
NOW as the Seat thus far was sufficient for displaying the Material proposed to be recommended to the Publick by it, the Perambulation for the Curious was thus Designed. After viewing the Stables in the Simplicity of the *Dorick* Dress, and coming under a Pavillion, great in its Kind, they were to enter an *Ionick* Gallery which would have had the Effect of a vast long Stage to a Rich Theatre; and this leading them to the Stone Passage that Traverses the Basement Story of the House, from thence they were to ascend, by a Flight of Stone Steps, to a Stone Hall of the *Corinthian* Order, and then pass into the stupendous Porticoe of the same Order.

RETURNING



The ELEVATION, to the
Of Mr. Allen's House, in the Widcomb of Ca
with the Windows Dressed according to

Wood Arch.



30 40 50 Feet

to the North,
 of Camalodunum, near Bath:
 according to the Original Design.

P Fourdrinier Sculp

RETURNING from this Pavilion into the Hall, and passing through the Dining Room, Dressed with the *Corinthian* Order, a Stair Case, enriched with the same Order, was to amuse them while they were ascending to the Gallery in the Chamber Story proposed to have been finished with all the Elegance and Beauty that could possibly be given to Works in the *Corinthian* Dress; and from this Gallery they were to pass into the Tribunal Seat of the Chapel, where the *Corinthian* Order was to increase in its Magnificence; and by representing Cherubims and Palm Trees, placed alternately, give them an Idea of the manner in which King *Solomon* finished the Inside of his Temple at *Jerusalem*.

By the great Resort of Strangers to *Bath*, the Fame of Mr. *Allen's* Stone Works was soon carried to the principal Parts of the Kingdom, and Letters came to him in great abundance, some with Draughts requiring the Value of Executing them in Free Stone, and some without Draughts with a Request to know what would be proper for such and such Purposes: To enable him to Answer all such Letters, together with Personal Applications to the same Effect, he proposed to allow me a certain Sum per Annum in Consideration of my giving him proper Instructions, which he accordingly had from me during the Course of about five Years: But the good Consequence to the Stone Trade from all the Information that People were gratified with, was trifling in respect to the Trouble of composing it; and I have the justest Reasons to Lament that my Time had not been better employed.

THE *Beach*, or *Claverton Street*, is now become the *Hyde Park Corner* of *Bath* for small Ornaments in Free Stone; and Specimens of others sufficiently abound in the City to recommend the Stone; of Obelisks especially; and the first Example, in the Modern Taste, standing against the West Side of the Ball Room of *Simpson's* Assembly House, was Executed at the Expence of Mr. *Harrison* in the Year 1731, from a Draught prepared by me.

THIS Obelisk is composed of a Pedestal supporting a Square *Dorick* Pillar, without any Capital; its Altitude is four and twenty Feet; and making the Shaft of a Chimney, is hollow within: Part of it is buried within the Thickness of the Wall of the House; but if it had stood quite clear, the Free Stone of the whole Obelisk, together with the Workmanship of it by the Free Stone Masons, would have cost no

K k k

more

more than five Pounds, two Shillings and four Pence half Penny.

THE Obelisk in the Center of *Orange Grove* is thirty Feet High; the Free Stone Work of which was Estimated by me at eight Pounds two Shillings, and seven Pence half Penny; and from its having been a Copy of the Shaft of Mr. *Harrison's* Chimney, Country Peasants forthwith denominated it, The Chimney without a Tun, *i. e.* a Funnel; as such it became an Object of Admiration to them; and it was once at the Eve of becoming the like Object of Admiration for its Magnitude, as it was Proposed to have been raised to the Altitude of eighty Feet above the Surface of the Ground; to have been ten Feet and a Half Square at the bottom of the Pedestal; six Feet Square at the bottom of the Shaft; and four Feet Square at the top of that part of the Pillar.

THE trifling Value of the Free Stone Work of this Obelisk, as it is now Executed at thirty Feet in Height, is no small Recommendation to the Building Material of the Hills of *Bath* for such sort of Ornaments; and notwithstanding the Shaft of the Obelisk in the Center of *Queen Square* is sixty Feet High, and its Solid Content amounts to one thousand and eighty Cubical Feet, yet the Free Stone, with the Workmanship of it, the Rubble or common Wall Stone, and the Lime in that Pillar Cost no more than three and twenty Pounds.

THE Inrichments intended for this Obelisk were Proposed to have been Executed in Free Stone for a meer Trifle; and they were to have consisted of two Lions and two Unicorns to stand on the four Corners of the Base; of the Arms of his Royal Highness the Prince of *Wales*, to be fixed against the Front and Rear of the Shaft; and of two handsome Shields to be placed against the two Sides of the Pillar.

THESE Inrichments were finely Represented in a Model of the Obelisk, made by the Order of Mr. *Nash*, while their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of *Wales* were in *Bath*, in the Autumn Season of the Year 1738; from whence the Ability of the Carver to Execute them in Free Stone became undoubted; and his not having Executed them deprived the City of Curious Examples for such Kind of Ornaments, and Robbed the Monument of its greatest Beauty.

OF all the Works of Architecture Obelisks are, without doubt, the most expensive for the Ground they Cover; and one of the *Egyptian* Pillars of this Kind, erected by *Ramesses*, yielded

yielded Employ for no less than twenty Thousand Men, notwithstanding it was but four Cubits Square at Bottom, as *Pliny* hath Recorded the Facts in the Eighth and Ninth Chapters of the six and thirtieth Book of his Natural History: But the Obelisk in the Middle of *Queen Square*, though of the same Size at Bottom, never yielded Employ for the one thousandth Part of the Hands: Nor did the Workmens Bills for the Model; for the Foundation; and for the Superstructure, amount to any more than 80 15 7, the Particulars of which having been as followeth.

Work and Materials in a Model of the Shaft of the Obelisk	}	0	10	0
Carving two Lions, two Unicorns and four Shields, with Arms in two of them	}	3	4	0
Painting the whole Work		0	1	0

Total Expende of the Model	£	3	15	0
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Drying the Bafon, Digging for the Foundation, and carrying the Earth away	}	3	0	0
For the Use of large Timbers to Slide the heavy Stones upon from the Square Gate to the Work	}	2	2	0
One thousand Cubical Feet of Ragg Free Stone for the Base of the Obelisk, Measured when set in the Work, at three Pence a Foot	}	12	10	0
Working the Hard Stone for the Base of the Obelisk, and Setting it up	}	13	3	5
Lime and Grips for the Mortar used in the Base	}	2	5	2

Total Expende of the Foundation	£	33	0	7
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Free Stone, and the Workmanship of it, Wall Stone and Lime for the Shaft of the Obelisk by Agreement	}	23	0	0
Erecting the Shaft of the Obelisk by Agreement		15	0	0
Iron Cramps, Lead and Fuel for Cramping the Work together	}	5	10	0
Clearing the Rubble when the Work was finished		0	10	0

Total Expende of the Shaft	£	44	0	0
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TOWARDS the above Particulars Mr. *Nash* hath already paid the Sum of 71 13 7; and as I directed the Work by his Order, the rest was paid by me with a View of charging it to him with the Incident Expences I was at touching this Monument, as well as that in the Grove, when we shall come to settle Accounts for my Trouble in Designing, Estimating, and Directing the Works: All this will make a considerable Advance to the above Total of 80 15 7; but, at the same time, it will not carry the Expence of either Obelisk so high as to prevent the one or the other of them from becoming a Sample to Recommend the *Bath* Free Stone for its extraordinary Cheapness in Ornaments of this Kind.

TO *Bath* Rings, *Bath* Metal, and *Bath* Stone, we may now add *Bath* Lace as a Commodity the Sale of which has proved a very considerable Branch of the Trade of the City; for the Manufacture is not made here; and it was partly from the great Consumption of it in the Town, and partly from the Manufacturers receiving their Patterns from hence, that it first took the Name of *Bath* Lace.

THIS Commodity has, within the Compass of an Age, been advanced from small Edgings of eighteen Pence, to fine broad Laces of three Guineas a Yard; and the Manufactories are so considerable that they principally consist of four large Towns in the Neighbouring County of *Devon*; in one of which I have heard of a single Trader whose Expences in Letters, to procure new Patterns for his Laces, amounts to Seventy Pounds a Year! And I am well satisfied that the Art of Designing might, by our *Bath* Lace, receive an Encouragement worthy the Attention of Men of the finest Genius for Ornament.

BY this Lace the Milliners Business is not a little enhanced; Suits of Wedding Cloaths for the Ladies, from far and near, being constantly making in the Shops of the City; and Matrons themselves preferring those Shops to the Shops of almost any other Place for their Head Attire.

WOOLLEN Cloth, Silks and Toys are some of the chief Commodities Sold at *Bath*; and if any Credit is to be given to the Advertisements of one of our Shop Keepers, the Business of Mantua Making must, even by the Silks Sold in his Shop, be one of the greatest Branches of Trade in the City: Without any Exaggeration the Number of Taylors and Mantua Makers that find employ in *Bath*, is a Demonstration of the great Consumption of the Manufactures with which the
Body

Body is Cloathed ; and the great Resort of Strangers to the City making it, in effect, a perpetual Fair, Time will probably establish such Manufactories in the Place, as will render it a more flourishing City in succeeding Ages than it ever was in Generations past.

C H A P. XII.

Of the AMUSEMENTS of BATH.

BATHING in the Hot Waters for Health or Pleasure, introduces the Amusements of the Day ; and in former Times such as made Use of the *Cross Bath* were entertained while they were in it by the Band of Musick that now attends at the *Pump House* : A Custom that took its Rise in the Reign of King *Charles* the Second ; particularly in the Year 1674, when the Dutchess of *Cleveland*, and the Dutchess of *Portsmouth* were in the City, and Bathed in the Waters of this Bath : But a Custom that was soon followed with such a Chorus from the Bathers as obliged the Corporation to Meet on the 28th of *March* 1676, and Frame a By-Law to stop the Progress of the Vocal Musick, and put an End to the Gallantries that any ways tended to the Disturbance of the Baths.

UNDER this Government, Ladies of Quality were generally attended in the *Cross Bath* by the Daughters of the chief Citizens ; which was a Complement seldom received without a proper Return ; and Mrs. *Mary Chapman*, eldest Daughter of the abovementioned Alderman *Robert Chapman*, was the principal Person that attended Queen *Mary* in this Bath during her Course of Bathing in it, in the Autumn Season of the Year 1687.

IT was while the Band of Musick attended at the *Cross Bath*, that the Author of the *Tour thro' Great Britain* described the Amusement of Bathing for Pleasure in the Hot Waters of the City ; “ In the Morning, says he, the young
“ Lady is brought in a close Chair, dressed in her Bathing
“ Cloaths, to the *Cross Bath*. There the Musick Plays her
“ into the Water, and the Women who tend her present
“ her with a little floating Dish, like a *Bason* ; into which
“ the Lady puts an Handkerchief and a *Nosegay*, and of late
“ a *Snuff Box* is added. She then Traverses the Bath, if a
“ Novice, with a Guide ; if otherwise, by herself ; and
“ having

“ having amused herself near an Hour, calls for her Chair,
“ and returns to her Lodgings.”

FINE Bathing Linnen is dyed of that yellow Colour which the Hot Waters will naturally stain white Cloth; and to the above Account of the Amusement of Bathing, the Author should have added, that while the young Lady was so Amusing herself She seldom failed of becoming an Object of Admiration to some young Gentleman in the Gallery by the Side of the Bath; or of receiving those Compliments which a fine Glow of Countenance, arising from the Heat of the Waters, must necessarily draw from her Admirer.

A CERTAIN Gentleman once looking at his Wife while She was Bathing in the *King's Bath*, was so charmed with her Increase of Beauty, that he could not forbear Complimenting her upon it; which a King of *Bath* hearing, he instantly took him by the Heels, and, as an Act of Gallantry, hurled him over the Rails into the Water.

THE Amusement of Bathing is immediately succeeded by a general Assembly of People at the *Pump House*, some for Pleasure, and some to Drink the Hot Waters. Three Glasses, at three different Times, is the usual Portion for every Drinker; and the Intervals between their Drinking are made agreeable to them by the Harmony of a small Band of Musick, as well as by the Conversation of the Gay and Healthy.

FROM the *Pump House* the Ladies from time to time withdraw to a neighbouring Toy Shop, Amusing themselves there with Reading the News; and from thence they return to their Lodgings to Breakfast. The Gentlemen withdraw to the Coffee Houses to Read the publick Papers; and there some of them break their Fast with Buttered Rolls, or *Bath Buns*, not to be equalled elsewhere, and with the best of Chocolate, Tea, or Coffee; paying for each Roll, or Bun, the Sum of Four Pence, Six Pence for a Dish of Chocolate, and Three Pence for a Dish of Tea, or for a Cup of Coffee.

Now to continue the Day with Pleasure, People of Fashion, in their Turns, make publick Breakfasts at the Assembly Houses, to which they invite their Acquaintance; and sometimes private Concerts of Musick, and at other times Lectures upon the Arts and Sciences make part of the Morning's Amusement.

THE private Concerts are performed in the Ball Rooms, into which People are admitted by Tickets at a Crown a Piece; and the Lectures upon the Arts and Sciences are Read
to

to the Subscribers either in Rooms belonging to the Assembly Houses, or in such as are Situated near them, every Subscriber paying no more than One Guinea for a whole Course.

CONCERT Breakfasts at the Assembly Houses for some time made another Part of the Morning's Amusement at *Bath*; and the Expences of these were defrayed by a Subscription among Gentlemen; every Subscriber contributing a certain Sum; and for this He had a certain Number of Tickets to present the Ladies with. These Entertainments were esteemed as some of the Politest of the Place; they came to meer Trifles to Individuals; and such People of Rank and Fortune as were well skilled in Musick, took a Pleasure in joining, on these Occasions, with the common Band of Performers.

THE Expence of the Concert Breakfasts fell short of the Subscription to them, notwithstanding the Tickets came to no more than one and twenty Pence a Piece; the Surplus was presented to the General Hospital; and in the Annual Printed List of Contributors to that Charity, ending the 1st of *May* 1747, we find the Surplus of three Subscriptions amounting together to the Sum of Twenty three Pounds and One Shilling.

WHEN Noon approaches, and Church is over, some of the Company appear on the *Grand Parade*, and other Publick Walks, where a Rotation of Walking is continued for about two Hours, and Parties made to play at Cards at the Assembly Houses; while other Part of the Company are taking the Air and Exercise; some on Horseback, some in Coaches: There are others who divert themselves with Reading in the Booksellers Shops, as well as with Walking in *Queen Square*, and in the Meadows round about the City, particularly in those by the *Avon Side*, between BATH and *Twiverton*, the Place where the first Lock upon the River is situated, with the Canal leading to it, of near Half a Mile in Length, that was undertaken by Me as above; and for which I sent Labourers from *London* to do the Work, as well as a Gardiner to form the Banks and Slopes; so that if these had been preserved in their first Form, no Gentleman's Garden could have been adorned with a finer Canal: And as the Lock is one of the best of its Kind; so the whole Work once bid fair of adding very much to the Amusements of BATH.

THE first Place appropriated for taking the Air and Exercise, in Coaches or on Horseback, is a small Ring in Imitation

tion of the Ring in *Hyde Park*, near *London*; it is six hundred Yards in Circumference, almost upon a Level, upon a gravelly Soil, highly situated, defended from the Winds, is Part of the Town-Common, and the Field out of which it is taken is called *Hyde Park*: The next Place is that Part of *Camalodunum* which goes by the Name of *Claverton Down*, and on which there is an excellent two Mile Course for Horse Racing; but as this Down is private Property, the Corporation of BATH formerly paid a Rent of Thirty Pounds *per Annum* for the Liberty of Airing upon it: *Mons Badonca*, or *Lansdown* is the third Place, which, though as much inclosed as possible, nevertheless affords many excellent Parts to ride upon; and the Healthiness of the Place is such, that, not long since, every House upon it, as was before remarked, had an Inhabitant, who had lived almost to the Age of one hundred Years: And the fourth, and last Place is the first three Miles of the *London Road*, which is much frequented for Airing, in the Winter especially, and therefore no greater Service could be rendered the Publick than the Removal of every Impediment that affects this Road.

THE Difficulty of ascending our Hills is not so great as is generally reported; but when surmounted, what beautiful Prospects do they give? and what fine Air do the Invalids breath in upon them? I will venture to say, that thirty different Rides, each sufficient for a Morning's Airing, with so many beautiful Points of View, and Matters of Curiosity may be found about BATH, as conducive to the Health and Pleasure of Mankind in general, as can be met with in ten Times the Space of Ground in any other Country.

THE *Foss Way* leading from *Aquæ Solis* to *Venta Silurum*, as above, passes just under that part of the Brow of *Mons Badonca* to which the Curious Resort not only to look down upon the Cities of *Bath* and *Bristol*, together with the Town of *Cainsbam*, all situated upon the Banks of the *Avon*, which from thence appears Meandering all along the Bottom of *Nant Badon*; but to behold the whole Region commanded by the Summit of that Part of the Hill: A Region that sets Paradise itself before ones Eyes; and as such it might have been the very *Elysium Fields* of the Antients, as those Blessed Abodes were confessedly in an Island of the Western World.

THE Point from whence all this Beauty is seen, Bears North East a Quarter Northerly from the Hot Springs; and lies at the Distance of about three Miles and a Quarter from
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them;

them; a Distance too great for the Eye to distinguish the particular Buildings of the City; and therefore such as would View them more distinctly must ascend to the Summit of *Beaching Cliff*, looking down from which, *Bath* will appear to them much the same that *Vingil* declares *Carthage* to have appeared to *Æneas*, especially if we suppose the Chapel erected, which is intended for the Use of the new Buildings at the South East Corner of the City.

“ Now o’er the lofty Hill they bend their Way,
 “ Whence all the rising Town in Prospect lay,
 “ And Towr’s and Temples; for the Mountain’s Brow
 “ Hung bending o’er, and shaded all below.
 “ Where late the Cottage stood, with glad Surprise
 “ The Prince beholds the stately Palace rise;
 “ On the Pav’d Streets, and Gates, looks wond’ring down,
 “ And all the Crowd and Tumult of the Town.
 “ The *Tyrians* ply their Work; with many a Groan
 “ These roll, or heave some huge unweildy Stone;
 “ Those bid the lofty Citadel ascend;
 “ Some in vast Length th’ embattled Walls extend;
 “ Others for future Dwellings choose the Ground,
 “ Mark out the Spot, and draw the Furrow round.
 “ Some, useful Laws propose, and some, the Choice
 “ Of sacred Senates, and elect by Voice.
 “ These sink a spacious Mole beneath the Sea,
 “ Those an huge Theatre’s Foundation lay;
 “ Hew massy Columns from the Mountain’s Side,
 “ Of future Scenes an ornamental Pride.
 “ Amid the Town, a stately Grove display’d
 “ A Cooling Shelter, and delightful Shade.
 “ Here, tost by Winds and Waves, the *Tyrians* found
 “ A Courser’s Head, within the Sacred Ground;
 “ An Omen sent by *Juno*, to declare
 “ A fruitful Soil, and Race renown’d in War.
 “ A Temple here *Sidonian Dido* rais’d
 “ To Heav’n’s dread Empress, that with Riches blaz’d;
 “ Unnumber’d Gifts adorn’d the costly Shrine,
 “ By her own Presence hallow’d and divine.”

Pitt’s Æneid I. 554.

THIS Account becomes the more applicable to *Bath* from a Horse’s Head that was found at a considerable Depth under the Surface of the Earth in digging a Well for the Use of a House on the East Side of *Duke Street*, after it became the

Property of Mr. *Philip Allen*, the present Post Master of the City; and it would have been a Matter of great Surprize how such a Head should come under solid Ground, that, when opened for the Foundations of the Houses, did not shew the least Appearance of any former Penetrations, if there had not been other Marks where it lay to demonstrate that the Western Shore of the *Avon* has, from the remotest Ages, been accumulating, while the Eastern Shore has been wasting so as to draw the Bed of the River very considerably from the Westward to the Eastward of the original Channel.

WHEN the Hour of Dinner draws near, and People return from Walking, Riding, Playing, and their other Amusements, they are sure to find their Tables covered with the best of Provisions of all Kinds: Our Mutton is celebrated; and that which is really fed upon our own Downs, has a Flavour beyond Comparifon: Our Butter cannot be exceeded; the Herbage in the Neighbourhood being sweet; the Housewifry neat and clean: And we have Fish in great Plenty, as fresh and as good as even the greatest Epicure can desire. So that if good Provisions may be called an Addition to the Pleasures of any Place, BATH will yield to none in this Point, especially since no City in the World can be furnished with better and cleaner Cook Maids to Dress them; and the extraordinary Abilities of those Maids have long rendered the Town a Nursery for supplying not only the neighbouring Country with such Kind of Servants; but Families in the most distant Quarters of the Kingdom; Gentlemen, every Season, Hiring the *Bath* Cooks, and, on their leaving the City, taking them to their respective Places of Abode, even in *London* itself.

AFTER Dinner is over, and Evening Prayers ended, the Company meet a second Time at the *Pump House*; from which they withdraw to the Walks, and from thence to drink Tea at the Assembly Houses; and the Evenings are concluded with Balls, Plays, and mutual Visits: So that BATH yields a continual Round of Diversions; and People in all Ways of Thinking, even from the Libertine to the Methodist, have it in their Power to compleat the Day, the Week, the Month, nay almost the whole Year, to their own Satisfaction; for at this Time there is no Interval in the Resort of Company to the City for the Benefit of the Hot Waters, but that Part of the Year which was lately the Season itself: And one would think, that the Cures recorded by Dr. *Peirce*, Dr.

Guidott,

Guidott, &c. to have been effected by the Warm Waters of BATH in all the Hot Months of the Year, would be the Means, at least, of continuing their Trial, in the like Cases, and in the same Season; especially since many People, by waiting for an imaginary proper Season, have lost either Limb or Life before it came.

It is only the Evenings of *Tuesdays* and *Fridays* that are concluded with Publick Balls; the Contributions to which are now grown so Great, that the Tickets upon the first Subscription, in the Autumn Season of the Year, don't cost the Subscribers above a Groat a Piece; Tickets upon a second Subscription come to about Eight Pence a Piece; and upon a third Subscription they seldom exceed Sixteen Pence a Ticket.

THE Balls begin at six o'Clock, and end at Eleven; nor will the King of *Bath* suffer them to continue a Moment longer, lest Invalids should be tempted to commit Irregularities that may be prejudicial to the Benefit which they, at a great Expence, seek for from the Hot Fountains of the City: *Simpson's* Assembly House has been always Honoured with the first Weekly Ball, *Wiltshire's* with the Second: And at each House the Ball is commonly Opened with a Minuet Danced by two Persons of the Highest Distinction at it, the whole Assembly becoming still and quiet at the Dancers first standing up, and generally shining with a real Splendour, perhaps, equal to that of the most Brilliant Court of *Europe*.

THE Minuet being over, the Lady returns to her Seat, and the *Bathonian* King brings the Gentleman a New Partner, with whom he Dances a second Minuet, and then both retire: A second Gentleman doing as the first had done, and so on; every Gentleman Dancing with two Ladies till the Minuets are all over, which commonly happens in about two Hours Time, and then the Country Dances begin, Ladies of Quality, according to their Rank, standing up first.

ABOUT nine o'Clock the Gentlemen treat their Partners with Tea; and when that is over, the Company pursue their Diversion till the Moment comes for closing the Ball: Then the King of the Assembly, entering the Ball Room, orders the Musick to cease; and the Ladies thereupon Seating themselves till they grow cool, their Partners compleat the Ceremonies of the Evening by handing them to the Chairs in which they are to be Convey'd to their respective Lodgings.

PLAYS are Acted some of the other Evenings of the Week in a Cellar, under part of the Ball Room of *Simpson's* Assembly

bly House; and the late Mr. *John Hippisley* finding that this had been constantly done without the least Molestation for more than Ten Years after the Suppression of Play Houses, by the Act of Parliament which took Place on the 24th of *June 1737*, He, in *November 1747*, formed a Scheme to raise the *Bath Theatre* from its Languishing Condition, and thereupon addressed the Publick in the following Lines.

“ T O T H E

“ Nobility, Magistracy and Gentry

“ A T

“ B A T H.

“ *PLAYS are like Mirrours, made, for MEN to see*
 “ *How BAD they are, how GOOD they ought to be.*”

“ **I**N all Ages, and in all Countries, where Liberty and
 “ Learning flourish'd, the STAGE never fail'd of re-
 “ ceiving *Sanction* and *Protection* from the Great and Noble.
 “ *Theatrical Performances*, when conducted with Decency
 “ and Regularity, have been always esteem'd the most ra-
 “ tional Amusements, by the Polite and Thinking Part of
 “ Mankind — Strangers, therefore, must be greatly sur-
 “ priz'd, to find at BATH Entertainments of this Sort in no
 “ better Perfection than they are; as it is a Place, during
 “ its Seasons, honour'd with so great a Number of Persons,
 “ eminent for *Politeness*, *Judgment* and *Taste*; and where,
 “ (next to *London*) the best THEATRE in *England* might
 “ reasonably be expected.

“ THE present *Play-House*, or rather *Play-Room*, is so
 “ small and incommodious, that 'tis almost impossible to
 “ have Things better done in it than they are. The Profits
 “ arising from the Performance, as now conducted, will not
 “ support a larger, or better, Company of Actors: And
 “ nothing can be more disagreeable, than for Persons of the
 “ *first Quality*, and those of the *lowest Rank*, to be seated
 “ on the same Bench together; which must be the Case
 “ here, if the Former will honour, and the Latter have an
 “ Inclination, to see a Play.

“ T O

“ To remedy this, and for the better Entertainment of
 “ the Quality, it is humbly proposed to erect a Regular,
 “ Commodious THEATRE, on the most convenient Spot
 “ of Ground that can be got; to be managed by Mr. *HIP-*
 “ *PISLEY*, (who for many Years has been a Performer in
 “ *London*) and Others; and to add such a sufficient Number
 “ of good Performers to the present Company, as will (it is
 “ hoped) never fail of giving Pleasure and Satisfaction to the
 “ most judicious Audience, and greatly contribute towards
 “ rendering BATH the most *agreeable Place* in the King-
 “ dom.”

THIS Scheme was strenuously opposed by the Parties concerned in the present Theatre, under the Pretence of self Interest, and to maintain the Right in themselves to that Indulgence which the Publick had manifested by the Non-Execution of the Law for the Suppression of Theatrical Performances at *Bath*: But nevertheless Mr. *Hippisley*'s Encouragement from the People of Rank and Distinction, at that Time in the City, was such, that he proceeded in his Design till Death put an End to it.

THE Theatre erected A. D. 1705, as above, was built by the Subscription of People of the highest Rank, who permitted their Arms to be Painted on the Inside of the House as publick Testimonies of their Liberality towards it: The same Liberality seemed to me to have been upon its Dawn in Favour of Mr. *Hippisley*'s intended House; and if he had Lived but a few Months longer, I am well satisfied as many fifty Pound Tickets, for the Privilege of the Theatre, would have been Subscribed for, as would have paid for the whole Expence of Building it.

THE House was Proposed to have been sixty Feet Long, and forty Feet Broad in the clear; it was to Front Westward to *Orchard Street*; and the Front was to have consisted of a Rustick Basement, supporting the *Dorick Order*: The Expence of Building it was computed at about one thousand Pounds; and this was three hundred Pounds less than the Theatre cost that was erected in the Year 1705, though the new House would have been much larger than the Old Theatre was.

THEATRICAL Performances making part of the Amusements of *Bath*, notwithstanding the severe Law against the Performers, and Such as shall Cause them to be Performed, while the Custom continues, Invalids will run much less
 Hazard

Hazard in going to a Regular Theatre than to an occasional Play Room, to become Partakers of the Amusements of the Stage; and it was upon that very Consideration that I Granted Messieurs *Hippisley* and *Watts* the Piece of Ground marked in the Plan, Plate 14, 15, with the Letter E.

THE Amusements of *Bath* so insensibly engross the Time of the Strangers Resorting to the City, that nothing is more common than for the graver sort of People to declare that they do nothing while they are at *Bath*, and yet can find no spare Time for the least Employ: Amusements so Sweet and Alluring must therefore be beyond the Power of a particular Description, even for the Space of a single Day, much less of a whole Year, or Number of Years: So that from what I have already said, every Body must form their own Ideas of what necessarily passes between real and apparent People of Rank and Fortune, when they Meet together in the Baths, Pump Rooms, Coffee Houses, Assembly Houses and other Places of general Resort, as well as when they Meet in select Parties, or on mutual Visits.

THEY may imagine all the different Scenes of Life to be Acting in this Theatre of the Polite World; and if I had that Turn of Thought which is necessary to form a compleat Novelist, I could enlarge this Chapter into a whole Volume, by relating the real Stories of Wit, Humour and Gallantry produced in any short Period of Time within the Memory of Man: I could point out the good and bad Fate of the Youth of both Sexes from their first Appearance in White Frocks, the real Emblems of their State of Innocence, till they, in the Years of their Maturity, attained the Summit of all Happiness, or sunk to the Root of all Misery, from well known Instances of but Yesterday's Date: And I could tell the Adventures of the Fortunate and Unfortunate, as well as of People under various other Characters, in many remarkable Cases that have happened in the City since the Time that I began to Improve it.

THE Case of Female Suicide related in the Book bearing the Name of *New Court Tales: Or, Modern Amours*, happened to fall more particularly within my own Knowledge than any other; the beautiful and celebrated *Sylvia*, as She is in that Book not very improperly Stiled, having been a Tenant under my Roof during the last thirteen Months of her Life; and, at the Time of her unhappy Death, her Debt of two and fifty Pounds three Shillings and four Pence for
Rent,

Rent, &c. intitled me to the Sole Possession of all her Papers and other Effects, which I Seized on *Monday* the 13th of *September* 1731.

It was on *Wednesday* Night, the 8th of that Month, that *Sylvia* put a Period to her Life; and many Circumstances unite to prove that She had long premeditated it: But the fatal Hour was deferr'd till She had parted with her last Farthing, as well as with every thing whereby She could, with the least Shew of Credit, raise a single Penny; and till She had performed a Promise to me of taking Care of my House and one Part of my Family, while the other Part should be absent with me on a *London* Journey, proposed to have been compleated on the Day of her Death.

UPON a strict Examination of *Sylvia's* Papers I found that by the Death of her Sister, her own Fortune was increased to a Sum sufficient to have Maintained her in a handsome manner, and every way suitable to her Birth. She was naturally of a Gay Temper, exceeding Generous, good Natured in the highest Degree, affable and pleasant in Conversation, and so full of Wit and Humour, that some of her Letters and other Writings, as well in Verse as in Prose, with proper Explanations, would have done Honour to her Memory, and Shone among the Writings of the most Celebrated Wits, if they had been Published.

THIS unfortunate young Lady was particularly attach'd to the Interest of Dame *Lindsey*; and when I first came down to *Bath* in the Year 1727, *Sylvia* was entirely at the Dame's Command, whenever a Person was wanting to make up a Party for Play at her House, which went by the Name of *De la Mains*, from the Builder and former Occupier of it.

THE Dame's Wit and Humour, with the Appearance of Sanctity in a Sister that Lived with her, strongly Captivated the Youth of both Sexes; and engaged them in their Interest: *Kitty* was the familiar Name of that Pattern of Piety; and the two Sisters had a Maid, whom they called *Fanny*, and represented as an unfortunate Gentlewoman, that Acted in a Medium Character, and joined with either Mistress as occasion required: She was Old, thin and slender; and she could manage a few Bottles of Port whenever the Dame wanted a Companion to make out an Evening's Amusement.

A CERTAIN Nobleman once making the Dame a Visit, at a small House in *Stall Street*, wherein she had taken a Lodging while her Assembly House was rebuilding, *Fanny*,

as

as if ignorant of his coming, cry'd out as she was retiring with the Products from the last Night's Refreshment, The Lord send my Mistress into her new House that she may have a Place to Sh——t and Sp——w in: Amen, I pray God, reply'd the Nobleman, at that time so far advanced up the Stairs as to be in Sight of the Petitioner; to whom he instantly made a Present of a few Guineas for the Zeal with which she uttered her Prayer for her Mistress's Service.

THE Dame, *Kitty* and *Fanny* having, from I know not when, Captivated poor *Sylvia*, the Open and Secret Characters of the former, soon drew upon the latter the Odium of her being a W——e, D——d, and common S——r: But in the Course of three Years I could never, by the strictest Observations, perceive *Sylvia* to be tainted with any other Vice than that of suffering herself to be Decoy'd to the Gaming Table, and, at her own Hazard, Playing for the Amusement and Advantage of others: I was therefore not long in complying with a Proposal she made to me in the Summer of the Year 1730, for Renting part of a House I then Lived in, in *Queen Square*; and when she was settled under my Roof, her Behaviour was such as manifested nothing but Virtue, Regularity and good Nature in the preceding part of Her Life.

SYLVIA was ready to accept of Trifling Marks of Friendship, to give her a Pretence of making great Returns; and she was no sooner Seated in my House than Ladies of the highest Distinction, and of the most unblemished Characters were her constant Visitors: Her Levy, by these, looked more like that of a first Minister of State, than of a private Young Lady; and *Sylvia's* Endowments seemed to have had a Power of Attraction among her own Sex, even stronger than that of all the Riches of a Court among the Gentlemen that are allured by them.

No Body could express a stronger Belief of the Immortality of the Soul than this unfortunate Lady; and for about six Months before her Death she lost no Opportunity of viewing the Moon with my Telescopes; nor of Talking with me about the Beauties of that Luminary, and what Pleasure Souls departed from this Earth must have, should Almighty God destine them to that Planet: And a very eminent Surgeon assured me, that while *Sylvia* was thus amusing herself, he was not certain, but that she had consulted him what Act of Suicide was the easiest, and attended with the least Pain.

SYLVIA

SYLVIA was exceeding happy in having a Grave, Decent Matron that had been abandoned by a profligate Husband for her Servant; this Woman had lived with her many Years before she became my Tenant; and from her genteel Appearance she Sirnamed her *Nash*, after the proper Name of the Beau, and titular King of the City.

MISTRESS and Maid were great Walkers; and the former was so particularly charmed with the Beauties of the Vales of *Bath*, that she, attended by the latter, Traversed one or the other of them as often as the Weather would permit.

TIRED with the Exercise these rural Pleasures created, Sleep became Sweet to *Sylvia*, and habituated her to early Hours for taking her Rest; but when the Weather prevented her daily Exercise, and her nocturnal Slumbers were interrupted for want of it, she made it a Rule to rise from her Bed and Walk in her Chamber till the Son of Night began to seize her Senses, and warn her back to her Place of Repose.

THIS Custom made her keep a burning Candle all Night in her Room; and to prevent the Glare of it from offending her Slumbering Eyes, she always Bound the upper Part of her Face with a clean Handkerchief upon her first entering into Bed: After this the Maid withdrawing Lock'd her Chamber Door, and pushing the Key under it, beyond reach, *Sylvia*, by that constant Method, lay undisturbed till the very Moment she thought proper to Rise up in the Morning, unlock her Door, and Ring her hand Bell, as the Signal for *Nash* to return into her Room.

THE common Hour for Rising was seven o'Clock; and *Nash*, by being always in waiting to answer the first Sound of her Mistress's Bell, kept the House so quiet, that *Sylvia's* Apartment seemed to be uninhabited.

DURING my Absence from *Bath* the latter End of the Summer of the Year 1731, I got one of the Master Workmen of the new Buildings, to Lie in the House for the better Security of it; and Business detaining me in *London* longer than I expected, at the close of the Day appointed for our Return, *Sylvia* expressed some Uneasiness at the Disappointment she was likely to meet with in not Surrendering up the Trust she had taken upon her: She then sat at her Dining Room Window; and it's highly probable that she then determined to lose no longer Time in Embarking into Eternity, the following Lines, written with a Diamond, having

M m m

been

as if ignorant of his coming, cry'd out as she was retiring with the Products from the last Night's Refreshment, The Lord send my Mistress into her new House that she may have a Place to Sh——t and Sp——w in: Amen, I pray God, reply'd the Nobleman, at that time so far advanced up the Stairs as to be in Sight of the Petitioner; to whom he instantly made a Present of a few Guineas for the Zeal with which she uttered her Prayer for her Mistress's Service.

THE Dame, *Kitty* and *Fanny* having, from I know not when, Captivated poor *Sylvia*, the Open and Secret Characters of the former, soon drew upon the latter the Odium of her being a W——e, D——d, and common S——r: But in the Course of three Years I could never, by the strictest Observations, perceive *Sylvia* to be tainted with any other Vice than that of suffering herself to be Decoy'd to the Gaming Table, and, at her own Hazard, Playing for the Amusement and Advantage of others: I was therefore not long in complying with a Proposal she made to me in the Summer of the Year 1730, for Renting part of a House I then Lived in, in *Queen Square*; and when she was settled under my Roof, her Behaviour was such as manifested nothing but Virtue, Regularity and good Nature in the preceding part of Her Life.

SYLVIA was ready to accept of Trifling Marks of Friendship, to give her a Pretence of making great Returns; and she was no sooner Seated in my House than Ladies of the highest Distinction, and of the most unblemished Characters were her constant Visitors: Her Levy, by these, looked more like that of a first Minister of State, than of a private Young Lady; and *Sylvia*'s Endowments seemed to have had a Power of Attraction among her own Sex, even stronger than that of all the Riches of a Court among the Gentlemen that are allured by them.

No Body could express a stronger Belief of the Immortality of the Soul than this unfortunate Lady; and for about six Months before her Death she lost no Opportunity of viewing the Moon with my Telescopes; nor of Talking with me about the Beauties of that Luminary, and what Pleasure Souls departed from this Earth must have, should Almighty God destine them to that Planet: And a very eminent Surgeon assured me, that while *Sylvia* was thus amusing herself, he was not certain, but that she had consulted him what Act of Suicide was the easiest, and attended with the least Pain.

SYLVIA

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been the next Day discovered on one of the Panes of Glass of the Window.

“ O Death! thou pleasing End to human Woe,

“ Thou Cure for Life, thou greatest Good below!

“ Still may’st thou fly the Coward and the Slave,

“ And thy soft Slumbers only bless the Brave!”

THIS Heroick Disposition was further manifested by a Cheerfulness of Temper that appeared in *Sylvia* all the rest of the Evening; for she ordered her Supper to be got ready in my Study; and having Eaten it, there she spent the Residue of her Hours, preceding Bed Time, in dandling two of my Children on her Knees: In Retiring from thence to her Chamber, she went into the Nursery to take her leave of another Child as it lay sleeping in the Cradle; and the innocent Look of the Infant drew great Encomiums from her; she then went to Bed as usual, and on *Nash*’s leaving the Room, *Sylvia* bid her good Night; the first time she had ever done so.

CIRCUMSTANCES make it more than probable that our Heroine soon quitted her Bed; and was seized with various other Passions before she yielded to the Instruments of her Death: She Dressed herself in clean Linnen, and White Garments of every kind, like one that was going to Church to be made a Joyful Bride: And her Gown was Pin’d over her Breast just so as a neat Nurse Pins the Swadling Cloaths of her Innocent Babe. A Pink Silk Girdle seems to have been next prepared to surround Poor *Sylvia*’s Neck, and to have been Lengthened by another made of Gold Thread: The End of the former was tyed with a Noose, and that of the latter with three Knots at a small Distance from one another. Such was the first Instrument of *Sylvia*’s Death; and to keep the Knots wherewith the Noose was made, and the Girdles United from Drawing, the Ends of the Ribbands were strongly Pin’d to the other Parts of them: The second Instrument was a Closet Door by the Side of the Chamber Chimney; and the third was a Dressing Stool, something higher than a common Chair.

EVERY thing thus prepared, *Sylvia*’s last Scene of Life consisted in the Perusal of several Books that were found on a Table she had set before the Fire after *Nash* left the Room; and particularly of Sir *John Harrington*’s Translation of *Orlando Furioso*: This Book lay open at Page 74, 75; and the Story of *Olympia*, who by the Perfidy and Ingratitude of her bosom

bosom Friend was Ruined, and left to the Mercy of the World, seems to have been the very Thing that raised *Sylvia's* Spirits to that Pitch of Lunacy, which Fired her to commit the Horrid Deed she had premeditated against herself; and it was thus accomplished: After fixing one End of the Girdles she had tyed together about her Neck, and opening the Closet Door a small matter into the Room, she mounted the Stool, Bound her Head as usual with a Handkerchief, threw the Knotty End of the Girdles over the Top of the Door, turned her Back to it, and then shut and lock'd it; quitting the Stool after this, her Body became suspended; the Weight of which broke the Silken Girdle, and *Sylvia* fell down with such Violence, that the very Bruises she received in her Forehead were sufficient to have killed her, and the Noise of the Fall awaked the Workman that Lay in the House, about half an Hour after two o'Clock.

RECOVERING herself *Sylvia* began to Walk about the Room, as her usual Custom was when she wanted Sleep, and the Guardian of the House imagining that to be the Noise that awaked him, he began to Repose himself again, and the unhappy Lady exchanging the Silken Girdle for one that was stronger, and made of Silver Thread, a second Attempt, like the first, kept her just suspended till the natural Struggles for Life tortured her to Death, and, in Dying, made her bite her own Tongue through in several Places.

WHEN Life left poor *Sylvia's* Body, it stretch'd to such a Degree that her Ankle-bones touch'd the Floor of the Room; and her Hand was so strongly clenched about the Key of the Door, that the Strength of her Arm must have operated against her Neck during the whole Time of her Dying.

WHEN the Hour for Rising came, *Nash* began to wait for the Sound of her Mistress's Bell; but waiting in vain for a considerable time, she first Listened, and then tried whether the Door was unlocked; and finding every thing fast and quiet, Half Hour after Half Hour, till near the Middle of the Day, every Body began to suspect that something had happened to *Sylvia*; nevertheless it was Half an Hour after two o'Clock on *Thursday* the 9th of *September* before any Attempt was made to get into the Room; then a Ladder was Reared up against one of the Windows; and one of my Men ascending it, lifted up the Sash, pushed the Window Shutters back, and then discovered an Object, in the furthest Corner of the Room, that made him descend the Ladder

with the utmost Precipitation: However ascending it again, upon the Recovery of his Spirits, and taking a pair of Tongs in his Hand, with them he was enabled to get the Key of the Chamber Door, which he gave to one of the Free Stone Masons; who, upon Entering the Room, with the Servants of the House, found *Sylvia* Dead, Cold, and Stiff.

THE Coroner was immediately sent for, who Impannelling a Jury, they forthwith sat on the Body, and in the Evening brought in their Verdict, Lunacy: The Corps was the next Night buried in a Decent manner, in her Father's Grave, in the *Abbey Church*; and the Charge of the Funeral was borne by a Lady with whom *Sylvia* had for many Years been an inseparable Companion, and to whom I delivered whatever might tend to expose the Fair Sex, the Deceased in particular.

FIVE Months past before any Body would venture to Administer to *Sylvia*'s Effects; at last, on my permitting the Creditors to take a New Inventory of what was in my Possession, and make a minute Appraisalment, *Nash* became Administratrix; the Goods were then Sold; and People striving for something to preserve the Memory of the poor Deceased Lady, the Price of every Trifle was so advanced that the Creditors were all Paid, and an Overplus remained for the nearest Relation; though it ought to have gone to me as a Consideration towards the Damages I sustained on the Score of *Sylvia*'s untimely Death.

NOTHING can be more deplorable than the Fate of this unfortunate young Woman; a Fate that I have heard Hundreds in High Life Lament their not suspecting, that they might have endeavoured to prevent it, tho' it should have been at half the Expence of their Estates; and yet many of those People, when common Fame every where Sounded *Sylvia*'s running out of her Fortune, would endeavour to draw her into Play to win her Money; and accept of whatever was offered them from her generous Hand!

SYLVIA's unhappy End first reach'd my Ears at *Frocksfield* in my Way to *Bath*; the Sun was then Setting; but nevertheless by the Help of Post Horses from *Marlborough*, I reached Home by the Time that her Funeral was over: The Surprise was so great that every Bush I Galloped by looked like an Infernal Spirit; every large Stone and Clod of Dirt that lay in the Road appeared like a Hobgoblin; and Stone Walls resembled nothing but Swarms of dreadful Spectres. The Rustling of the Trees, and the Sound of the Horses Feet filled

filled my Ears with nothing but the Groans and Howlings of People in the utmost Distress; and if the Poet that Described the Journey of *Ulysses* to the lower Regions of the Dead had, in Imagination, seen the Objects, and heard the Sounds which, in Riding near thirty Miles after the Close of the Day, were perpetually Presenting themselves to my Mind and Ears, his Account of a World of Darkness, inhabited by the Phantoms of the Dead, might have received such Improvements as would have filled every Reader with Horror and Surprise.

THE Reality of Spirits was never Founded upon a more substantial Basis than what I have now mentioned concerning myself; and as the Country round about the Hot Springs of *Bath* hath been particularly famous for its Haunted Houses, I will close this Chapter, and this Essay towards a Description of *Bath*, with a brief Account touching the last House in the City, that became an Habitation for one of the Spirits of the Gloomy Mansions of *Erebus*.

A WEALTHY Quaker of *Bath* having been Possessed of a House in Saint *John's Court*, and put it under the Care of a Servant Maid, the Woman was for some time exceeding happy in the Enjoyment of the Trust; but about the Beginning of *December* in the Year 1733, the Scene entirely changed; and a Noise on the Outside of the Building, the Cause of which she could neither Discover nor Account for, frequently beginning when she was just going to Sleep, made her conclude that the House was Haunted, and therefore she solicited to be Discharged from the Trust of looking after it any longer.

THE Master, instead of complying with the Request that was made him, Rebuked the poor Maid for her Credulity, and insisted that the Noise she had heard was nothing but a Chimera of her own Brain: He stiffly denied the Possibility of Witches, or of Infernal Spirits coming upon the Earth: And to prevent his House from lying under the Imputation of being Haunted, he resolved to Lie in the very Room that was pretended to have been most Troubled with the Thumping Din of some Evil Spirit; and for that End ordered his own Bed to be carried into it.

CHAMPION like, my old Friend and Neighbour took Possession of the Room; and being accompanied by his Wife, at their common Hour of Bed Time, they Undressed, entered their Bed, and bravely laid themselves down to Rest: But
 alas!

alas ! their Repose was soon interrupted ; they distinctly heard the Noise that had been described to them ; and Sleep departing from their Eyes, as well as Slumber from their Eyelids, every Moment was undoubtedly an Age to them, till the Sun began to approach our Horizon, and dispell the Blackness of the Night.

THE Waggs of *Bath* affirmed that these Devil Defiers were so Frighted with the Event of their Experiment, that they grossly offended their Sheets ; and something to that Effect the Poet has Recorded in the fourth Volume of the *Gentleman's Magazine*, Page 45 : But be that as it was, one single Night's Lodging convinced my Neighbour that his House was really Troubled, and made him apply to three Clergymen of the Established Church of *England* to Lay the Evil Spirit that Haunted it.

COMMON Fame was not long in determining who this Spirit was, as well as the Shape it assumed ; every Body affirming it to have been the Ghost of a *Black Moor* ; and declaring that the Phantom haunted the House under the Figure of a great Mastiff Dog : They pretended that the *Moor* had been a Servant to a Sea Captain that Dyed in the Room that was Troubled ; and that the honest Tar, with his last Breath, committed the Care of his Negroe to my Neighbour, together with a large Sum of Money : And in the last Place they said that the *Moor* was, by they knew not who, first Cheated of his Substance ; then cruelly Murdered in the midst of all his Sins ; and that afterwards his Body was Anatomized by one *Richard Adams* a Collector of Physical Plants for the Apothecaries of the City ; on which Account his distracted Soul was returned to the Earth to take Vengeance of those that had deprived him of his Life and Fortune, Cut and Mangled his Corps, and Boiled his Flesh and Bones.

EVERY Hair of the Phantom was minutely described ; his Teeth, his Eyes, his Ears, his Tail, and his Claws were remarkably different from those of any living Mastiff ; and *Wednesday* Evening the 12th of *December* 1733, was appointed for sending the Monster to the Bottom of the Red Sea, and there fixing him under the Liquid Element to all Eternity : This getting Breath in the City, most of the People of Quality and Fashion in it flocked to the Haunted House to be present at a Ceremony of such an extraordinary Kind ; and when Assembled, every Body sat with great Attention till the usual Hour was over for Troubled Ghosts to come upon the Earth,

Earth, waiting for that of the *Moor*; nor was the profound Silence broke, till a Lady of Quality called to a Gentleman of Noble Birth, and, by his proper Name, asked him what it was o'Clock? He answered, almost Two; but the Words were scarce out of his Mouth when the Master of our Haunted House, with an Austere Visage, addressed himself to him, by saying, Prithee Friend, art thou a Kin to the Man that is called ———? Yes Sir, reply'd the Gentleman, I am; the whole Company at the same time changing Countenance, and the chief part of them Jogging one another: Why then, answered the Quaker, thou art a Kin to a very Wicked Wretch:—You mean, said the Gentleman, one who by a few Indiscretions in his Juvenile Years may have got that Character:—No, no, answered the Quaker, I mean what I speak:—Yes Sir, and you speak right, said the Countess of ———.

THE Debate thus opened continued for a full Hour; the Spirit was forgot; and the Adventure of the Haunted House becoming a Tragi-Comedy superior, perhaps, to any thing that the Wit of Man could Invent; the Assembly, instead of breaking up with the Horror that must have attended a Ceremony to Banish a poor distracted Soul from a State of Liberty to Eternal Confinement, departed with Raptures, which many of them declared they had never felt before from any Entertainment of the Stage.

THE Cessation of the Noise during this Evening, and the Merry Conclusion of the Adventure of the Night, made my Neighbour suspect, that what he himself had heard was nothing but the Effect of a Trick to Deceive him; and therefore, on *Thursday* the 13th of *December*, he hired one *William Fraser*, an honest *Scotchman*, and sturdy Labourer employed in our new Buildings, to wait in the House, Night after Night, for the Return of the Noise; and if he should discover the Author of it, he was to Chastise the Demon with a stout Oaken Cudgel that was provided for the Purpose.

THURSDAY Night the House remained quiet, and not so much as a Mouse was heard to stir in it: But *Friday* Evening *Fraser* was soon alarmed with the Approach of the Fiend he was hired to Chastise; who redoubling his Strokes, made a greater Noise than ever; and this was attended with a Blast of Wind, whose Impetuosity increasing, it forthwith grew into a Tempest, that stripped many Houses of great Part of
 4 their

their Covering; and sent Showers of Slates and Tyles into the Streets, to Combat with the Lamps and Glass Windows, which were Shivered to Atoms with a Devastation, that the like was never heard of before in the Memory of the oldest Man then Living.

IN the Midst of all this the bonny *Scot* kept strictly to his Duty; nor did his Courage fail him, when he found the Noise in the House was owing to an invisible Cause.

CREDULOUS People now began to construe the Quaker's hiring this *Scotch* Infidel to Cudgel the Ghost of the poor deceased *Moor*, as an Act of great Impiety; and as an Act that had Incensed the Inhabitants of the Infernal Regions to rise up against the City; while others employ'd their Thoughts in exploding the vulgar Notion of Spirits, Witches, and Apparitions: But in the Warmth of the Debate honest *Frazer* catch'd the Devil at his Work; and what should the dreadful Spectre, that had so long haunted my Neighbour's House, be, but a small Shutter to a Window, tied so loosely, as to have just Room for Play when the Wind blew from a particular Point, and the Doors of the House were all Shut!

By straining the String that held this Shutter, the *Scotch* Hero bound the Turbulent Spirit he was hired to find out and Chastise, as strongly as though it had been fixed at the Bottom of the Red Sea; and, as *Homer* says of the Ghost of *Tiresias* after *Ulysses* had Raised and Consulted it,

Thus ceas'd the Phantom *Moor*, and sunk from Sight,
To the black Palace of eternal Night.

The End of the FOURTH PART.

POSTSCRIPT.

GREGORY the Great seems to have proceeded no further against the British University of Stanton-druë than to silence it ; the Ruin of the antient Works that constituted the Model of the Pythagorean System of the Planetary World at that Place was reserved for much later Times, and happened, for the most part, since the Reformation ; those Works, soon after that great Event, becoming the common Quarry for Houses, for Fence Walls, and for the High Ways till Stones less expensive could be procured for the same Purposes : And for this I had the most incontestible Proof, when I, in the Year 1740, survey'd the small Remains of our Stone Town of the Druids.

For an old Mason of the Parish now bearing the Name of that once famous Town, and who had been often employed in several of the neighbouring Villages to it, assured me that he had, from time to time, found, in rebuilding many Walls that had been worn out with Age, vast quantities of the Stone of which our Druidical Works appear to have been first composed : I myself saw the same sort of Stone broke into small Pieces, and lying promiscuously in some of the Roads branching from the Body of the present Village of Stanton-druë : And a Person, venerable by his grey Locks, remembered several Cart Loads of Stone to have been beaten off from Hakims Coit about seventy Years before to Repair the Road wherein that Coit lies ; a Depredation succeeded by another which has further Reduced the delapidated Stone, since the Time that I Measured it, full a third Part, for no other end than to mend a House with the scalped Pieces, as a young Gentleman of Wadham College in Oxford was lately informed after a particular Enquiry touching this last waste of the only Block of Stone in the Ruins of the whole Work that, by Tradition and its proper Name, claims the Hand of a great Philosopher for Conveying it from a considerable distance to the Spot where we now see it ; common Report making all the other Stones so many Human Creatures changed into the Shape and Substance of Pillars of the hardest Marble the very Moment they came to the Ground, that still bears the poor Remains of them.

But

P O S T S C R I P T. .

But the greatest Depredation on these antient Works happened the Year after the Spanish Invasion was over; the Lord of the Mannor wherein they are situated then taking all the portable Stones away, as well as such as by their Beds could be easily cleft, and with them erecting a Wear and a Mill upon that part of the River that runs within the Orbit of those Stones that represented the Planets Jupiter and Saturn.

This base and ignoble Work had not been compleated above one hundred Years before a Tenant of the Mannor House, and its Demesne Lands, began to blow up with Gunpowder, to undermine, to throw down, and to bury as many of the Stones at that time remaining in the Circles representing the Earth and the Moon as he possibly could; all this was well remembered by every antient Person in the Parish that I conversed with in the Year 1740; and there is no doubt but that the same rapacious Hand would have left no Footsteps of this stupendous Work, if the excessive Hardness of the Stones now remaining in it, and their great Weight, had not preserved them, and made them Proof against the Evil Spirit that agitated the Spoiler to commit such Laborious and Costly Spoil, as the Zeal of Christians, determined to erase all Temples and Altars but their own, seems never to have once Attempted, much less to have Executed.

The Stones that have thus resisted Time and barbarous Hands are, by their Situation in a Rich Inclosed Country, rendered Obscure even to some of the People who have their Habitations just by them; and the same Stones, by their being at a great distance from one another, have not that Power of drawing Admiration from Spectators in general which seems inseparable to the Group of Stones on Salisbury Plain: These, however, appeared so inconsiderable in the Days of the Saxons, that those People gave them no higher Title than that of the STONES of HENGIST, while they denominated the other a TOWN for their Multitude, and for the Magnitude of the whole Work constituted by them.



DIRECTIONS

DIRECTIONS for the BOOK BINDER.

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The Figure of Bladud to be sewed in as a single Leaf after Page 38.

The Pavilion for Bathford Spaw to be sewed in as a single Leaf after p. 70.

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Doctor Jones's View of Bath to be folded in the middle, and Guarded in after p. 84.

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PART II.

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The Square Pavilion to Mr. Allen's House to be sewed in as a single Leaf after p. 428.

The Elevation to the North of Mr. Allen's House to be folded in three parts, and to be sewed in after p. 432.

ADVERTISEMENT.

There being a few Prints now remaining of

A

Plan of the City of BATH,

Copied from the Original Survey of Mr. JOHN WOOD, Architect, A. D. 1735, and Engraved by Mr. JOHN PINE, after the Manner of the celebrated Plan of PARIS; those Prints may be had of J. LEAKE in BATH, and C. HITCH in PATER-NOSTER ROW, LONDON:

Of whom may also be had,

I.

The

Origin of Building:

Or, the

Plagiarism of the Heathens

Detected,

Containing an Account of the Rise and Progress of Architecture from the Creation of the World to the Death of King SOLOMON; and of its Advancement in ASIA, EGYPT, GREECE, ITALY, and BRITAIN till it arrived to its highest Perfection.

WHEREIN

The Principles of Architecture, the proper Orders of Columns, the Forms and Proportions of Temples, Basilicas, Churches and other celebrated Edifices, as well Antient as Modern, are Explained, and Demonstrated to have taken their Rise from the Works of the JEWS, and not GRECIANS, as suggested by Pagan Writers and their Followers.

ILLUSTRATED

With proper Draughts from Five and Twenty Copper Plates
By JOHN WOOD, Architect.

II. A Description of the Exchange of BRISTOL:

WHEREIN

The Ceremony of Laying the First Stone of that Structure; together with That of Opening the Building for Publick Use is particularly Recited.

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III.

CHOIR GAUR,

Vulgarly called STONEHENGE, ON SALISBURY PLAIN,
Described, Restored, and Explained;

In a Letter to the Right Honourable EDWARD late
Earl of OXFORD and Earl MORTIMER.

WHEREIN

The Operation of the whole Survey is minutely set forth.

ILLUSTRATED

With proper Draughts from Six Copper Plates
By JOHN WOOD, Architect.

